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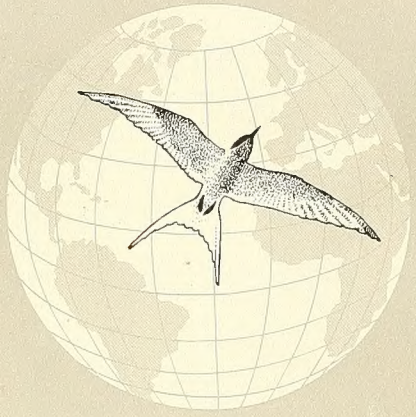

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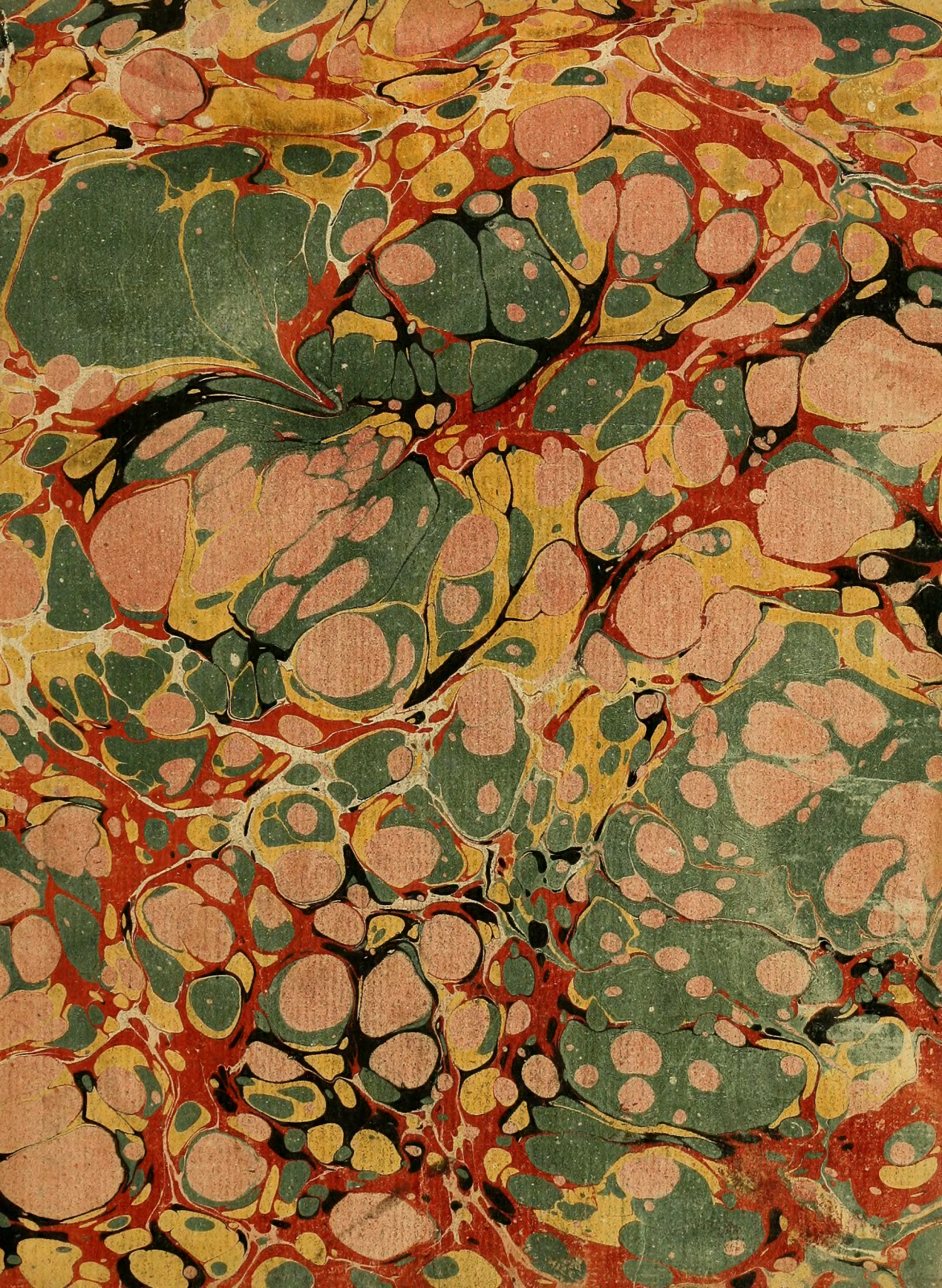
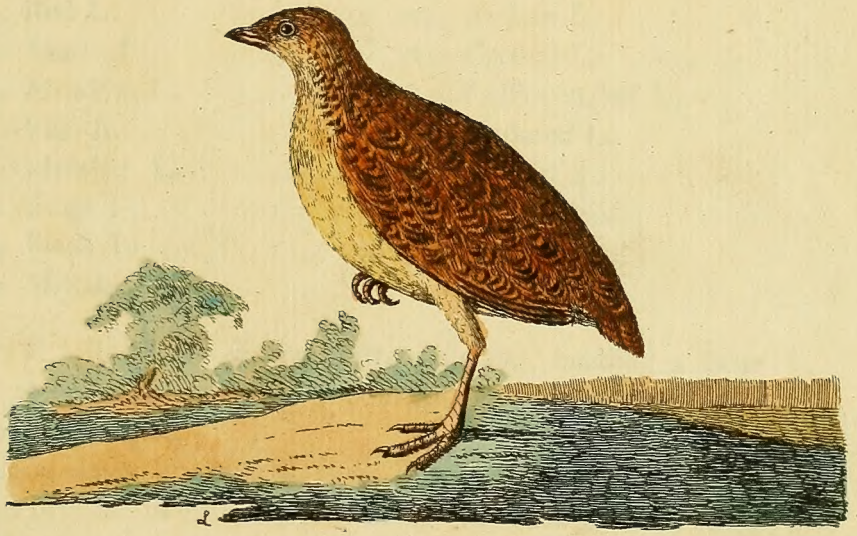


Stated O.K. M.C.
7/23/20

by John Latham

A GENERAL SYNOPSIS of BIRDS.

Vol. II. pt. 2nd.



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GENUS XXXIX. LARK.

N° 1. Sky L.
Var. A. White L.
Var. B. Duſky L.
Var. C. Long-legged L.
2. Rufous-backed L.
3. Wood L.
4. Italian L.
5. Tit L.
6. Field L.
7. Louiſiane L.
8. Red L.
9. Marſh L.
10. Meadow L.
Var. A.
11. Malabar L.
12. Gingi L.
13. Black L.
14. Mutable L.
N° 15. Calandre L.
Var. A. White-winged L.
16. Mongolian L.
17. New Zealand L.
18. Cape L.
19. Shore L.
Var. A.
20. Rufous L.
21. Cinereous L.
22. African L.
23. Creſted L.
24. Leſſer-creſted L.
25. Undated L.
26. Senegal L.
27. Teſtaceous L.
28. Portugal L.

THE bill in this ſpecies is ſtrait, ſlender, bending a little towards the end, ſharp-pointed; noſtrils covered with feathers and briſtles.

Tongue cloven at the end.

Toes divided to the origin; claw of the back toe very long, and either ſtrait, or very little bent *.

* *Gen. of Birds.*

Alauda

1. SKY-LARK.

Alauda arvenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 287. 1.—*Faun Suec.* 209.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 84.—*Brun.* N° 221.—*Muller*, p. 28. N° 229.—*Friſch.* pl. 15. f. 1.—*Kram. el.* p. 362. 2.

L'Alouette, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 335. N° 1.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 1. pl. 1.—*Pl. enl.* 363. f. 1.

Field-lark, or Sky-lark, *Raii Syn.* p. 69. A. 1.—*Will. orn.* 203.—*Albin.* i. pl. 41.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 136. pl. 55.—*Arct. Zool.* *Br. Muſ.* *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. THE length of this bird is about ſeven inches, and it is a ſmall matter bigger than the Houſe Sparrow in the body. The bill is above half an inch long, and duſky; the under mandible yellowiſh: the top of the head reddiſh brown, the middle of each feather black; the hind part inclines to aſh, and is plain; the chin whitiſh: on the upper parts of the body the feathers are reddiſh brown, with the middle dark brown, and the edges very pale: the fore part of the neck rufous white, daſhed with blackiſh: from the breaſt to the vent yellowiſh white: quills brown, with the outer edges yellowiſh, whitiſh towards the tip: the two middle feathers of the tail are blackiſh, with rufous grey margins; the reſt not much unlike in colour, but the fourth has a white margin, the fifth white on the outer web, and the outmoſt the ſame, and on the inner web alſo near the tip: the legs are duſky; the claws blackiſh, the hind one long and ſtrait.

The male exceeds the female in ſize.

PLACE AND MANNERS. Theſe birds are very plenty in *England*, and moſt probably throughout the old continent, as we hear of them in *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Germany*, *France*, *Italy*, *Greece* *, and at the *Cape of*

* *Brunnich.*—*Faun. Suec.* p. 76.—*Friſch.*—*Buffon.*—*Olina uccel.* p. 12.—*Belon. obſ.* 12.

Good

Good Hope *, and no doubt in the intermediate places, though not directly recorded by authors; very common in *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*, even as far as *Kamtſchatka*; in ſome parts of *Germany* much more plentiful than in any part of *England* †. I do not find any account of their inhabiting *America*; though indeed *Sloane* mentions meeting with them ſome leagues out at ſea.

As to their manners, I can have little to add to thoſe mentioned by Mr. *Pennant*, in the *Britiſh Zoology*; who, with his uſual elegance, has ſaid every thing; and indeed, the general knowledge which every one has of this bird, leaves no room for further inveſtigation.

1.
VAR. A.
WHITE L.

L'Alouette blanche, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 339. A. pl. 19. f. 1.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 20.
Weiſſe-lerche, *Friſch.* t. 16.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a mere variety of the laſt, and is oftener found in the colder climates, at leaſt when of a pure white; for of

* *Kolb. Cap*, iii. p. 164.—One ſent from the *Cape* by Mr. *Maſſon*, now at Sir *J. Banks*'s, is a trifle leſs than ours; and the hind claw ſhort, though ſtrait. *Haſſelquiſt* ſays it is common on the ſhores of the *Nile*, and adjacent parts. See *Iter. Palæſt.*

† Mr. *P.* talks of 4000 dozen being taken in the neighbourhood of *Dunſtable*, between *September* and *February*; but this holds no proportion with what are at times caught in different parts of *Germany*, where there is an exciſe upon them. *Keyſler* ſays, that the *exciſe* alone produces 6000 dollars * every year to the city of *Leipſic*; whoſe Larks are famous all over *Germany*, as having the moſt delicate flavour. But it is not only at *Leipſic* that they are taken in ſuch numbers, but alſo in the country about *Naumburg*, *Merſeburg*, *Halle*, and other parts. See *Keyſler's Trav.* vol. iv. p. 315.

* About 900*l.* ſterling.

thoſe which I have ſeen, there has been a mixture of ſome of other colours. In the *Leverian Muſeum* there is one mixed brown and white, with a pure white belly, and another variegated with white all over, but regularly diſperſed throughout the plumage, imitating the beautiful pencilling of the *Wryneck*; and I have in my poſſeſſion one of theſe birds, which is wholly of a light cream-colour.

1. VAR. B. DUSKY L.

L'Alouette noire, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 340. B.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 22.—*Pl. enl.* 650. f. 1.

Black Lark, *Alb.* iii. pl. 51.

Br. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. IN the bird here deſcribed by *Albin* *, the black was not pure, being of a dull reddiſh brown, approaching to black, except the hind part of the head, which was dull yellow, and ſome of the belly feathers fringed with white. Bill and legs dirty yellow.

1. VAR. C. LONG-LEGGED L.

DESCRIPTION. IN *Ruſſia* is found a variety, which has been mentioned to me by the name of Long-legged. It is very like the Sky-lark,

* I am well aware of the circumſtance of this and other birds becoming black by feeding on *hemp-ſeed*, as was the caſe in a *Goldfinch* and *Houſe Sparrow*, recorded above under thoſe heads; but this accident likewiſe happens by a cauſe leſs artificial, as the bird mentioned by *Albin* was caught in a net at large among other birds at *Highgate*. That in the *Britiſh Muſeum* is of a full deep black throughout.

but

but larger, and ſtands higher on its legs; it never riſes, but ſings ſitting on the ground.

This is found only on the *Mongolian* frontiers*. PLACE.

L'Alouette noire à Dos fauve, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 23.
Alouette noire de la Encenada, *Pl. enl.* 738. f. 2. 2. RUFOUS-BACKED L.

THIS is much leſs than the *Sky-lark*, meaſuring ſcarcely five inches. The bill half an inch; the upper mandible a little notched near the tip: the head, bill, legs, throat, fore part of the neck, under part of the body, and upper tail coverts, blackiſh brown: quills and tail ſomewhat deeper, the outer feather of the laſt edged with rufous: hind part of the neck, the whole of the back, and ſcapulars, of a rufous orange: the leſſer and middle wing coverts blackiſh edged with fulvous. DESCRIPTION.

This came from *Buenos Ayres*. PLACE.

Alauda arborea, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 287. N° 3.—*Faun. Suec.* 211.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 186.—*Brun.* p. 224.—*Kram. el.* p. 362. 3.—*Muller*, p. 28. N° 231.—*Olin. uc.* p. 27. 3. WOOD L.
L'Alouette de Bois, ou le Cujelier, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 340. N° 2. pl. 20. f. 1.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 25.—*Pl. enl.* 660. f. 2.
Wood-lark, *Raii Syn.* p. 69. A. 2.—*Will. orn.* p. 204.—*Albin.* i. pl. 42.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 137.—*Arct. Zool.*
Br. Muſ. *Lev. Muſ.*

THIS is not ſo large as the Sky-lark, is of a ſhorter and thicker ſhape, and meaſures three quarters of an inch leſs in length: the weight one ounce. The colours are in general paler than in that bird, but do not differ ſufficiently to need a ſeparate DESCRIPTION.

* Mr. *Pennant*.

deſcription: round the head is a kind of wreath, of a paler colour, at leaſt from eye to eye backwards, which is very conſpicuous; indeed in the *Sky-lark* there is the appearance of ſuch an one, but in a much leſs degree: in the Wood-lark the firſt quill feather is ſhorter than the ſecond, but in the Sky-lark it is nearly equal. The legs in the *Wood-lark* are more inclined to fleſh-colour, and the hind claw, though very long, is ſomewhat incurvated.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This bird is not in near ſo great plenty as the firſt-deſcribed, and differs from it much in reſpect to manners: it perches upon trees, which the other is never known to do; like that, it ſings as it flies, but is likewiſe accuſtomed to ſing in the nights, and often ſo like the Nightingale as to be miſtaken for that bird; not but it will alſo ſing while perched on a branch. It builds on the ground, laying five duſky eggs, blotched with brown, moſt ſo at the biggeſt end. The neſt compoſed, like that of the laſt, of dried graſs, &c. lined with ſoft hair. It builds very early, the young ones, in ſome ſeaſons, being ready to fly before the end of *March*; in this having much the ſtart of the *Sky-lark*, which does not begin to build till *April*. Both of them make two neſts in a year.

They are ſuppoſed to be a general inhabitant throughout *Europe*, as the different ſynonyms will teſtify. It was met with by our late voyagers at *Kamtſchatka* *.

* *Ellis's Nar.* vol. ii. p. 229.

L'Alouette

4.
ITALIAN L.

L'Alouette d'Italie, *Briſ. orn.* iii. 355. N° 7.
La Girole, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 47.
Giarola Aldrov. *Raii Syn.* p. 70. N° 10.—*Will. orn.* p. 209. § 9.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH eight inches. The bill red: the upper parts of the plumage cheſnut brown, but the edge of each feather of a reddiſh white, eſpecially thoſe which ſurround the hind head, which inclines much to white: breaſt, belly, and ſides, white: eight of the middle tail feathers are cheſnut brown, with paler edges; the laſt but one on each ſide the ſame, with a white tip; and the outer one quite white: the legs are fleſh-coloured, and the claws whitiſh.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Italy*, according to *Briſſon*; who ſays it had the appearance of a young bird.

Ray obſerves, that, except in the colour of the tail feathers, it greatly reſembled the *Wood-lark*; and I much ſuſpect it to be a mere variety of that bird.

Buffon * mentions a bird being ſhot at *Bologne*, about the end of the month of *May*, which anſwered to the above deſcription. The outer tail feather in this was white, and the next half white from the tip: the hind claw half an inch long, and curved only at the point.

* *Hiſt. des oiſ.* v. p. 48.

Alaudæ

5.
† TIT-LARK.

Alauda pratenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 287. N° 2.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 210.—*Brun.* N° 223.—*Mull.* p. 28. N° 230.—*Friſch.* pl. 16.—*Olin. uc.* p. 27.
L'Alouette de prez. ou La Farlouſe, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 343. N° 3.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 31. pl. 3.—*Pl. enl.* 660. 1.
Firſt Spipola of *Aldrov.* and other Spipola of ditto, *Will. orn.* p. 110?
Tit-lark, *Raii Syn.* p. 69. A. 3.—*Will. orn.* p. 206.—*Aib.* i. pl. 43.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 138.—*Arct. Zool.*
Br. Muſ. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. THIS is much leſs than the *Sky-lark*, being only five inches and a half in length. The bill half an inch long and black, paler beneath: irides hazel: the upper parts of the head and body are greeniſh brown; the middle of each feather blackiſh: over each eye a paliſh ſtreak: the under parts white, but the breaſt more inclined to yellow, and marked with longiſh ſpots of black: the tail is blackiſh; the outer feather white on the outer edge the whole length, but on the inner, only half-way from the end; the outermoſt but one has only a ſpot of white at the tip: the legs are yellowiſh, and the claws brown.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This bird is frequent in *England*, and, like the *Wood-lark*, perches on trees. The hind claw is pretty long, but bent. It has a fine note, though not much variety in it; yet ſome compare it to the *Canary-bird*'s, and others to that of the *Nightingale*; and it is very entertaining to ſee this bird warbling in the air, and frequently increaſing its ſong as it deſcends to a branch whereon it intends to perch. This we have frequently ſeen; not but it ſings well in all ſituations.

It builds the neſt on the ground *, lining it with horſe-hair;

* *Willughby* ſaw one in a *furze-buſh*, near the ground.

and lays five or ſix eggs, of a deep brown colour; and the young are hatched about the beginning of *June*.

As to its food, *Willughby* ſays that he found *Beetles*, and other inſects, in its gizzard. It alſo feeds on *ſeeds*. *Buffon* kept one of them a whole year upon this laſt food only.

It is obſerved that this bird, the *Thruſh*, *Black-bird*, *Willow-wren*, and ſome others, loſe their note about *Midſummer*, and reſume it in *September* *. OBSERVATIONS.

The *male* differs only in being of a brighter colour.

A white variety of this bird is recorded by *Briſſon* †; and one with duſky legs is mentioned in the *Br. Zoology*, ſhot on the coaſt of *Caernarvonſhire*. VARIETIES.

Olina ſays, that it lives only four or five years; and that it is difficult to raiſe. On the contrary, *Willughby* affirms, that it is long-lived, and very hardy.—I know not which of them is in the right.

I am told that the *Cuckow* very frequently lays its egg in the neſt of this bird. Dr. *Heyſham* informs me, that he found a young *Cuckow* in the neſt of one laſt year. It was newly hatched. The old *Tit-lark* ſat upon it, and fed it. The young Tits, though not quite feathered, were ſitting at the outſide of the neſt.

Leſſer Field Lark, *Will. orn.* N° 207.
Field Lark, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 139.—*Arct. Zool. Lev. Muſ.*

6.
+ FIELD L.

THIS is about the ſize of the laſt, but has a reddiſh brown tinge throughout the plumage inſtead of green. The chin, DESCRIPTION.

* *Br. Zool.* † La Farlouſe blanche, *Orn.* iii. p. 346.

throat,

throat, and breaſt, of a pale buff-colour; the chin plain; the others ſpotted, much as in the *Tit-lark:* the wing coverts edged with dirty white, and deeper than in the laſt bird: belly and chin both white: legs pale brown: hind claw ſhorter, and more curved than in the laſt ſpecies.

It has the ſame haunts, and is poſſeſſed of partly the ſame manners, as the *Tit-lark.*

7. LOUISIANE L.

La Farlouzzane, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 38.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is longer than the laſt-mentioned, meaſuring at leaſt ſeven inches. On the upper parts of the body the colour ſeems of a dull brown, but, on further examination, appears to be compoſed of a greeniſh and blackiſh brown, mixed: the upper wing coverts and quills blackiſh brown, edged with a paler brown: the tail brown; the outer tail feather half brown half white, and the laſt but one tipped with white: the throat of a yellowiſh grey: the neck and breaſt the ſame, ſpotted with brown; and the reſt of the under parts fulvous.

PLACE. This came from *Louiſiana*, and has great affinity to, if not a mere variety only of, the laſt-mentioned.

8. RED L.

L'Alouette de Penſylvanie, *Briſ. orn. App.* p. 94. N° 13.
L'Alouette aux Joues brunes de Penſylvanie, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 58.
Lark from Penſylvania, *Edw.* pl. 297.
Red Lark, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 140.—*Arct. Zool.* *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. THIS equals the Common Lark in ſize. The bill is blackiſh; the upper parts of the body duſky brown: a black

mark paſſes through the eyes, and a clay-coloured one above it: the eye-lids are light coloured; the eye dark: the under parts of the body light reddiſh brown, marked with duſky ſpots: legs dark brown: hind claw long, and ſomewhat curved.

This is Mr. *Edwards*'s deſcription; that of Mr. *Pennant* is not far different; but he adds, that the upper parts are ſpotted with black, and that the middle tail feather is black, edged with brown, and the two exterior white.

This bird is common to *North America*, and is often met with in the neighbourhood of *London*, where Mr. *Edwards* firſt obſerved it. PLACE.

I have never met with it, except in the *Leverian Muſeum*, where there is a fine ſpecimen.

La Rouſſeline, ou L'Alouette de Marais, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 60. — *Pl. enl.* 661. f. 1. 9. MARSH L.

THIS is of a more ſlender make, and of a leſs ſize, than the *Sky lark*: the length is ſix inches and a quarter: the bill eight lines. The whole of the plumage inclines more or leſs to rufous: the bill is yellowiſh: the top of the head, and upper parts of the neck and body, rufous, mixed with brown: the ſides of the head and throat very pale: on each ſide, under the eye, are three ſlender brown ſtripes: the under parts of the body are rufous white, but the breaſt and thighs incline much to rufous; the firſt of theſe is marked with ſlender lines of brown: the tail is pretty dark, edged with rufous: legs and claws yellowiſh. DESCRIPTION.

This is found in *Germany*, particularly in *Alſace*; and is found ſometimes to build on the banks of the *Moſelle*, in the neighbourhood of *Metz*, where it is ſeen every year in *October*. PLACE.

The name which *Buffon* has given it ariſes from its being frequently ſeen near the water.

It is ſaid to ſing very agreeably.

10. MEADOW L.

Alauda campeſtris, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 288. N° 4. — *Faun. Suec.* 212. — *Brun.* N° 224. 22.5.—*Muller*, p. 29. N° 232.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 173.
L'Alouette de Champ, *Brif. orn.* iii. p. 349. N° 5.
La Spipolette, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 43.
Alauda minor campeſtris *D. Jeſſop. Raii Syn.* p. 70. N° A. 6.
Brach-lerche, *Friſch.* t. 15.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Tit-lark*. The upper mandible blackiſh; the lower fleſh-coloured: the plumage on the upper parts of the body is greyiſh olive brown; beneath, dirty yellowiſh white: the lower part of the neck and breaſt marked with longitudinal brown ſpots: over the eyes a ſtripe of a yellowiſh white: the two middle tail feathers grey brown; the others blackiſh; the outmoſt one white the whole way on the outer web, and the ſame halfway from the tip on the inner web *; the next has a white ſpot at the tip: the legs and claws brown.

10. VAR. A.

Alauda Spinoletta, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 288. N° 7.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 187.
Spipoletta Florentinis, *Raii Syn.* p. 70. N° 9.
Spipoletto, or Tordino, *Will. orn.* p. 209. § 10.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is leſs than a Lark, and in length more than ſeven inches. The bill half an inch long, and quite black: the

* *Linnæus* ſays, that the baſe half of all the tail feathers, except the two middle ones, is white.—*Faun. Suec.* p. 77. N° 212.

top of the head, neck, ſhoulders, and back, cinereous, with a daſh of green: the breaſt and belly white: the throat ſpotted: the quills duſky, with pale edges: the tail three inches long; the feathers very dark; the two outmoſt on each ſide have the outer webs and tips above half-way white: the legs are black, and the hind claw very long.

This is commonly ſold at *Venice*, among other birds, in the markets; and by *Linnæus* is ſuppoſed to be a different ſpecies from the former; but *Briſſon* unites all the ſynonyms quoted by him, tending to prove his opinion to the contrary, and that both theſe laſt are varieties of each other; but the moſt material difference is in the tail feathers above-mentioned, and the quills, which are much darker, and the colour of the bill and legs.—In this I am not capable of deciding, having never ſeen the bird. PLACE AND OBSERVATIONS.

Scopoli obſerves, that they build in *Carniola*, in moiſt places; about which ſome of them remain the whole of the winter * in mild ſeaſons.

II. MALABAR L.

L'Alouette huppée de la Côte de Malabar, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 203. pl. 113. f. 1.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH five inches and three quarters. The bill black: the feathers of the crown of the head are brown, tipped with white, and are long enough to form a creſt: thoſe of the neck pale rufous, marked with a ſtreak of black down the ſhafts, the lower part broadeſt: the throat and belly rufous white:

* Said to be common at *Woroneſch*, and about the river *Don*, in winter.—*Decouv. Ruſſ.* vol. i. p. 249.

back, and wing coverts, brown, margined at the ends with very pale rufous, and a white ſpot at the tip of each: the quills and tail are dirty brown, with pale rufous margins: the legs of the laſt colour.

PLACE. Inhabits the coaſt of *Malabar*.

12. GINGI L. La petite Alouette griſe de Gingi, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 203. pl. 113. f. 2.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the Goldfinch: length four inches and a half. Bill and legs of a pale rufous grey: the plumage on the upper parts is of a greyiſh umber-colour: the head cinereous grey: through the eye a ſtreak of black: throat and under parts black.

PLACE. Found about *Gingi*, and other parts of the *Coromandel* coaſt.

13. BLACK LARK. Alauda Tartarica, *Pall. Trav.* ii. p. 707. N° 15. t. c.
Black Lark, *Arct. Zool.*

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Starling*. Bill ſtout, of a yellowiſh horn-colour; tip brown: noſtrils covered with hairy feathers: the general colour of the plumage duſky black: the feathers of the head and neck edged with duſky white: upper parts of the body the ſame, but edged deeper with white: quills black, cordated at the tip: tail ſomewhat forked in ſhape; the two middle feathers black, with pale margins; the next pale on the edge at the tip; the others all black: legs black; the hind claw elongated, ſharp, and pretty ſtrait.

FEMALE. The *females* and young birds are brown, not unlike the *Sky-lark*: the feathers round the bill pale; thoſe on the upper parts of

of the body edged with grey; beneath, whitiſh; the middle of each feather marked with black: the quills and two outer tail feathers margined with white: legs brown.

This is found in the drieſt deſarts between the rivers *Volga* and *Jaick*, in *Ruſſia*, and the whole *Tartarian* deſart; and is a ſolitary bird during ſummer; but as winter approaches it frequents inhabited parts in numbers together. PLACE.

Its ſong is very trivial.

Alauda mutabilis, *N. C. Ac. Petrop.* xv. p. 459. t. 23. f. 2.

14. MUTABLE L.

THIS ſpecies is about ſeven inches in length. The bill eight lines long, whitiſh at the baſe, and blackiſh at the tip: irides livid: the bird is wholly of a black colour; but on the hind part of the neck, the back as far as the rump, the feathers have hoary edges, and the axillary feathers of ſome are hoary: quills and tail tipped with brown; the laſt rather forked, and the outer feather not brown at the tip: the legs and claws black. DESCRIPTION.

The *female* differs in having the forehead hoary, which in the male is of the ſame colour as the reſt of the head. FEMALE.

In young birds the plumage is aſh-coloured; in ſome much inclining to red, and otherwiſe variegated with grey; but the *females* have the hoary forehead in all ſtages.

This is very common at *Aſtrachan* in winter; flying in flocks to the more retired places near the *Volga* in ſpring. PLACE.

I obſerved a fine ſpecimen of the male in the collection of Miſs *Blomefield*. The edges of the feathers were cream-coloured, and formed tranſverſe bars on the upper parts of a beautiful appearance;

ance; they were mere lines on the head, and widened as they proceeded downwards to the rump: the tail of one plain colour: the hind claw ſtrait, and half an inch in length.

This came from *Sibiria*.

15. † CALANDRE L.

Alauda calandra, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 288. N° 9.
La groſſe Alouette, ou La Calandre, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 352. N° 6. pl. 20. f. 2.
—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 49.—*Pl. enl.* 363. f. 2.
Calandra, *Olin. uccel.* p. 30.—*Will. orn.* p. 208.—*Edw.* pl. 268.—*Arct. Zool. Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS exceds the Creſted Lark in ſize; and in length is ſeven inches and a quarter. The bill is three quarters of an inch long, very ſtout, and of a pale colour: the plumage on the upper parts of the body brown and grey mixed, each feather being brown in the middle: the throat is white, beneath which is a black mark, almoſt in the ſhape of a creſcent: beneath this it is dirty white, marked with black: the belly is white: the ſides and thighs of a rufous brown: the quills very dark, with the outer webs brown, the very edge whitiſh; the leſſer quills partly the ſame, but are alſo tipped with white: the tail black; the outer feather is white on the outer web, and about half-way from the end of the inner; the next, bordered on the outer web with white, and tipped with the ſame; the third, edged with grey, and tipped with white; and the fourth, only edged with grey: the bill and legs are pale grey.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This is found in *Italy* *, *Provence* † in *France*, *Sardinia*,

* *Olina.* † *Hiſt. des oiſ.*

Aleppo,

Aleppo *, and other parts of the old continent. In the *Tartarian* deſarts common; and between the rivers *Don* and *Wolga*, as well as other parts of the *Ruſſian* empire; it is alſo ſaid to inhabit *America* †.

This bird is frequently kept for its ſong, which, by ſome, is accounted excellent, not only ſtriking the ear with its own natural notes, but imitating thoſe of others, as the *Goldfinch*, *Linnet*, *Canary-bird*, and ſuch like.

The *male* differs from the *female* in being bigger, and has more black on the neck.

It is ſaid to build on the ground, like the *Sky-lark*; to lay four or five eggs; and to live four or five years ‡.

Alauda Calandra ? *Pall. Trav.* vol. ii. p. 708. N° 15.

15. VAR. A. WHITE-WINGED L.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Creſted Lark*. Bill livid, tip brown: the crown of the head, ears, leſſer wing coverts, and thoſe of the tail, ferruginous, inclining to yellow: the under parts dirty white, varied with ferruginous on the fore part of the neck: the ſecondary quills are moſtly white, moſt obſervable when the wing is ſpread; the outer one of the prime quills wholly white; the next, white on the margin: legs grey.

PLACE. This is plentiful in the ſunny fields in the neighbourhood of the river *Irtis*, in *Sibiria*; where it makes the neſt on the ground, like the *Sky-lark*; but is inferior to it in ſong.

* *Edwards.—Ruſſel. Hiſt. Alep.* p. 61. † *Edwards.* ‡ *Olina.*

Alauda

16. MONGOLIAN L.

Alauda Mongolica, *Pall. Trav.* iii. p. 697. 19.

DESCRIPTION. BIGGER than the *Calandre*. Bill ſtout: head and neck ferruginous, deepeſt on the crown, which is encircled with white, and has a ſpot of white in the middle of it: on the throat a large bifid patch of black.

PLACE. This inhabits the Salt Meadows, between the rivers *Argun* and *Onon*, on the *Chineſe* frontiers. Is for the moſt part ſeen on the ground, and has a ſweet ſong.

17. NEW ZEALAND L. PL. LI.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſeven inches and a half. Bill half an inch, pale aſh-colour, with the upper part black: the upper parts of the body are duſky, edged with pale aſh-colour: above the eye a white ſtreak; through the eye one of mottled black: fore part of the neck marked as the upper parts, but much paler: breaſt and belly white: vent pale cinereous: legs reddiſh aſh-colour: claws black; hind one almoſt ſtrait, and half an inch in length.

PLACE. Inhabits *Charlotte Sound*, and called *Kogoo aroùre*.

From Sir *Joſeph Banks*'s drawings.

18. CAPE L.

Alauda Capenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. 288. N° 8.

L'Alouette du Cap de Bonne Eſperance, *Brif. orn.* iii. 364. N° 11. pl. 19. f. 3.

La Cravate jaune, ou Calandre du Cap de Bonne Eſperance, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 54.—*Pl. enl.* 504. f. 2.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. TOTAL length eight inches. Bill ten lines long, and of a yellowiſh brown colour: the upper parts of the body and tail

c. New Zealand Lark.

tail are brown, mixed with darker brown, the laſt colour poſſeſſing the middle of each feather: the chin and throat are orange; from thence to the vent yellowiſh white, inclining moſt to yellow near the vent: over the eye is a yellowiſh ſtreak, and beneath, on the ear, a duſky one: four of the outer tail feathers are white at the ends, but irregularly ſo; for the outer one is white for near an inch, but the fourth only at the tip: the legs are duſky: the toes pretty long: the hind claw above half an inch in length, and a little bent.

This I deſcribed from a ſpecimen in the *Leverian Muſeum*, which I take to be a *female*; for I find the *males* differ a little. Theſe have the yellow on the throat bordered with black all round; the ſtripe over the eye orange, or deep yellow; the breaſt compoſed of a mixture of brown, grey, and pale yellow; and the belly and ſides of a rufous orange colour: the greater quills are edged with yellow, and the leſſer with grey.

Buffon mentions having ſeen two females which had the throat of a pale rufous colour, and the breaſt ſpotted with brown.

Theſe birds inhabit the *Cape of Good Hope*, where they are not uncommon. PLACE.

Alauda alpeſtris, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 289. N° 10.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 173.
L'Alouette de Virginie, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 367. N° 12.
Le Hauſe-col noir, ou L'Alouette de Virginie, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 55.
Schnee-lerche, *Friſch.* pl. 16.
The Lark, *Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 32.
Shore Lark, *Phil. Tranſ.* vol. lxii. p. 398.—*Arct. Zool.* 19. ← SHORE L.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

SIZE and ſhape of the Sky-lark: length ſix inches and a half. The bill ſeven inches, and black: the upper parts of the body reddiſh DESCRIPTION.

reddiſh brown, ſtreaked with duſky, darkeſt on the head: the eyes are placed in a bed of yellow, which ſprings from the baſe of the bill, and paſſes over the forehead: from the bill alſo ariſes a black ſtroke, paſſing under the eye, and a little way down the neck: the throat and fore part of the neck are yellow; on the lower part of the neck is a broad black band; beneath this all the under parts are very pale yellow: the tail coverts are ferruginous, but pale, and two of the feathers nearly as long as the tail itſelf: the wings and tail feathers are of the ſame colour as the upper parts of the body, but have the edges paler: the legs and claws black.

FEMALE. The *male* and *female* differ ſomewhat. In the laſt the back is grey, and the ſtripes darker: the crown is duſky, which in the *male* is nearly black. In other things they reſemble one another.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This inhabits *North America*, where it is migratory. It viſits the neighbourhood of *Albany* * the beginning of *May*, but goes farther north to breed. In winter it comes, in vaſt flocks, into *Virginia* and *Carolina* †, returning north in ſpring. Feeds, during its ſtay in the more ſouthern parts, on oats and other grain; and while at *Albany*, on the graſs, and the buds of *Sprig Birch*. It runs into holes; whence the natives of theſe laſt parts have given it the name of *Chi-chup-pi-ſue*.

The *Engliſh* call it the *Ortolan*, and reckon it delicious eating. By ſome called *Snow-bird*, as being very plenty in that ſeaſon. Frequently caught in great numbers by means of horſe-hair ſpringes placed in ſome bare place, the ſnow being ſcraped away,

* *Phil. Tranſ.* † *Cateſby.*

10 and

and a little chaff ſtrewed about. It is always ſeen on the ground, and has little or no ſong.

This bird is not peculiar to *North America:* we hear of it in *Germany* * alſo. It has been taken at *Dantzic*, both in the months of *April* and *December* †; and is in plenty throughout *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria* ‡, going northward in ſpring.

La Ceinture de Prêtre, ou L'Alouette de Sibérie, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 61—*Pl. enl.* 650. f. 2. 19. VAR. A.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a very beautiful ſpecies: length five inches and three quarters. The bill above half an inch long, and of a lead-colour: the forehead, chin and throat, and ſides of the head, are yellow: between the eye and bill a black ſpot, which paſſes under the eye, and unites with a larger one beneath it: the top of the head and upper parts of the body are rufous and grey brown, mixed, ſpotted with black on the crown: on the breaſt is a broad band of black; from thence to the vent whitiſh: the quills are grey, edged with dark grey: the upper tail coverts yellowiſh: the tail feathers are almoſt black, edged with grey, except the outer ones, which are edged with white: the legs are lead-coloured: the hind claw near half an inch long, and very little bent.

PLACE. This inhabits *Sibiria*, but is not common.

* *Friſch.* † *Hiſt. des oiſ.*

‡ *Decouv. Ruſſ.* vol. i. p. 102. vol. iv. p. 459, &c.

20. RUFOUS L.

La Variole, *Buf. oif.* v. p. 63.
Petite Alouette de Buenos Ayres, *Pl. enl.* 738. f. 1.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is five inches and a quarter long. The bill eight lines, and brown: the top of the head and upper part of the body blackiſh, mixed with various tints of rufous: the fore part of the neck enamelled with the ſame: the throat, and all the under parts of the body, white: the greater quills grey, the leſſer brown; all of them edged with rufous: the tail feathers brown; the eight middle ones bordered with pale rufous; the two outmoſt with white: the legs yellowiſh.

PLACE. We meet with this bird at *Buenos Ayres*, and elſewhere in the neighbourhood of the river *Plata*, in *South America*.

21. CINEREOUS L.

La Cendrille, *Buf. oif.* v. p. 64. ?
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſix inches. Bill three quarters of an inch: the noſtrils placed in a ſoft membraneous furrow, but the aperture very ſmall and round: the plumage above, aſh-colour: quills and tail dark brown: belly and vent white: the outer tail feathers white on the outſide near the tip: legs duſky.

This I ſaw in the *Leverian* collection; but whence it came, not known.

Buffon mentions a bird, the deſcription of which was taken from a drawing ſent him from the *Cape of Good Hope*, which poſſibly might be the male of this. In his bird the top of the head was rufous, forming a kind of hood, which was bordered from the bill to beyond the eye with white: quills and tail black.

Le

Le Sirli du Cap de Bonne Eſperance, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 65.—*Pl. enl.* 712.

22. AFRICAN L.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill black, an inch long, and bent towards the point: the upper part of the body is compoſed of a mixture of brown, rufous, and white, in different ſhades *: the wing coverts, quills, and tail, brown, edged with white: the under part of the body white, marked with longitudinal brown ſpots: legs brown: the hind claw ſeven lines long, ſtrait, and pointed at the end. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*. PLACE.

Alauda criſtata, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 288. N° 6.—*Brun. orn.* p. 64. N° 228.—*Scop. ann.* i. p. 128. N° 185.—*Kram. el.* p. 362.—*Mull.* p. 29. N° 234.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 173.

23. CRESTED L.

L'Alouette hupée, ou le Cochevis, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 357. N° 8.

Le Cochevis, ou la groſſe Alouette huppée, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 66.—*Pl. enl.* 503. f. 1.

Alauda criſtata major, *Raii Syn.* p. 69. N° 4.

Heide Lerche, *Friſch.* t. 15.

Lodola cappelluta, *Olin. uccel.* t. 13.

The Creſted Lark, *Will. orn.* p. 208. pl. 40.—*Albin.* iii. pl. 52.

Br. Muſ.

THIS is bigger than the Sky-lark: length ſix inches and three quarters. Bill under three quarters of an inch, and brown: irides hazel: on the head is a creſt, compoſed of ſeveral feathers, which are darker than the reſt of the plumage, and nearly half an inch in length: the back is more cinereous, and DESCRIPTION.

* Many of the feathers are dark brown in the middle, with rufous margins and white tips.

leſs

leſs ſpotted, than in the common Lark: the rump almoſt deſtitute of ſpots: the breaſt and belly white, with a daſh of yellow: the throat is ſpotted as in the common Lark: the tail is above two inches in length; the two outer feathers white on the outer edges, with a daſh of red.

This deſcription is from *Willughby*; who obſerves, that it differs from the common Lark, firſt, in bigneſs; ſecondly, in the creſt; thirdly, in the colour of the back, which is leſs ſpotted, and not ſo beautiful; fourthly, in the meaſure of the tail, which in this bird is ſhorter; fifthly, that it ſoars not ſo much in the air, and when it mounts up, ſtays not ſo long there; ſixthly, that it flies not in flocks, as they do; laſtly, it is frequently ſeen about the banks of lakes and rivers.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſpecies is ſaid to be found in ſeveral parts of *Europe*; in *Italy*, *Germany*, *France*, *Denmark*, and *Ruſſia:* but I do not find it in theſe kingdoms *, nor does *Linnæus* mention it as belonging to *Sweden*.

It ſings well, like the Sky-lark: lays four or five eggs, hatching them in a careleſs manner; and, if choice is to be had, prefers the neighbourhood of *junipers* to be beneath. It is ſaid to hatch twice in a year.

* *Sibbald* mentions it to have been met with in *Scotland*, but not on ſufficient grounds to place it in the *Br. Zool.*

La petite Alouette hupée, *Brif. orn.* iii. p. 361. N° 9.
Le Lulu, ou la petite Alouette huppée, *Buf. oif.* v. p. 74.—*Pl. enl.* 503 f. 2.
Alauda criſtata minor, *Raii Syn.* p. 69. A. 5.
Leſſer Creſted Lark, *Will. orn.* p. 207.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 141.

24. LESSER CRESTED L.

THIS is leſs than the laſt ſpecies. *Aldrovandus* * is the only one who deſcribes it; who merely obſerves, that it is not ſo brown as the Greater Creſted Lark, and the tuft on the head larger in proportion to the ſize of the bird, and that the legs are red. It is ſaid likewiſe, that it flies in flocks, contrary to the Greater Creſted Lark, which is ſeldom ſeen but alone. It is for the moſt part met with in woods and thickets, where it makes its neſt. DESCRIPTION.

This has been met with in *Italy*, *Auſtria*, *Poland*, and *Sileſia*; as alſo in the northern parts of *England*, being ſaid to be found in plenty in *Yorkſhire*. PLACE.

La Coquillade, *Buf. oif.* v. p. 77.—*Pl. enl.* 662.

25. UNDATED L.

THIS is ſix inches and three quarters long. The bill nearly an inch long, and rather ſtout; brown above, and whitiſh beneath: on the crown is a creſt, which it can erect at pleaſure; the feathers which compoſe this are black, with white edges: the plumage on the upper parts of the head and body is blackiſh and pale rufous mixed: the greater wing coverts tipped with white: the wing and tail feathers brown, with pale rufous edges, a few of the wing feathers excepted, which are margined or tipped with white: the throat, and all the under parts of the body, DESCRIPTION.

* *Orn.* ii. p. 371.

white,

white, marked with blackiſh ſpots on the neck and breaſt: the legs are yellowiſh.

PLACE. This ſpecies was ſent to *Buffon* from *Provence*, where it uſhers in the morn by its ſong. The male and female are conſtant companions, whether in the time of incubation, or in ſearch of food; which conſiſts of caterpillars, graſshoppers, ſnails, and ſuch like. The above author mentions it as a new ſpecies, not before deſcribed: indeed there has been a Lark brought from the *Cape of Good Hope*, which differed not materially from this, except in wanting the creſt, the under parts more inclined to yellow, and no white either in the wings or tail—differences too trivial to forbid our placing it here, either as a female of that above deſcribed, or a young bird.

26. SENEGAL L.

L'Alouette hupée du Sénégal, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 362. N° 10. pl. 19. f. 2.
La Griſette ou le Cochevis du Senegal, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 79.—*Pl. enl.* 504. f. 1.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſix inches and a half. Bill nine lines and a half long, and of an horn-colour: the head is ſlightly creſted: the colour of the plumage on the upper parts is grey and brown mixed, each feather being brown in the middle, with grey edges: the under parts whitiſh, marked with ſmall ſpots of brown on the throat: the ſides and under the wings incline to rufous: the quills are grey brown, with grey edges; but at the baſe, for two thirds of their length, are rufous within: the two middle tail feathers are grey, the others brown, but the outer one rufous white for nearly the whole breadth; the next to this has the outer edge of the ſame colour: the legs and claws grey.

PLACE. This is found at *Senegal*.

27.
TESTACEOUS L.

BILL black: upper parts of the body teſtaceous: crown of the head daſhed with black: the wing coverts marked with the ſame: the under parts of the body teſtaceous white: quills duſky; the ſecondaries deeply margined with teſtaceous; the edges of the greater pale: four of the middle tail feathers marked as the quills; the others teſtaceous white: legs yellow: hind claw a trifle incurvated. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Gibraltar* *. PLACE.

28.
PORTUGAL L.

BILL ſtout, white, with a duſky tip: upper part of the plumage cream-colour; each feather duſky brown in the middle: coverts and quills edged with grey: the under parts are yellowiſh white, deepeſt on the breaſt: tail as the upper parts; ſome † of the outer feathers yellowiſh white: legs fleſh-colour: claws duſky. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Portugal*. PLACE.

* *Mr. Pennant.*

† As this deſcription was taken from a drawing, the number could not be aſcertained. *Mr. Pennant.*

Genus XL. WAGTAIL.

N° 1. White W.
Var. A. Collared W.
2. Pied W.
3. Cinereous W.
4. Grey W.
Var. A. Javan W.
5. Indian W.
N° 6. Yellow W.
Var. A. Timor W.
7. Yellow-headed W.
8. Cape W.
9. African W.
10. Tchutſchi W.
11. Green W.

BILL weak and ſlender; ſlightly notched at the tip.
Tongue lacerated at the end.
Legs ſlender.

Birds of this genus frequent the ſides of brooks: have long tails, which are frequently in motion: their pace running: for the moſt part fly in an undulating manner, eſpecially if to any diſtance: ſeldom perch, and have a twittering noiſe in flight *: make the neſt on or very near the ground.

I believe the whole of this genus is confined to the old continent, and the iſles adjacent.

* *Scopoli.*—I have frequently obſerved this in our ſpecies.

1.
+ WHITE W.

Motacilla alba, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 331. N° 11.—*Faun. Suec.* 252.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 224.—*Brun.* N° 271.—*Muller*, N° 272.—*Kram. el.* p. 373. N° 1.—*Friſch.* t. 23. f. 4.—*Olina*, pl. in p. 43.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 174.

La Lavandiere, *Briſ. orn.* iii. 461. N° 38.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 251. pl. 14. f. 1.—*Pl. enl.* 652. f. 1.—*Variety*, f. 2.

White Water-Wagtail, *Raii Syn.* 75. A. 1.—*Will. orn.* p. 237.—*Albin*, i. pl. 49.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 142. pl. 55.—*Arct. Zool.*

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this ſpecies is ſeven inches, of which the tail is one half. The bill is black: irides hazel: the hind part of the head, and nape of the neck, are black: the forehead, round the eyes, and ſides of the neck, are white: the chin, fore part of the neck, and breaſt, black: the upper parts of the body, wing coverts, and rump, are cinereous: greater wing coverts, and ſecondary quills, duſky, edged with grey: greater quills blackiſh; the ſecondaries and prime quills nearly of a length: the lower parts of the breaſt and belly are white: the eight middle tail-feathers are black, edged with grey; the others are white, except at the baſe, and tips of the inner webs, which are duſky: the legs are black.

FEMALE.

In the *female* the top of the head inclines to brown.

Some birds have only a creſcent of black on the breaſt, the chin and throat being quite white.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Theſe birds frequent watery places for the moſt part, feeding on flies and other inſects. Make their neſt on the ground, compoſed of dry graſs, fine fibres of roots, and moſs, lined within with hair or feathers. The eggs are five in number, white, ſpotted with brown; and for the moſt part have only one brood in a year. It is often ſeen running on the ground, which it does

very quick, leaping up frequently after the flies, &c. which are too high for their catching on the ground.

It is a ſpecies very far ſpread, being found throughout the whole of the old continent *. It is mentioned by authors as migratory for the moſt part; with us it ſhifts its quarters to the ſouth, as the winter approaches, and I believe part of them migrate, as I do not recollect ſeeing ſo many in winter as the ſummer ſeaſon. In *Scotland*, and in the north of *England*, ſcarce ever ſeen in the hard weather.

This, and others of this claſs, are called, both by the *French* and ourſelves, *Waſher-women*, or *Diſh-waſhers*.

In the *Leverian Muſeum* is a fine variety; white, except the hind parts, which are yellowiſh.

1. VAR. A. COLLARED W.

La Bergeronette à Collier de l'Iſle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 61. t. 29. *Lew. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of our Wagtail. Bill black: irides hazel: forehead, as far as the crown, round the bill, and the cheeks and throat, are white: hind part of the head and neck, the lower part of the neck before, and breaſt, black: the back is aſh-colour: acroſs the wing is an oblique bar of white, beginning at the baſtard wing: the quills are black, edged with white; the outer ones wholly black: the tail is black, except the two outer feathers, which are white: legs black.

PLACE. Inhabits the iſland of *Luçonia*. I have alſo ſeen one which came from *Kamtſchatka*, now in the poſſeſſion of *Sir Joſeph Banks*.

* I have met with this more than once in *Chineſe* drawings.

Le

La Bergeronette de Madraſt, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 478. N° 44.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. 275.
Black and White Wagtail, *Raii Syn.* p. 194. 3. pl. 1. f. 1.
Forked Wagtail, *Id.* N° 4. pl. 1. f. 6.

2. PIED W.

BILL, head, neck, breaſt, and upper parts of the body, black: the under parts white: there is alſo an oblique band of white croſs the wing: the middle tail feathers are black, and ſome of the outer ones white, but how many of each is not manifeſt from either deſcription or figure. DESCRIPTION.

The *forked Wagtail* is moſt likely the *female*, as it differs merely in having thoſe parts aſh-colour which are black in the *male*. FEMALE.

Theſe inhabit *Madras*. PLACE.

La Bergeronette griſe, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 465. N° 39. pl. 25. f. 1.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 261.—*Pl. enl.* 674. 1.

3. CINEREOUS W.

SOMEWHAT leſs than the laſt: length ſix inches three quarters. Bill brown: the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, cinereous grey: the under white: acroſs the breaſt a browniſh band: wing coverts and ſecondaries blackiſh, edged with whitiſh: greater quills blackiſh brown: the tail duſky black, but the outer feather is white, except the baſe half of the inner web; the ſecond the ſame, but the webs are white only for one-third of their length, and the inner web black at the end: legs brown. DESCRIPTION.

The *female* wants the band on the breaſt. FEMALE.

We have not this in *England*, though authors talk of it as common on the continent, where it is frequently ſeen in the ſummer, PLACE AND MANNERS.

ſummer, in ſome numbers, in the paſtures among cattle; retiring to the ſtreams when the flies in the firſt become ſcarce. Part of theſe only are ſuppoſed to migrate.

It differs ſomewhat from ours in making the neſt, which it does on ſome low willow near the ground, and hatches twice in the year.

4. + GREY W.

Motacilla boarula, *Lin. Mant.* 1771. p. 527.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 225.
La Bergeronette jaune, *Brif. orn.* iii. p. 471. N° 41. pl. 23. f. 3. (the male). —*Buf. oif.* v. 268.—*Pl. enl.* 28. f. 1.
Motacilla flava altera, *Raii Syn.* 75. 3.
Yellow Wagtail, *Albin.* ii. pl. 58. (female.)
Grey Wagtail, *Will. orn.* p. 238.—*Edw.* pl. 259. (the male.)—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 144.—*Arct. Zool.*
Br. Muſ. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſeven inches and a half. Bill brown: the upper parts are greeniſh aſh-colour: over the eye a pale ſtreak: ſides of the head aſh-colour: chin and throat black: upper tail coverts, and whole of the under parts of the body, yellow: under tail coverts deep yellow: wing coverts brown, edged with aſh-colour: quills brown; ſecondaries white at the baſe and brown at the ends, and almoſt as long as the greater quills: tail longeſt of all the ſpecies; the outer feather white; the next has the inſide and tip white, the outſide blackiſh; third nearly the ſame, but has the inner edge black; the others black, with greeniſh edges: legs yellowiſh brown.

FEMALE. The *female* has no black on the throat.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This is a conſtant inhabitant of theſe kingdoms, frequenting watery places, and ſmall ſtreams, for the ſake of inſects, on which it feeds. The neſt is on the ground, not far from the water,

water, compoſed of dried fibres and moſs, lined with hair, feathers, or wool, within. The eggs are from ſix to eight in number, of a dirty white, marked with yellow ſpots.

This is a very elegant ſpecies, and found on the continent in various parts, and ſeems more hardy than the others. *Linnæus* ſays it is gregarious, but with us is ſeen only ſingle, except in pairing time. It is called at *Bologna* by the names of *Boarola*, or *Boarina*. It is alſo found at *Senegal* *.

La Bergeronette de Java, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 474. N° 42. pl. 25. f. 2.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 272.

4. VAR. A. JAVAN W.

LENGTH ſeven inches. Bill grey: the head, upper parts of the body, and upper tail coverts, olive yellow: throat and neck grey: reſt of the under parts yellow, deepeſt towards the vent: greater wing coverts brown: quills the ſame, but the ſecondaries are white half way from the baſe; the third quill from the body as long as the greater ones: the ſix middle tail feathers are blackiſh; the two next white within, and at the tip, the outer edge blackiſh; the outer one white, except for two-thirds down the ſhaft, where it is blackiſh: legs grey. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the iſland of *Java*. PLACE.

La Bergeronette griſe des Indes. *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 207.

5. INDIAN W.

THE bill of this bird is pale rufous: irides yellow: the head, hind part of the neck, back, and rump, are dirty greeniſh grey: the throat, breaſt, and belly, very light yellow: DESCRIPTION.

* *Adanſon.*—He calls it the *Ortolan* of that country. He ſays that they are one lump of fat, and the taſte excellent.

on the breaſt are two black curved bands, joining at their ends, and are alſo united together in the middle by a line of the ſame: the leſſer wing coverts are like the back; the others yellow, and the ſecond quills part brown part yellow; the prime quills dirty brown, with yellow edges: the two middle tail feathers greeniſh grey; the others blackiſh brown; the two outer ones white, as are the thighs and vent: the legs pale rufous.

6. + YELLOW W.

Motacilla flava, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 331. N° 12.—*Faun. Suec.* 253.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 226.—*Brun.* N° 273, 274.—*Muller*, N° 273.—*Kram. el.* p. 374. 2.—*Friſch.* pl. 23.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 174.

La Bergeronette de Printemps, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 468. N° 40.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. 265. pl. 14. f. 1.—*Pl. enl.* 674. N° 2.

Yellow Water Wagtail, *Raii Syn.* 75. A. 2.—*Will. orn.* p. 238. pl. 68.—*Edw.* pl. 158. (the female.)—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 143.—*Arct. Zool.* *Br. Muſ.* *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſix inches and a half. Bill black: irides hazel: the head, and upper parts of the body, olive green; rump paleſt: under parts, from the breaſt, bright yellow: on the throat a few black ſpots: over the eye a ſtreak of yellow; through the eye a ſecond of duſky; and beneath the eye a third of the ſame colour: leſſer wing coverts as the back; the others duſky, edged with pale yellow: quills duſky: the tail black, except two of the outer feathers, which are half black half white, divided obliquely: legs black: the hind claw very long.

FEMALE. The *female* is much leſs bright in colour: the ſtreak over the eye whitiſh, and wants the black markings on the throat.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This is common in moiſt meadows and corn-fields in *England* in the ſummer-time, migrating, or at leaſt ſhifting its quarters, in

in the winter *. In *France* it is ſeen at all times of the year, except the winter is uncommonly ſevere, changing the uplands for the ſides of gentle ſtreams, when food grows ſcarce in the firſt.

It makes the neſt in the *corn-fields* †, on the ground, compoſing it of bents and fibres of roots, lining it with hair. The eggs are five in number, varied with duſky ſpots and lines, without any order.

6.
VAR. A.
TIMOR W.

Bergeronette de l'Iſle de Timor, *Buf. oiſ.* v. 275.

DESCRIPTION.

BILL black, rather ſtout at the baſe, leſſening towards the point, and a trifle curved: the upper part of the plumage is cinereous grey: beneath yellow: over the eye a line of yellow: greater wing coverts tipped with white, forming a band acroſs the wing: quills and tail black: legs pale red: the hind claw twice the length of any of the others.

PLACE.

Found in the *Iſle of Timor*, in the *Eaſt Indies*.

7.
YELLOW-HEADED W.

Motacilla citreola, *Pall. Trav.* iii. p. 696. 14.

DESCRIPTION.

A Trifle bigger than the *Yellow Wagtail*, but not unlike it. The head, neck, and all beneath, yellow: on the nape is a blackiſh creſcent: the back of a blueiſh aſh-colour: wings and tail like the *Yellow Wagtail*.

* Some remain all the year, in *Hampſhire*. *Br. Zool.*

† In holes, under fallen trees and logs. *Friſch.*—Often under the banks of ſtreams. *Hiſt. des oiſ.*

PLACE. Very common in *Sibiria*, even to the arctic circle; found alſo in *Ruſſia*, but leſs numerous. Has the manners of other *Wagtails*.

This is perhaps the ſame bird mentioned by *Lepechin* *, which was ſix inches and a half long: the two outer tail feathers white, and the outmoſt ſtreaked with black: in other things as above deſcribed.

8. CAPE W. Motacilla Capenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 333. N° 24.
La Bergeronette du Cap de Bonne Eſperance, *Brif. orn.* iii. p. 476. N° 43. pl. 25. f. 3.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 273.—*Pl. enl.* 28. 2.?

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *White Wagtail*. Bill duſky: the upper parts brown: the under dirty white, inclining to duſky on the ſides: over the eye a whitiſh ſtreak: acroſs the breaſt a duſky band: quills brown, edged with grey: the tail is black, except the two outer feathers, the greateſt half of which next the end is white: legs duſky.

9. AFRICAN W. La petite Bergeronette du Cap de Bonne Eſperance, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 274.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is leſs than the former. The bill black, broad at the baſe, ſlender at the point, and a little curved: the upper parts of the body yellowiſh brown: beneath yellow, except the under tail coverts, which are white: over the eye a ſtreak of black: wings, tail, (which is half the length of the bird) and legs, black: the hind claw largeſt.

PLACE. From the *Cape of Good Hope*.

* See *Voy.* vol. ii. p. 187.

Tchutſchi

Tchutſchi Wagtail, *Act. Zool.*

10. TCHUTSCHI W.

DESCRIPTION.

CROWN of the head, and back, deep olive brown: between the upper mandible and eye a ſpot of white: wing coverts and primaries deep brown; the firſt croſſed with two bars of white: breaſt and belly white, daſhed with ruſt-colour: vent pale yellow: tail very long; the whole of the outer, and half of the inner, web of the outer tail feather white; all the reſt duſky: legs black.

PLACE.

Found off the *Tchutſchi* coaſt.

Green Wagtail, *Brown. Illuſtr.* p. 86. t. 33.

11. GREEN W.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH four inches *. Head cinereous: neck, back, and breaſt, pale green: wings and tail cinereous, edged with white: belly white.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Ceylon*.

* In the plate—the ſize is not mentioned in the deſcription.

Genus XLI. WARBLER.

N° 1. Nightingale.
Var. A. Greater D°.
Var. B. White D°.
2. Madagaſcar W.
3. Pettichaps.
4. Paſſerine W.
5. Blackcap.
Var. A.
Var. B.
Var. C.
6. Babbling W.
7. Reed W.
8. Aquatic W.
9. Hedge W.
10. Ruſh W.
11. Redſtart.
Var. A.
Var. B.
Var. C.
12. Grey Redſtart.
13. Cheſnut-bellied W.
14. Red-tail.
15. Guiana D°.
16. Black D°.
17. Caffrarian W.
N° 18. Black-headed W.
19. White Throat.
Var. A.
20. Graſshopper W.
21. Sedge W.
22. Rufous W.
23. Epicurean W.
24. Fig-eater.
25. Alpine W.
26. Patagonian W.
27. Dartford W.
28. African W.
29. New York W.
30. Umbroſe W.
31. Yellow-throated W.
32. Yellow-breaſted W.
Var. A.
33. Rufous-tailed W.
34. Yellow-bellied W.
35. Blue-grey W.
36. Yellow-backed W.
37. Penſile W.
38. Red-breaſt.
Var. A. Bologna D°.
39. Blue-throated W.

40. Blue

N° 40. Blue W.
41. White-breaſted W.
42. Cinnamon W.
43. Black-jawed W.
44. Ruſty-headed W.
45. Buff-faced W.
46. Stone Chat.
47. Sybil W.
Var. A.
48. Luzonian W.
49. Sooty W.
50. Spectacle W.
51. Coromandel W.
52. Philippine W.
53. Dark W.
54. White Chat.
55. Sultry W.
56. Sibirian W.
57. Senegal W.
58. Leucomele W.
59. Black and White W.
60. Moor W.
Var. A.
61. Yellow-browed W.
62. Gilt-throat W.
63. Blue-tailed W.
64. Daurian W.
65. Black-poll W.
66. Grey-poll W.

N° 67. Yellow-fronted W.
68. Hooded W.
Var. A.
69. Ruby Throat.
70. Murine W.
71. Thorn-tailed W.
72. Magellanic W.
73. Citrine W.
74. Long-legged W.
75. Wheat-ear.
Var. A.
Var. B.
Var. C.
76. Ruffet W. E.
Var. A.
77. Rufous W. E.
78. Cape W. E.
79. Orange-breaſted W. E.
80. Black-hooded W. E.
81. Provence W. E.
82. Spotted W. E.
83. White-crowned W.
84. Griſly W.
85. Pink W.
86. Olive W.
87. Ceylon W.
88. Cingaleſe W.
89. China W.
90. Green Indian W.
91. White-

N° 91. White-eyed W.
92. Bourbon W.
93. Maurice W.
94. Madagaſcar W.
95. Citron-bellied W.
96. Undated W.
97. Duſky W.
98. Flaxen W.
99. Red-headed W.
100. St. Domingo W.
101. Louiſiane W.
102. Green and White W.
103. Orange-throated W.
104. Yellow-rumped W.
105. Brown-throated W.
106. Spotted Yellow W.
Var. A.
107. Pine W.
108. Green W.
109. Quebec W.
110. Jamaica W.
111. Golden-crowned W.
112. Belted W.
113. Black-throated W.
114. White-poll W.
115. Bloody-ſide W.
116. Red-throated W.
117. Cærulean W.
118. Gold-winged W.
N° 119. Orange-headed W.
120. Creſted W.
121. Rufous and black W.
122. Equatorial W.
123. Prothonotary W.
124. Half-collar W.
125. Orange-bellied W.
126. Olive-brown W.
127. Graſſet W.
128. Grey-throated W.
129. Hang-neſt W.
130. White-chinned W.
131. Palm W.
132. Banana W.
133. Worm-eater.
134. Simple W.
135. Great-tailed W.
136. Long-tailed W.
137. Superb W.
138. Cayenne W.
Var. A.
Var. B.
139. Blue-headed W.
140. Blue-ſtriped W.
141. Red-bellied W.
142. Guira W.
143. Wren.
Var. A.
Var. B.
144. Brown

N° 144. Brown W.
Var. B.
145. Gold-creſted W.
Var. C.
Var. A.
Var. D.
146. Ruby-crowned W.
N° 148. Yellow-poll W.
147. Yellow W.
149. Tailor W.
Var. A.

BIRDS of this genus have a ſlender and weak bill *: noſtrils ſmall, a little depreſſed: tongue cloven.

The exterior toe joined at the under part to the baſe of the middle one.

This genus and the laſt are blended by *Linnæus*, but very properly ſeparated by Mr. *Pennant*, as they differ in ſeveral of their manners. The birds here treated of perch on trees, for the moſt part; proceed by leaps, not running †; and ſeldom emit any noiſe in flight. They are the moſt numerous of any genus, and the major part inhabit the warmer regions, where inſects of all kinds, their proper food, abound. Many of the birds included in this chapter ſeem to belong to the *Flycatcher* tribe; and perhaps, on future inveſtigation, may hereafter prove to be really ſuch.

* Many have a notch at the tip of the upper mandible, but this character is not conſtant.

† The *Wheat-ears*, and ſome others, are an exception to this.

1. NIGHTINGALE.

Motacilla luſcinia, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 324. N° 1.—*Kram. el.* p. 375. N° 9.—*Brun. orn.* p. 79.—*Muller*, p. 32. N° 265.—*Friſch.* t. 21.—*Kram. el.* 376. 10.—*Olin. uc.* pl. in p. 1.

Sylvia luſcinia, *Scop. ann.* i. N° 227.

Le Roſſignol, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 397. N° 13.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 81. pl. 6. f. 1.—*Pl. enl.* 615. N° 2.

Nightingale, *Raii Syn.* p. 78.—*Will. orn.* p. 220. pl. 41.—*Albin.* iii. pl. 53. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 145. *Arct. Zool.* *Br. Muſ.* *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. THIS, though a plain bird, merits the firſt place in the *Warbler* genus, on account of its delightful ſong. It is larger in ſize than the *Hedge Sparrow*, and in length ſix inches and a quarter. The bill is brown: irides hazel: the head and back pale tawny, daſhed with olive: the tail of a deep tawny red: under parts pale aſh-colour, growing white towards the vent: quills cinereous brown, with the outer margins reddiſh brown: legs cinereous brown.

The *male* and *female* very ſimilar.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This bird is ſufficiently common in *England*, but not ſeen in the more *northern* counties, and ſeldom in the *weſtern*, *Yorkſhire* being the fartheſt to which it migrates, and ſcarce ever ſeen either in *Devonſhire* or *Cornwall*. It comes into this iſland the beginning of *April*, and departs ſome time in *Auguſt*. It is met with in *Sibiria*, *Sweden*, *Germany*, *France*, *Italy*, and *Greece*, but in all thoſe places is migratory, as in *England*; indeed we are not clear in reſpect to its natural winter reſidence, but moſt likely it is not in *Europe*; nor are we poſitive of its being in *Africa* *:

* In the *Voy. aux Canaries*, p. 104, a *Nightingale* is mentioned, which is ſaid not to ſing ſo well as ours, it is therefore not certain of its being the ſame.

we may therefore conclude that it is an inhabitant of the *Aſiatic* regions, during ſuch times as it is not to be found in *Europe*. *Haſſelquiſt* * ſpeaks of it as being in *Paleſtine*; and *Fryer* † aſcertains its being found about *Chulminor* in *Perſia*; it is alſo ſpoke of as a bird of *China*, *Kamtſchatka* ‡, and *Japan* ‖; at which laſt place they are much eſteemed, and ſell dear; as they are alſo at *Aleppo*, where they are "in great abundance "kept tame in houſes, and let out at a ſmall rate to ſuch as "chuſe it in the city, ſo that no entertainment is made in the "ſpring without a concert of theſe birds §." We are almoſt certain of their not being found in *America*, though many of their birds bear that name §§.

None but the vileſt epicure would think of eating theſe charming ſongſters; yet we are told that their fleſh is equal to that of the *Ortolan*, and they are fatted in *Gaſcony* for the table. Every ſchool-boy muſt have read of *Heliogabalus* eating of Nightingales tongues; and that famed diſh of the Roman *tragedian Æſop*, which was compoſed of thoſe of every ſinging or talking bird ‡‡.

* He ſays it is very common on the ſhores of the river *Nile*.

† "The Nightingale, the ſweet harbinger of the light, is a conſtant chearer "of theſe groves, charming with its warbling ſtrains the heavieſt ſoul into a "pleaſing extacy." *Fryer's Travels*, p. 248.

‡ *Ellis's Narrative*, ii. p. 229.

‖ *Kæmpfer Japan*.

§ *Ruſſ. Alep.* p. 7.

§§ *Virginian Nightingale*, *American Nightingale*, *Spaniſh Nightingale*. All birds of a different ſpecies, for certain.

‡‡ This diſh is ſaid to have coſt about 6843 *l.* 10 *s.* of our money. *Br. Zool.* ii. 656, note.

FEMALE. The female makes her neſt in ſome low buſh, or quickſet-hedge, well covered with foliage, for ſuch only this bird frequents; and lays four or five eggs, of a greeniſh brown. The neſt is compoſed of dry leaves on the outſide, mixed with graſs and fibres, lined with hair or down within, though not always alike: I have alſo known the neſt made upon a little riſing ground. The *female* alone ſits on and hatches the eggs, while the *male*, not far off, conſoles her with his delightful ſong *; but as ſoon as the young are hatched, leaves off ſinging, for the moſt part, and joins with the *female* in the taſk of providing for and feeding them. After the young can provide for themſelves, the old *female* provides for a ſecond brood, and the ſong of the *male* recommences. They have alſo been known to have three broods in a year, and in the hot countries even four †. It has been obſerved, that the *males* are at leaſt double in number to the *females* ‡.

MANNERS. They are ſolitary birds, never uniting into even ſmall flocks; and in reſpect to the neſts, it is very ſeldom that two are found near each other. Theſe birds are often brought up from the neſt for the ſake of their ſong; and are likewiſe caught at their firſt coming over, and, though old birds, yet

* The *male* in general only ſings, yet now and then a *female* has been known to ſing in a cage.

† *Hiſt. des oiſ.*

‡ *Buffon* ſays, that there are always more males than females; ſo that if one is deſtroyed, the female never fails to get a new mate, and even a ſecond or third, if wanting. Quere, How are the ſupernumerary males provided for? or did nature enjoin the unhappy batchelor a ſtate of celibacy?

The *males* arrive firſt, and in about a week after the *females*, who have ſeldom any *males* with them. No wonder, then, if all the birds firſt caught ſhould be *males*. See *Br. Zool.* ii. p. 658.

may

may be made by management to bear confinement, and ſing equally with thoſe brought up from the neſt*. — Thus much for the general manners; the whole of which would fill a volume. Thoſe who deſire more, may conſult the *Br. Zool.* and Appendix; alſo the *Hiſt. des oiſ.* where the ſubject is treated in the moſt ample manner.

1.
VAR. A.
GREATER N.

Le grand Roſſignol, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 400.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 113.
Groſſe-nachtigalle, *Schwench. Sil.* p. 296.
Slowick wiekſzy, *Rzacz. Auct. Pol.* 391.
Sproſs-vogel, *Friſch.* pl. 21.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is mentioned by authors as being conſiderably bigger than the other, and, according to *Friſch*, ſings even better. The plumage is ſaid to be rufous and aſh-colour mixed.

This author alſo ſpeaks of a third, which is ſmaller than the other two, whoſe ſong is only in proportion to its ſize †.

PLACE.

Theſe are ſaid to be met with chiefly in *Sileſia*; not but there are *Nightingales* of a much larger ſize to be met with about *Anjou*, in *France*.

* If an old bird be caught at the firſt coming, it begins to ſing after ſix or eight days confinement, and after the uſual time, the ſong goes off; and again the end of *December*; and ſo on every year: but if brought up from the neſt, it ſings the whole year round, except during the time of moulting; and often better than the wild *Nightingale*.

† See *Kram. el.* p. 376. N° 10.

1. VAR. B. WHITE N.

Le Roſſignol blanc, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 401. — *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 114. — *Aldr. av.* ii. p. 777.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the common Nightingale, but wholly white†: and others have been known with the head, neck, wings, and tail, white; the reſt of the plumage pale brown and white, mixed.

2. MADAGASCAR W.

Le Roſſignol de Madagaſcar, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 401. N° 14. pl. 22. f. 1.
Le Foudi-jala, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 116.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of our Nightingale: length near ſix inches and a half. Bill deep brown: the head rufous: behind each eye a brown ſpot: the upper parts of the body olive brown: throat white: breaſt pale rufous: belly rufous brown, inclining to olive: tail above, olive brown; beneath, inclining to olive: legs deep brown.

PLACE.

This is found at *Madagaſcar*, where they call it *Foudi-jala*.

† Thought a preſent worthy of *Agrippina*, the wife of the Emperor *Claudius*; for which bird 6000 ſeſterces had been offered. — *Pliny*, *Nat. Hiſt.* l. x. cap. 29.

La Fauvette, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 372. 2.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 117. pl. 7.—*Pl. enl.* 579. f. 1. 3. PETTYCHAPS.

SIZE of the *Hedge Sparrow:* length ſix inches. Bill blackiſh; baſe of the under mandible paler: plumage, on the upper parts, greyiſh brown; deepeſt on the head: from the baſe of the bill a whitiſh ſtreak, paſſing over the eye, but not beyond it: the under parts are rufous white, inclining moſt to the laſt colour towards the vent: the ſides and thighs verge to grey: quills cinereous brown, with greyiſh edges: tail brown, edged with grey brown; the outer feather dirty white on the outer web and towards the tip of the inner, dividing the feather obliquely *: legs brown. DESCRIPTION.

This is a common ſpecies in *France* and *Italy*, where it frequents the fields and gardens, often building on the *pea-ſticks*. The neſt is compoſed of dried herbs, lined with fine fibres and hair. The eggs are five in number. PLACE AND MANNERS.

A bird very nearly allied to the above, if not a variety, is alſo not uncommon in *England*. Size and length the ſame: the upper parts greyiſh brown, with a caſt of green; the under duſky white, inclining a little to brown acroſs the breaſt and over the thighs: the thighs themſelves ſtill darker: quills and tail duſky, edged with the general colour of the upper parts, but all the feathers of the laſt of one colour: there is alſo an indiſtinct trace of white over the eye, as in the laſt deſcribed: bill and legs brown. VARIETY.

This is not unfrequent in *Lancaſhire*, from whence a pair was ſent to me from Sir *A. Lever*. The male and female are much alike. The egg of a dirty white, marked with irregular duſky blotches of various ſizes, particularly about the middle; and here and there a ſcratch of black. I received it by the name of *Pettychaps*.

Motacilla hippolais, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 330. 7.
Pettychaps, or Beccafigo, *Raii Syn.* p. 79. A. 7.—*Will. orn.* p. 216.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 149. (the deſcription). 3*. LESSER PETTYCHAPS.

SIZE rather ſmaller than a *Linnet*. Bill ſhort: the upper mandible black; the under blueiſh: inſide of the mouth fleſh-colour: above and below the eye a yellowiſh line: head, neck, and upper DESCRIPTION.

* The tip of the laſt feather but one is alſo white. *Hiſt. des oiſ.*

parts, greeniſh aſh-colour: quills and tail mouſe-colour, with greeniſh edges and black ſhafts: under wing coverts yellow: belly ſilvery white: the breaſt darker, and tinged with yellow: legs blueiſh or lead-coloured.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſpecies is frequent in ſeveral parts of *England*, and makes a neſt of an arched form, compoſed of dry *bents*, mixed with a little *moſs*, and thickly lined with *feathers*: it is placed on the ground under a tuft of graſs, or at the bottom of a buſh. The eggs are five in number, white, ſprinkled all over with ſmall red ſpots, moſt ſo at the largeſt end. In *Dorſetſhire* it is known by the name of *Hay-bird* *. In *Yorkſhire* it is called the *Beam-bird* †.

4. PASSERINE W.

La petit Fauvette, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 374. N° 3.
Paſſerinette, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 123.—*Pl. enl.* 579. f. 2.
Borin, *Aldr. av.* ii. p. 733. t. in p. 734.—*Johnſt. av.* t. 44.—*Raii Syn.* p. 81. N° 10.—*Will. orn.* p. 216.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is leſs than the laſt, being only five inches and a quarter in length. The bill is ſlender and ſharp, and of a brown colour: irides red brown: the upper parts of the body pale aſh-colour ‡; the under parts of a greyiſh white; the ſides inclining to brown: over the eye a ſmall whitiſh ſtreak: quills and tail duſky: legs lead-colour.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This inhabits various parts of *Europe*, but is not in *England*. It is found in *Provence*, in *France*, where it is called *Paſſerinette*; by the people of *Bologna*, *Chivin*; at *Marſeilles*, *Becafigulo*; and *Borin* by the *Genoeſe*.

It makes the neſt on ſome low buſh, near the ground; ſuch as a gooſeberry-buſh. It is compoſed of dry herbs, largeſt on the outſide, and finer within.

The eggs are four in number, of a dirty white, ſpotted with green of two colours; moſt ſo about the large end.

It has no other note than a chirp or two, which it repeats when hopping from one ſhrub to another.

* For the above account I am indebted to the Rev. Mr. *Lightfoot*. The bird, neſt, and eggs, are in the collection of the Ducheſs Dowager of *Portland*, at *Bulſtrode*.

† *Br. Zool.*

‡ *Willughby* ſays, the rump is white; but neither *Buffon* nor *Briſſon* mention this circumſtance.

5. BLACKCAP.

Motacilla atricapilla, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 332. N° 18. — *Faun. Suec.* N° 256.— *Scop. ann.* i. N° 229. — *Brun. orn.* N° 278. 279. — *Muller*, p. 33. N° 277.—*Kram. el.* 377. 15.—*Friſch.* t. 23. —*Olin. uc.* pl. in p. 9.

La Fauvette à tête noire, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 380. N° 6. — *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 125. pl. 8. f. 1.

Blackcap, *Raii Syn.* p. 79. A. 8.—*Will. orn.* p. 226. — *Br. Zool.* i. N° 148. —*Arct. Zool.*

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

IN ſize leſs than the *Pettichaps:* length five inches and a quarter. Bill brown: the top of the head is black: the upper parts of the body greeniſh aſh-colour: ſides of the head, and under parts, grey, changing to very light grey, or almoſt white, towards the vent: the quills and tail cinereous brown, margined with the ſame colour as the upper parts: the tail has the two middle feathers rather the ſhorteſt: legs lead-colour: claws black.

FEMALE.

The *female* differs from the male only in having the head of a ferruginous cheſnut-colour, inſtead of black.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This bird is not unfrequent in *England*, and elſewhere in *Europe*, as far as *Italy*; in all which places it is known to breed; coming in ſpring, and retiring in *September*.

With us it makes but one neſt in the year*, which is generally placed in ſome low buſh, not far from the ground. It is compoſed of dried ſtalks, mixed with a little wool and green moſs round the verge: the inſide lined with the fibres of roots, thinly covered with black horſe-hair.

* In *Italy* it builds twice in the year.—*Olina.*

The

The eggs five in number; of a pale reddiſh brown, mottled with a deeper colour, and ſprinkled with a few dark ſpots.

The *male* takes turn with the *female* during incubation; and the young very early leap out of the neſt, eſpecially if any one approaches it, and forſake it for ever.

The food is not confined to *inſects*, as it will, in defect of them, eat the fruits of *Spurge Laurel*, *Service*, and *Ivy*. It ſeems to be even fond of the laſt, as they much frequent ſuch trees as are overgrown with it; and I have found more than once the berries of ivy in their ſtomach, at a time when there has been plenty of inſects of all kinds. I once alſo knew a pair of theſe build in an old ivy-tree, pretty high from the ground.

The ſong is much eſteemed, and in many things almoſt equalling the *Nightingale* itſelf; ſcarcely deficient, except in the delightful variety of note of the laſt-named bird. Hence by many has been named the *Mock Nightingale*.

Of this there are two varieties.

5. VAR. A.

La Fauvette à tête noire, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 383.
Ficedula varia, *Aldr. av.* ii. p. 759.

DESCRIPTION. THIS differs from the other, in being wholly variegated with white and black only.

5. VAR. B.

La petite Columbade, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 131.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is ſomewhat bigger: has the upper parts of a very deep and almoſt blackiſh colour; the throat white; and the ſides grey.

This is found in *Provence*, where it frequents the woods.

Fauvette verdatre de la Louiſiane, *Buf. oiſ.* v p. 162.

5.
VAR. C.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Blackcap Warbler*. Bill duſky: top of the head blackiſh: hind part of the neck deep aſh-colour: ſides and back pale brown, with a tinge of green: wings and tail blackiſh, edged with browniſh green: above the eye a ſtreak of white: throat white: under parts of the body grey.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Louiſiana*.

6.
BABBLING W.

Motacilla curruca, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 329. N° 6. — *Faun. Suec.* N° 247. — *Scop. ann.* i. N° 228.—*Muller*, p. 32. N° 267.

La Fauvette Babillarde, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 384. N° 7.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 135.—*Pl. enl.* 580. f. 3.

Beccafico canapino, *Olin. uc.* p. 11. f. 2.—*Will. orn.* pl. 23. *Br. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH five inches. Bill blackiſh: crown of the head cinereous: the reſt of the upper parts the ſame, but inclining to brown: beneath the eye a ſtreak of deep aſh-colour: the under parts, and the edge of the wing, rufous white: quills brown, edged within with white, and outwardly with rufous grey; but the greater ones with aſh-colour: tail brown, edged with grey; the outer feather on each ſide has the outer web and tip white; the inner web cinereous, bordered with white; the middle feather the ſhorteſt, making the tail ſomewhat forked: legs brown.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This ſpecies inhabits *France* and *Italy*; frequenting the hedges, and building therein, not far from the ground. The eggs are greeniſh, dotted with brown *.

* Aſh-coloured, ſpotted with ferruginous.—*Faun. Suec.*

The food, for the moſt part, is *Caterpillars*.

Scopoli obſerves, that it is a reſtleſs, noiſy bird, imitating the notes of other birds; and is frequent in the gardens at *Piſa* in ſummer, where it is called *Bianchetto*.

7. REED W.

Motacilla Schænobanus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 329. N° 4.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 246.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 235.—*Faun. Arab.* p. 6. N° 17.
Motacilla Yvica, *Haſſelq. Voy.* p. 286. N° 50.
La Fauvette de bois, ou la Rouſſette, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 393. N° 11.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 139.—*Raii Syn.* p. 80. N° 1.
Small Nightingale, *Will. orn.* p. 237.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Pettichaps*. The bill blackiſh: the head, hind part of the neck, breaſt, back, rump, wing and tail coverts, brown and rufous; *viz.* each feather brown, bordered with rufous: throat, fore part of the neck, belly, ſides, thighs, and vent, inclined to rufous: quills brown, edged with rufous: tail wholly brown: legs whitiſh.

This is found both in *France* and *Italy*, and is likewiſe an inhabitant of *Sweden*. Whether it migrates in the laſt, we are not told; but it is known to winter in the ſouth of *France*, changing its place, like the *Whin Chat* in *England*.

It builds the neſt in the woods, which is chiefly compoſed of moſs and wool; and lays four or five ſky-blue eggs.

The young are readily brought up; and the bird in general very tame and familiar. Its ſong is not unpleaſant; and beſides, treating us with it during the winter ſeaſon.

8.
AQUATIC W.

Sylvia Schænobanus, *Scop. ann.* i. N° 235.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS ſeems to me to differ in ſpecies from the laſt. *Scopoli* deſcribes his bird as having the upper parts pale rufous, ſpotted with brown; the throat and breaſt both inclined to rufous; and the belly and rump whitiſh: there is a whitiſh ſpot alſo above the outer corner of the eye, and a band of white at the baſe of the wing: the tail feathers are pointed.

He ſays, that it builds on the ground; is often ſeen ſitting on the tops of plants; migrates early in autumn; and is called by the *Italians*, *Griſato*.

The circumſtance of the migrating, gives reaſon for ſuppoſing it a different bird from the other; otherwiſe they ſomewhat correſpond.

9.
HEDGE W.

Motacilla modularis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 329. N° 3. — *Faun. Suec.* 245. — *Brun.* 70. 269. — *Muller*, p. 32. N° 266. — *Friſch.* t. 21.

La Fauvette de Haye, ou la Paſſe-buſe, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 394. N° 12.

Le Traîne-buiſſon, Mouchet, ou la Fauvette d'Hiver, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 151. pl. 9. — *Pl. enl.* 615. f. 1.

Hedge Sparrow, *Raii Syn.* p. 79. A. 6. — *Will. orn.* 215. — *Albin.* iii. pl. 59. — *Br. Zool.* i. N° 150. — *Arct. Zool.*

Br. Muſ. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS well-known bird meaſures five inches and a quarter. The bill is blackiſh: irides hazel: the head deep brown, mixed with aſh-colour: cheeks marked with oblong ſpots of dirty white: back and wing coverts duſky, edged with reddiſh brown: quills and tail duſky: rump greeniſh brown: throat and breaſt

dull aſh-colour: belly dirty white: ſides, thighs, and vent, pale tawny brown: legs dull fleſh-colour.

FEMALE. In the *female* the colours are leſs vivid than in the male.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This bird frequents hedges in *England*, and is very common. Makes its neſt of moſs and wool, lining it with hair; and lays four or five eggs, of a fine pale blue. With us, and the more northern regions, it is ſeen at all ſeaſons; but in *France* it is migratory, coming in *October*, and departing northward in ſpring: however a very few ſtay behind; for now and then a neſt is found in *France*, though rare.

This is a winter ſongſter; and its note would be thought pleaſant, did it not remind us of the approach of winter; beginning with the firſt froſts, and continuing till a little time in ſpring.

Its often repeating the words *tit*, *tit*, *tit*, has occaſioned its being called *Titling*; a name it is known by in many places.

The *Cuckow* frequently lays her egg in the neſt of this bird.

10. RUSH W.

Le Moineau de Virginie, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 101. 14.
Little Brown Sparrow, *Cateſb. Car.* i. p. 35.
Ruſh Warbler, *Arct. Zool.*

DESCRIPTION. LESS than our *Hedge Sparrow*: length four inches and three quarters. Bill brown: the general colour of the plumage the ſame, but paleſt beneath: the tail rather forked: legs brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *Virginia* and *Carolina*: feeds on inſects: is much of the nature of the *Hedge Sparrow*: is not numerous, but moſt common near houſes in *Carolina* and *Virginia* the whole year.

11.
+ REDSTART.

Motacilla Phœnicurus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 335. N° 34. — *Faun Suec.* N° 257.— *Scop. ann.* i. p. 157. N° 232. — *Brun.* N° 280. 281. — *Muller*, p. 33. N° 278. — *Georgi Reiſe*, p. 174.—*Friſch.* t. 19.—*Kram. el.* p. 376. 11. —*Olin. uc.* pl. in p. 47.

Le Roſſignol de Muraille, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 403. N° 15.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 170. pl. 6. f. 2.—*Pl. enl.* 351. f. 1. 2.

Redſtart, *Raii Syn.* p. 78. A. 5.—*Will. orn.* 218.—*Albin*, i. pl. 50.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 146.—*Arct. Zool.*

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is rather leſs than the *Redbreaſt:* length five inches and a quarter. Bill black: forehead white: crown of the head, hind part of the neck, and back, deep blue grey; in ſome almoſt black: cheeks and throat black: breaſt, rump, and ſides, red: belly white: the two middle tail feathers brown; the reſt red: the legs black.

FEMALE.

The *female* has the top of the head and back cinereous grey: chin white. The ſame parts are red in this ſex as in the male, but not ſo bright. The wings are brown in both ſexes.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This bird is migratory; meaſuring its ſtay with the *Nightingale*, and other birds of paſſage; coming in ſpring, and departing in autumn, about *October*; I ſhould ſuppoſe, departing ſooner or later, according to the more northern places of its ſummer reſidence *. In *Italy* † it is ſeen a month later than with us.

It is not ſo ſhy as many birds, in reſpect to itſelf; for it approaches habitations, and frequently makes its neſt in ſome hole of a wall where numbers of people paſs by frequently; yet is con-

* *Scopoli* ſays it departs in *September*.

† *Olina*.

tent if no one meddles with the neſt; for the leaſt derangement of the eggs, or almoſt looking at them, eſpecially if the *female* is diſturbed thereby, cauſes her to forſake the neſt altogether. It frequently builds alſo in ſome hole of a tree.

The neſt is compoſed chiefly of moſs, lined with hair and feathers.

The eggs are blue; four or five in number; not unlike, but rather more elongated than, thoſe of the *Hedge Sparrow*.

It frequently *wags* the tail *.

It is with difficulty that theſe birds are kept in a cage, not ſubmitting to it by any means if caught old; though it may be brought up from the neſt if great care is taken.

Its ſong is not ſtrong, yet agreeable enough; and will, if taught young, imitate the note of other birds, and ſing by night frequently, as well as in the day-time.

At large, the food is *inſects*, *flies*, *ſpiders*, *ants eggs*, and ſuch like; but when brought up by hand, will bear to be treated as the *Nightingale*.

II. VAR. A.

Le Roſſignol de Muraille cendre, *Brif. orn.* iii. p. 406.
Aldrov. third Redſtart, *Raii Syn.* p. 78. A. 5. Var. 1.—*Will. orn.* p. 218.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a variety of the male; and differs in having a long line of white only on the forehead, the back more cinereous, and the bottom of the belly not white.

* It wags the tail ſideways, like a dog when he is pleaſed, and not up and down, like the *Wagtail*.—*Br. Zool.*

Le

Le Roſſignol de Muraille à poitrine tachetée, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 407. Roth-ſchwentzlein, *Friſch.* t. 20.

II. VAR. B.

THIS is a *female*, differing from the common only in having the breaſt ſpotted with red.

DESCRIPTION.

Sylvia tithys, *Lin. Syſt.* ed. 10. N° 23.—*Scop. ann.* i. p. 157. N° 233.

II. VAR. C.

SCOPOLI ſeems certain of this being a different bird from the *Redſtart*; and ſays, the *male* inclines to aſh-colour: the throat and breaſt black: belly, between the thighs, whitiſh: elſewhere varied with black and white.

DESCRIPTION.

The *female* wholly brown.

FEMALE.

Both ſexes have the two middle tail feathers brown; the others brown at the tips; the reſt of the tail feathers and vent red.

It is called by the *Italians*, *Moretto*; and by the *Germans*, *Hauſroth Schweiſe*.

Le Roſſignol de Muraille de Gibraltar, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 407. N° 16.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 177.
Grey Redſtart, *Edw.* pl. 29.—*Arct. Zool.*

12. GREY REDSTART.

SIZE of the *Common Redſtart*. Bill dark brown: forehead, ſides of the head, and throat, black: hind head white, paſſing forwards to the eyes: top of the head, neck, back, wing coverts, breaſt, and upper part of the belly, blueiſh grey, or aſh-colour: lower belly white: quills grey brown, edged with white: rump and tail orange-colour; the two middle feathers of the laſt are brown,

DESCRIPTION.

brown, and all the others tipped with brown, except the outer one, which is wholly orange: legs brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *Gibraltar*.

13. CHESNUT-BELLIED W.

Motacilla erythrogaſtra, *N. C. Petr.* vol. xix. p. 469. N° 4. t. 16. 17. *Auct. J. Gueldenſtaedt.*

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Wheat-ear*: length ſeven inches. Bill black: eyes brown: crown and nape dirty ſooty white: round the bill, the throat, cheeks and temples, neck, and between the wings, deep black: breaſt, belly, and vent, deep cheſnut: rump and tail the ſame: the wings reach beyond the middle of the tail; the middle of the quills, from the third to the tenth, is white, forming a ſpot acroſs them: feathers round the knee, or garter, black: legs and claws black.

FEMALE. The *female* has a paler rump and tail than the *male*; the tips of the outer feathers, and the whole of the two middle ones, are brown: the reſt of the bird cinereous, deepeſt above, with a mixture of rufous on the belly.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This, ſays the author, inhabits the gravelly hollows of the *Caucaſian* torrents the whole ſummer: is migratory, going more ſouth in *winter*, in ſearch of food: runs on the banks of rivers; is reſtleſs, but not fearful; often moving the tail; and ſits at times on the low ſhrubs.

It makes the neſt between the branches of the *Sea-buckthorn*; of the berries of which it is very fond.

Motacilla

14. RED-TAIL.

Motacilla erithacus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 335. N° 35.—*Faun. Suec.* 258.
Le Rouge-queue à Collier, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 411. N° 18. (the male.)—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 180.
Le Rouge-queue, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 409. N° 17. (the female.)
Rothſchwentzel, *Raii Syn.* p. 78. A. 5. 2.—*Will. orn.* p. 218. ch. 7. 2.—*Friſch.* t. 20.

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE.

A Trifle bigger than the *Redſtart*. Bill blackiſh: top of the head, hind part of the neck and back, ſcapulars, and leſſer wing coverts, grey: rump and tail rufous: throat, and from thence to the vent, whitiſh grey, irregularly mixed with pale rufous: ſides, under wing and tail coverts, of the laſt colour: greater wing coverts, and quills, grey brown, edged with rufous: tail wholly rufous, and a trifle forked: legs black.

MALE.

The male differs from the former, which is the female, chiefly in having a large brown mark on the fore part of the neck, in the ſhape of a horſeſhoe, the concave part uppermoſt: a ſmall brown ſpot between the bill and eye: the two middle tail feathers brown; the reſt rufous. I place this here as the *male*, on the authority of *Buffon*.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Theſe inhabit the continent of *Europe*, and are migratory: arrive in *Burgundy* and *Lorrain* in *May*, and depart in *October*: frequent the woods, neſting in the low buſhes, near the ground. The neſt is compoſed of moſs without, and wool and feathers within. The eggs five or ſix in number, white, mixed with grey. They may be found in the ſkirts of the wood, which they frequent morning and evening, to ſeek the worms, flies, and the like, on which they feed. It has ſcarce any ſong, only a ſingle note, like the word *ſuit*, and wags the tail like the *Redſtart*.

At the end of the ſummer it is very fat, and delicate to eat.

15. GUIANA RED-TAIL.

Le Rouge-queue de la Guyane, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 186.—*Pl. enl.* 686. f. 2.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſix inches and a half. Bill pale: the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, are grey: the under parts white: wings and tail, which is pretty long, wholly rufous: legs pale fleſh-colour.

PLACE. Inhabits *Guiana*.

16. BLACK RED-TAIL.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſix inches. General colour of the plumage black: the top of the head lead-colour: feathers of the back edged with duſky brown: quills duſky: outer edges of the ſecondaries fringed with white: the two middle tail feathers are duſky; the others red, like thoſe of the *Redſtart*.

From whence unknown.

17. CAFFRARIAN W.

Motacilla Caffra, *Lin. Mantiſſ.* 1771. p. 527.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the White Wagtail. Head and back olive: over the eyes a white ſtreak: between the bill and eye black: throat and rump ferruginous: breaſt and belly whitiſh: quills brown: tail even, ferruginous; the ends of the feathers brown.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*.

Muſcicapa

Muſcicapa ruticilla, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 236. 10. 18. BLACK-HEADED W.
Le Gobe-mouche d'Amerique, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 383. 14.—*Pl. enl.* 566. f. 1. 2.
Le petit Noir-Aurore, *Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 546.
Small black and orange-coloured bird, *Raii Syn.* p. 188. 5.—*Sloan. Jam.* p. 312. 50.
Small American Redſtart, *Edw. pl.* 80.*—*Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 67. (the male.)
Yellow-tailed Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 257.* (the female.)
Black-headed Warbler, *Arct. Zool.*
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Pettichaps:* length four inches three quarters. Bill blackiſh; the baſe beſet with a few briſtles: the head, neck, and upper parts, are black: the wings are alſo black, with a deep orange bar acroſs the middle of them: ſides of the body orange: the belly, thighs, and vent, pale orange: the tail orange, with one-third of the end black; but the two middle feathers are wholly black.

FEMALE. The *female* has the upper parts browniſh aſh-colour: the under white: tail, wings, and ſides of the body, the ſame, but yellow inſtead of orange: legs in both brown.

Mem. Edwards's bird is leſs than that of *Cateſby*.

PLACE. This inhabits the ſhady woods of *North America*, as far as *Hudſon's Bay*, in ſummer; in winter migrates; and is then ſaid to be found in *Jamaica* and the neighbouring iſlands.

* I have great ſuſpicion that both theſe birds belong to the genus of *Flycatcher*, and are the ſame, except in ſex; if ſo, it would have been moſt proper to have placed them under that genus, rather than the preſent one. I have only examined thoſe from *Hudſon's Bay*, which appear to be true *Flycatchers*; and it remains ſtill in ſuſpenſe whether *Cateſby*'s bird and that of *Sloane* be the ſame; as one ſhewn to us for the *female* of the laſt had the bill of a *Warbler*.

19. + WHITE-THROAT.

Motacilla ſylvia, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 330. N° 9.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 250.—*Brun.* 71. N° 275.—*Muller*, p. 32. N° 269.

La Fauvette griſe, ou la Griſette, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 376. N° 4. pl. 21. f. 1.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 132.—*Pl. enl.* 579. f. 3.

La Meſange cendrée, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 549. N° 4.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 409. III.

La Vitrec à menton blanc, *Salerne*, p. 226. 6.

Stoparola, *Raii Syn.* 77. A. 6.

White Throat, *id.* A. 1.—*Will. orn.* 210? 236.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 160.—*Arct. Zool.*

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH above five inches and a half. Bill black, at the baſe whitiſh: irides cheſnut *: head browniſh aſh-colour: the back reddiſh: leſſer wing coverts pale brown; the greater brown, with reddiſh margins: throat white: breaſt and belly reddiſh white: tail and quills duſky, edged with pale brown, except the outer feather, which has the outer web wholly white, and inner the ſame, half way from the baſe: legs pale brown.

FEMALE. The *female* differs in having the breaſt and belly wholly white.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This is a bird of paſſage, viſiting us in ſpring, and leaving us in autumn, and is not uncommon in *England*. It frequents the hedges, and makes a neſt two or three feet from the ground, compoſed of moſs, and dry ſtalks of herbs. The eggs are five in number, of a greeniſh grey, marked with rufous and brown * ſpots.

It is known alſo in *France*, and many other parts of the *European* continent, and is called by the people of *Provence*, *Le Paſſerine*.

* Sometimes yellowiſh hazel. † Black. *Willughby.*

With

With us, I believe, it lives chiefly on *inſects*; but *Buffon* ſays, that it will alſo feed on the fruits of the *fig* and *olive*.

La Bouſcarle de Provence, *Buf. oiſ.* v. 134.—*Pl. enl.* 655. f. 2. 19. VAR. A.

THIS is of the ſame ſize as the laſt, and very ſimilar; it differs chiefly in being much inclined throughout to fulvous, whereas the other has a caſt of grey; it muſt therefore be eſteemed only as a variety. DESCRIPTION.

This was caught at *Provence*. In the *Pl. enl.* the tail feathers ſeem all of one colour. PLACE.

Alauda trivialis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 288. 5. 20. GRASSHOPPER W.
L'Alouette de Buiſſon, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 347.
——— Pipi, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 39. pl. 4.—*Pl. enl.* 661. f. 2.
Piep Lerche, *Friſch.* pl. 16.
Pipit Lark, *Albin.* i. pl. 44?
Graſshopper Lark, *Raii Syn.* p. 70.—*Will. orn.* p. 209.—*Br. Zool.* N° 156. *Arct. Zool.*
Lev. Muſ.

SIZE ſmall: length between five and ſix inches. Bill duſky: between the bill and eye white: the colour of the upper parts of the body greeniſh brown, each feather duſky in the middle: the under parts yellowiſh white, with a duſky tinge on the breaſt: tail cuneiform, rather long; the outer tips of the feathers very pale: legs duſky white: the hind claw ſufficiently crooked to prove it does not belong to the *Lark* genus, with which DESCRIPTION.

which it has been reckoned by all authors before Mr. *Pennant* *.

This deſcription is drawn from a ſpecimen in the *Leverian Muſeum*. It does not ſeem to be a common bird, as the above is the only one which has come under our inſpection. Mr. *Pennant* ſays, that it is a very artful bird, and ſkulks in the thickeſt part of the hedges, ſo as to be forced out from thence with great difficulty. Its note ſo like that of a *Graſshopper*, as to be miſtaken for it.

21. † SEDGE W.

Motacilla ſalicaria, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 330. N° 8.
La Fauvette de roſeaux, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 378. N° 5.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 142.—*Pl. enl.* 581. 2.
Avis conſimilis ſtoparolæ, & magnaninæ, *Raii Syn.* 81. 6.
Salicaria, *Id.* 81. 11.—*Will. orn.* p. 217.
Leſſer Reed Sparrow, *Id.* p. 144.
Sedge Bird, *Albin.* iii. pl. 60.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 155.—*Arct. Zool. Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the Blackcap, but more ſlender. The bill is black: the head brown, marked with duſky ſtreaks: cheeks brown: over each eye a white line, and above that a black one: the upper parts of the neck and back reddiſh brown, the laſt marked with black: wing coverts and quills duſky, the firſt edged with pale brown: the under parts are white, but the breaſt and belly have a yellow tinge: the tail is brown, and much rounded; its coverts are tawny: the legs are duſky.

* It has alſo hitherto been figured with an even tail; but if the bird of other authors has an even tail, it muſt be another ſpecies: the hind claw of their figure is likewiſe too ſtrait.

This bird is common in *England*, and frequents places where reeds and ſedges grow, among which it is ſaid to make the neſt, though it has been known to do this on the loweſt branches of trees *. The neſt is compoſed of ſtraw and dried fibres of plants, lined with hair. The eggs five in number, of a dirty white, marbled with brown. PLACE AND MANNERS.

It is obſerved to imitate the note of the *Swallow*, *Sky-lark*, *Houſe Sparrow*, and other birds, in a pleaſing but hurrying manner, and ſings all night †. Whether it leaves us in the winter is not quite certain.

La Fauvette rouſſe, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 387. N° 8.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 146.—*Pl. enl.* 581. 1. 22. RUFOUS W.

Kleinſte gras-mucke, *Friſch.* t. 24.

THIS is leſs than the laſt, being not four inches three quarters in length ‡. The bill is grey brown: the upper parts of the body are rufous grey: under parts pale rufous ‖: on each ſide of the head a longitudinal ſtreak of the ſame, beneath the eyes: quills rufous grey, edged with pale rufous: tail the ſame §: legs brown. DESCRIPTION.

This bird is not ſeen in *England*; but in *France* and *Germany* it frequents gardens, making the neſt in ſome low buſh or plant, lined with hair. It lays five eggs, which are of a greeniſh white, ſpotted with a dark colour. PLACE AND MANNERS.

* *Hiſt. des oiſ.* † *Br. Zool.*

‡ In the *Pl. enl.* it is at leaſt five inches three quarters.

‖ Sometimes white.

§ In the *Pl. enl.* the outer tail feather is white, and the next to it tipped with white: the legs yellow. I ſuſpect this not to be the bird above-deſcribed, though quoted by *Buffon*.

Motacilla

23. EPICUREAN W.

Motacilla ficedula, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 330. N° 10.—*Faun. Suec.* 231.—*Muller*, p. 33. N° 271.—*Friſch.* t. 22. (the male.)
Le Becfigue, *Brif. orn.* iii. p. 369. N° 1.—*Buf. oif.* v. p. 187.—*Pl. enl.* 668. 1.
Beccafico, *Olin. uc.* p. 11.—*Ruſſ. Alep.* p. 64.—*Raii Syn.* 81. N° 12.—*Will. orn.* p. 227.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a ſmall bird, much leſs than our *Cinereous Flycatcher*: length five inches. Bill blackiſh: the upper parts are grey brown: round the eye rufous white: under parts greyiſh white, with a tinge of brown on the breaſt: leſſer wing coverts grey brown; the greater cinereous brown, tipped with white, forming a band acroſs the wing: quills cinereous brown, edged with greyiſh brown, but the three neareſt the body with white: tail duſky, edged with grey brown; the outer feather white the whole way on the outer web, and the neck the ſame for two-thirds of its length: legs blackiſh.

FEMALE. The *female* is much paler than the *male*.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This is a bird much eſteemed on the continent for the delicate flavour of its fleſh. Is not found in *England*, but met with in moſt of the intermediate parts between *Sweden* and *Greece*; yet it is only a ſummer-inhabitant in any of them, probably retiring ſtill more ſouth at the approach of winter. In the iſle of *Cyprus* and *Candy* they abound greatly, inſomuch as to be an article of commerce *; and the *Italians* are as fond of them at this day, as their forefathers were of old.

* "They are ſalted up in great numbers, and tranſported into other countries."—*Willughby*. Perhaps he means potted, like our *Wheat-ears*. They alſo tranſport them in veſſels filled with vinegar and ſweet herbs; and the Iſle of *Cyprus* alone collects 1,000 or 1,200 of theſe pots every year. See *Dapper Deſc. des Iſles d'Archip.* p. 51.

The

Their chief food is inſects, except in autumn, when they make great havock among the figs and grapes; whence it is ſuppoſed their great delicacy in ſome meaſure ariſes. I do not find any deſcription of the neſt; it is ſaid to be difficult to find. The *male* has little or no ſong.

24. FIG-EATER.

La Fauvette tachetée, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 389. N° 9.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 149.—*Pl. enl.* 581. 3.
Le Bouvier, *Salerne*, p. 226. 7.
Boarina, *Raii Syn.* 77. 7.—*Will. orn.* p. 217.—*Aldr. av.* ii. p. 734.
Fig-eater, *Albin.* iii. pl. 26.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill reddiſh brown: the upper parts of the body and wings are rufous brown, varied with yellowiſh and aſh-colour: beneath white: breaſt yellowiſh, marked with black ſpots: the quills are blackiſh, edged with white: tail the ſame; the two middle feathers ſhorter than the reſt: legs reddiſh: claws black.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This is common in *Italy*, eſpecially about *Bologna*, and is chiefly ſeen in paſtures where beaſts * are kept. It makes the neſt about a foot from the ground, on ſome ſhrub or ſtrong plant; is not eaſily frightened from the neſt; and will ſooner loſe its life than ſuffer the young to be hurt †.

* À perſequendo Boves, vulgò Boarolam, ſeu Boarinam nuncupantur. *Aldrov.*

† *Hiſt. des oiſ.*

25. ALPINE W.

La Fauvette des Alpes, *Buf. oif.* v. p. 156. pl. 10.—*Pl. enl.* 668. f. 2.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Bunting:* length ſeven inches. Bill blackiſh; the baſe of the under mandible yellow: the upper part of the head and neck cinereous grey: back the ſame, mixed with brown: wing coverts blackiſh, tipped with white; ſecond quills brown, with the outer edges pale rufous; the prime one the ſame, with whitiſh edges: the upper tail coverts brown, edged with greeniſh grey, and towards the tip pale rufous: the tail is rather forked; all the feathers marked with a pale rufous ſpot on the inner ſide at the tip: the throat is white, ſpotted with brown: breaſt cinereous grey; and the reſt of the under parts grey, with a mixture of rufous and white: the legs yellowiſh.

PLACE. This ſpecies inhabits the *Alps*, and the high mountains of *Auvergne* and *Dauphiny*, and has not been before deſcribed: they keep within theſe limits, except the extreme ſnows drive them from thence: are ſeen moſtly on the ground, or on a ſtone, ſeldom perched on trees, and are very ſhy birds.

26. PATAGONIAN W.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a large ſpecies: length nine inches. Bill one inch and a quarter, a little bent at the tip; colour black, with cinereous edges: the upper parts of the body, and tail, are cinereous; beneath paler, marked with white ſtreaks: chin and throat quite white: over the eye a ſtreak of the ſame, reaching on each ſide almoſt to the hind head: the wings dark aſh-colour, marked with pale brown, and a bar of the ſame acroſs the coverts:

coverts: the quills have brown edges: outer tail feathers white: legs black: toes long: hind toe and claw long and ſtout.

The *female*, or what is ſuppoſed ſuch, has fewer ſtreaks of white on the breaſt. FEMALE.

Inhabits *Terra del Fuego*. It is apt to vary both in ſize and length of bill. Met with on the *ſea-beach*, and is ſuppoſed to live on *ſhell-fiſh* or *ſea-worms*. PLACE.

Le Pitchou de Provence, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 158.—*Pl. enl.* 655. 1.
Dartford Warbler, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 161. pl. 56.—*Arct. Zool. Lev. Muſ.*

27. DARTFORD W.

THIS is ſcarce bigger than a *Wren*, but, as the tail is half the length, meaſures above five inches. The bill is black, with a white baſe, and the upper mandible a little curved at the tip: irides red: eyelids deep crimſon: the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, duſky reddiſh brown: breaſt and belly deep ferruginous; the middle of the belly white: quills duſky, edged with white: baſtard wing white: the exterior web of the outer tail feather white; the reſt duſky, and half the length of the bird: legs yellow. DESCRIPTION.

This is a native of *Provence* in *France*, and is found among cabbages, amongſt which it ſearches for food, living on ſmall inſects which harbour there; it alſo takes up its nocturnal abode under the ſhelter of the leaves. PLACE AND MANNERS.

It is likewiſe met with in *England*. A pair was brought to me killed by a friend on *Bexley Heath*, near *Dartford*, *April* 10, 1773, ſitting on a *furze*-buſh. Theſe fed on flies, ſpringing from the buſh on ſpying one within its reach, and returning to the ſame place repeatedly; in this imitating much the manners of our *Cinereous Flycatcher*.

We have a proof of this ſpecies remaining with us the whole year, as ſeveral were ſhot laſt winter on a common near *Wandſworth*, in *Surrey*, and are now in the *Leverian Muſeum*.

28. AFRICAN W.

La Fauvette tachetée du Cap de Bonne Eſperance, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 390. N° 10. pl. 22. f. 2.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 160.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Mountain Finch:* length ſeven inches and a quarter. Bill horn-colour: crown of the head rufous, daſhed with blackiſh: hind part of the neck, the back, and ſcapulars, black, edged with rufous grey: the lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, the ſame, but the margins more rufous: under parts dirty rufous white; in ſome birds daſhed with black on the ſides: on each ſide of the throat a longitudinal ſtreak of black: quills brown, fringed with rufous: tail looſely webbed, and ſomewhat cuneiform; the four middle feathers brown, with rufous margins; the four outer ones, on each ſide, rufous outwardly, and brown down the ſhafts: legs grey brown.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*.

29. NEW YORK W.

La Fauvette tachetée de la Louiſiane, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 161.—*Pl. enl.* 752. 1.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Tit-lark:* length five inches and three quarters. Bill black, and rather bent towards the tip: all the upper parts, from head to tail, are cinereous and deep brown mixed: over the eye, from the noſtrils, a ſtreak of white: the under parts yellowiſh, ſtreaked with black; the ſtreaks broadeſt on the ſides and breaſt, nearly reſembling the *Tit-lark:* the legs pale reddiſh brown.

Found

Found in *Louiſiana:* alſo met with in the hedges about *New York.* Never ſeen in flocks. PLACE.

Fauvette ombrée de la Louiſiane, *Buf. oiſ.* v. 162.
Fauvette tachetée de la Louiſiane, *Pl. enl.* 709. 1. 30. UMBROSE W.

SIZE of the laſt: length about five inches and a half. Bill more ſlender, and black: upper parts greyiſh brown: on the back obſcurely marked with black: ſides and rump tinged with yellowiſh: wing coverts, upper tail coverts, and tail, duſky, edged with white: greater quills duſky: the under parts are white, ſparingly marked with ſmall black ſpots: legs duſky. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Louiſiana,* with the laſt. PLACE.

Buffon ſeems to think they are allied; but they differ exceedingly in the ſtrength and ſize of the bill, as above remarked; too much to admit of a bare poſſibility of any relationſhip *.

La Meſange griſe de la Caroline, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 563. N° 10.
——————— à gorge jaune, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 454.
Yellow-throated Creeper, *Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 62.—*Arct. Zool.* 31. YELLOW-THROATED W.

SIZE of a *Goldfinch:* length five inches and a quarter. The bill half an inch long, and black: forehead black: on each ſide of the baſe of the bill a ſpot of yellow: throat and fore part of the neck bright yellow, bounded on each ſide of the neck by a band of black, which begins at the corner of the mouth, and DESCRIPTION.

* In the *Pl. enl.* the crown is of a pale yellow.

paſſes

paſſes through the eyes: the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, are of an elegant grey: the under parts, from the throat, white, ſpotted on the ſides with black: the wing coverts incline to brown, and are croſſed with two bars of white: the quills as the coverts, but plain: the tail is a trifle forked, and black; all but the two middle feathers are whitiſh on the inner webs: legs brown.

FEMALE. The *female* is neither marked with black nor yellow; which ſo eminently diſtinguiſhes the male.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina* in plenty.

VARIETY. In the *Muſeum* of *M. Tunſtal*, Eſquire, I obſerved a variety of this bird. The bill plain horn-colour: the yellow on the throat not bounded by black: the coverts of the wings and quills edged with white: belly white: the tail even, and of a plain colour.—Probably this may be a young male not in full plumage.

32. YELLOW-BREASTED W.

Turdus trichas, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 293. N° 7.
Le Figuier de Mariland, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 506. N° 58.
——— aux Joues noires, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 292.
Maryland Yellow-throat, *Edw.* pl. 237.—*Petiv. Gaz.* pl. 6. f. 1.
Yellow-breaſted Warbler, *Arct. Zool.*
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a ſmall ſpecies, being in length only five inches. The bill is brown; on each ſide, at the baſe, a few ſcattered hairs: the upper parts are of a deep olive brown: the forehead is black, communicating with a large ſpot of the ſame on each ſide of the head; in the middle of which the eyes are placed: the crown of the head reddiſh brown: throat and breaſt bright yellow: belly and vent yellowiſh white; the laſt moſt inclined

to yellow: quills and tail margined with yellowiſh olive: legs dull fleſh-colour.

Inhabits *Carolina*, *Maryland*, and *Penſylvania*; frequenting moiſt woods: but is only found there in ſummer. PLACE.

32. VAR. A.

La Fauvette à Pointrine jaune de la Louiſiane, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 162.—*Pl. enl.* 709. 2.

Lev. Muſ.?

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill black: the forehead, to the middle of the crown, black; which continues between the eye and bill, and paſſes beneath the eye, finiſhing behind it in a broad patch: acroſs the top of the head, from eye to eye, is a band of white: the upper parts of the body are olive; the under, yellow, inclining to orange on the ſides: the tail rounded: legs reddiſh.

Inhabits *Louiſiana*; and is a moſt beautiful ſpecies. PLACE.

33. RUFOUS-TAILED W.

La Fauvette de Cayenne à queue rouſſe, *Buf. oiſ.* v. 163.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH five inches and a quarter. The upper parts, as far as the rump, brown, tinged with rufous on the back: wing coverts and tail rufous: quills margined with rufous: throat white, ſurrounded with pale rufous, dotted with brown: breaſt light brown: the reſt of the under parts white, with a rufous tinge on the under tail coverts.

Inhabits *Cayenne*. PLACE.

La

34. YELLOW-BELLIED W.

La Fauvette de Cayenne à Gorge brune & Ventre jaune, *Buf. oiſ.* v. 163.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Yellow Wren.* The bill broadened and flat at the baſe, almoſt like that of the *Flycatcher:* the upper parts of the head and body are greeniſh brown: throat the ſame: wing coverts and quills brown, margined with pale rufous: thoſe of the tail greeniſh: breaſt and belly yellow, with a fulvous tinge.

PLACE. Inhabits *Cayenne.*

35. BLUE-GREY W.

La Fauvette bleuâtre de St. Domingue, *Buf. oiſ.* v. 164.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a very ſmall ſpecies, meaſuring in length only four inches and a half. The plumage on the upper parts is cinereous blue: wing coverts and quills brown; on the firſt a ſpot of white; the laſt edged with cinereous blue: the throat is black, and the reſt of the under parts white.

PLACE. Inhabits *St. Domingo.*

36. YELLOW-BACKED W.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. BILL pale: head, hind part of the neck, back, and tail, cinereous blue: between the ſhoulders olive yellow: throat and breaſt yellow: belly white: tips of the wing coverts the ſame, forming a bar: end of the tail very pale: legs pale brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *America.*

Le

Le Cou-jaune, *Buf. oif.* v. 165.—*Pl. enl.* 686. f. 1.

37. PENSILE W.

SIZE of the *Pettichaps:* four inches and three quarters long. The bill is duſky: the head greyiſh black, growing paler at the back part of the neck, which, with the back, is of a deep grey: over the eye, and round it, is a ſtreak of white; and adjoining to it, between the bill and eye, a range of yellow dots: wing coverts white and black, in bands: quills bordered with grey: the throat, neck, and breaſt, are yellow: ſides of the neck marked with black ſpots: belly white: ſides dotted with black: the tail and quills dark grey, and the four outer feathers marked with large ſpots of white: the legs greeniſh grey. DESCRIPTION.

This is a moſt beautiful little bird; and the manners are as ſingular as its beauty. It is found at *St. Domingo*; and forms a penſile neſt, of a curious conſtruction. It is compoſed of the ſmall dry fibres of plants, ſmall roots, and decayed leaves. It hangs by the top, and plays with every blaſt of wind. The opening is at the bottom, through which the bird riſes ſome way over a kind of partition, and deſcends again to the bottom, where it lays the eggs on a ſoft downy matter ſpread thereon, and hatches the brood in perfect ſafety. PLACE AND MANNERS.

The eggs are only three or four in number; but the bird repeats this more than once in the year; for young ones have been obſerved in *June*; again in *March*; and a third time at the end of *Auguſt* or beginning of *September*.

It is moſt fond of ſuſpending the neſt on ſuch withs as hang from tree to tree, and chiefly thoſe which overlook the water, whereby the ſecurity is made more certain.

Added to the reſt, birds of this ſpecies have a very delicate

ſong, which is continued throughout the year, though at ſome times better than others. The *female* too has her ſong, but much inferior to that of the *male*.

The food is ſuppoſed to be chiefly *inſects*, though at times attacks fruits of the luſcious kind; but whether for the ſake of them alone, or the inſects that infeſt them, is not known.

38. + RED-BREAST.

Motacilla rubecula, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 337. N° 45.—*Faun. Suec.* 260.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 231. — *Kram. el.* 376. 13.—*Brun.* N° 283.—*Muller*, N° 276.—*Friſch.* pl. 19.—*Olin. uc.* pl. in p. 16.

Le Rouge-gorge, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 418. N° 21. —*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 196. pl. 11. —*Pl. enl.* 361. f. 1.

Robin Red-breaſt, or Ruddock, *Raii Syn.* p. 78. A. 3. — *Will. orn.* p. 219. pl. 39.—*Albin.* i. pl. 51.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 147.—*Arct. Zool.* *Br. Muſ.* *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS needs little deſcription. It is ſufficient to ſay, that the upper parts are of a greeniſh aſh-colour: the forehead, throat, neck, and breaſt, rufous orange: belly and vent whitiſh: bill, legs, and ſides of the body, duſky.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This is a conſtant inhabitant of theſe kingdoms, as well as the whole *European* continent from *Sweden* to *Italy*; and is by ſome reckoned a bird of paſſage, at leaſt as to the major part of them. In great abundance in *Burgundy* and *Lorraine*, where numbers are taken for the table, and thought excellent.

This departure, as *Buffon* obſerves, is not ſo manifeſt in this as in other migratory ſpecies, as it is not its cuſtom to join in flocks: each goes off one by one. — How this matter is in reſpect to *England*, I am at a loſs to think; yet *Buffon*'s opinion ſeems

ſeems to weigh with me; and *Scopoli* * mentions it as a bird of paſſage in *Carniola*. However this be, it is certain that more are *ſeen* in winter than ſummer, owing to their frequenting the inhabited parts; about which very few are ſeen in ſummer, as for the moſt part they retire to the woods to build.

The neſt is compoſed of dried leaves, mixed with hair and moſs, and lined with feathers.

The eggs are of a duſky white, marked with irregular reddiſh ſpots; and are from five to ſeven in number.

It builds not far from the ground, if in a buſh, though ſometimes fixes on an out-houſe, or retired part of ſome old building.

The young, when full feathered, may be taken for a different bird, being ſpotted all over. The firſt rudiments of the red break forth on the breaſt about the end of *Auguſt*; but it is quite the end of *September* before they come to the full colour.

No bird is ſo tame and familiar as this; cloſely attending the heels of the gardener when he is uſing his ſpade, for the ſake of worms; frequently in winter entering houſes where windows are open; and will pick up the crumbs from the table while the family is at dinner.

Inſects are their general food; but in defect of theſe, will eat many other things.

Its familiarity has cauſed a petty name to be given it in ſeveral countries. The people about *Bornholm* call it *Tommi-liden*; in *Norway*, *Peter Ronſmad*; the *Germans*, *Thomas Gierdet*; and we, the *Robin Red-breaſt*.

One totally white is in the collection of *M. Tunſtal*, Eſquire.

* Circa æquinoctium venit & migrat, etſi aliquæ hyemen ferant.

38. VAR. A.

Rouge-gorge de Bologne, *Brif. orn.* iii. p. 422. 22.
Spipola prima Aldrov. *Raii Syn.* p. 80. 3.—*Will. orn.* p. 210.

DESCRIPTION.

BIGGER than the Red-breaſt. Bill brown: the head, hind part of the neck, and back, are aſh-coloured: the throat white: fore part of the neck and breaſt rufous: belly, thighs, and vent, rufous and white mixed: wing coverts varied with black, white, and rufous: quills black, edged with white, and the ſecondaries with rufous: tail as the quills: legs yellow: claws black.

PLACE.

Found at *Bologna*.

It ſeems to be the laſt, not yet arrived at fulneſs of plumage *.

39. + BLUE-THROATED W.

Motacilla Suecica, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 336. N° 37.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 259.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 174.—*Friſch.* t. 19.
La Gorge-bleue, *Brif. orn.* iii. p. 413. N° 19.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 206. pl. 12.
La Gorge-bleue à tache blanche, *Pl. enl.* 361. f. 2.—ſans tache blanche, *Pl. enl.* 610. f. 1.—la femelle, f. 2.—jeune, f. 3.
Gorge-bleue de Gibraltar, *Brif. orn.* iii. p. 416. N° 20. (the female.)
Wegflecklin, *Raii Syn.* p. 78. A. 5. N° 3.—*Will. orn.* p. 219.
Blue-throated Redſtart, *Edw.* pl. 28.—*Arct. Zool.* *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. MALE.

THIS ſeems much related to the Red-breaſt, and is nearly of the ſame ſize. The colour of the upper parts is nearly

* *Ray* ſuſpects it to be the *White Throat*.

the

the ſame: over the eye is a rufous white ſtreak: the throat and fore part of the neck of a bright azure blue; beneath this is a border of black; and under that the breaſt is red: belly, thighs, and vent, duſky white: the tail is brown, like the upper parts of the bird; but the baſe half of all but the two middle feathers is of an orange red.

VARIETY. This is the deſcription of the *male*; of which ſome varieties have a beautiful ſilver-white ſpot, of the ſize of a ſilver penny, on the middle of the blue on the fore part of the neck *.

FEMALE. The *female* is the ſame colour with the *male* on the upper parts, but differs beneath. In her the throat is white: acroſs the neck a band of blue, bordered beneath with another of black: the reſt of the under parts duſky white.

PLACE AND MANNERS. Theſe birds are found in many parts of *Europe*, though nowhere ſo common as the *Red-breaſt*. From the writers above-quoted, we find them to be met with in various parts between *Sweden* and *Gibraltar*. They do not frequent woods, like the *Red-breaſt*, but places near the water, among reeds, or the like; frequently making the neſt on the willow-trees, of graſs, &c.

Authors mention, that it has an agreeable ſong; and ſome, that it ſings in the night †.

The young do not come to their colour on the breaſt till after ſome time, as the laſt ſpecies; being, like that, only ſpotted with brown upon that part.

It is remarked, that the fine blue colour goes off, if this bird be kept in a cage; not retaining it after the firſt moult.

* It is probable that thoſe with the white ſpot may be old birds, as the blue on the breaſt in ſuch is obſerved to be of a deeper colour.

† *Friſch.*

They

They are pretty common at *Alſace*; and are thought very good food, many being at times caught for the uſe of the table.

40. † BLUE W.

Motacilla ſialis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 336. N° 38.
Le Rouge-gorge bleue de la Caroline, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 423. N° 23.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 212.—*Pl. enl.* 390. 1. 2.
Blue Red-breaſt, *Edw.* pl. 24.
Blue Bird, *Cateſb. Car.* vol. i. pl. 47.—*Arct. Zool.* *Br. Muſ.* *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. THIS is bigger than our *Red-breaſt*; and in length five inches and three quarters. The bill blackiſh: the upper parts of the plumage of a very fine blue: the throat, fore neck, breaſt, and ſides, of a fine rufous red: belly and under tail coverts white: legs black. In ſome birds there is a little mixture of blue on the breaſt.

FEMALE. The *female* is not far different, but the colours not near ſo bright: the blue mixed with duſky, and the ſecondaries edged with white.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſpecies is migratory; coming into *Carolina*, *Virginia*, the *Jerſeys*, and *New York*, very early in the ſpring; ſometimes even when the ſnow is on the ground. Suppoſed to come in flocks, as great numbers appear all at once. Feed on the early *Ephemera* in *March*; frequent fields where *Maize* and *Mulleins* grow, and perch on the ſtalks, in order to pick off the flies. Is alſo often ſeen on rails, and jumps after the flies within reach, like the Flycatcher. Is never ſeen on trees, though ſaid to make the neſt in the holes of them. Flies ſwift; and has a plaintive kind of note, but not what may be called ſong.

It alſo is found in the *Bermuda* iſles.

Motacilla

Motacilla Dumetorum, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 334. N° 31. — *Kram. el.* p. 377. N° 19.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 174.

41. WHITE-BREASTED W.

UPPER parts of the body cinereous brown: the head blueiſh: throat and breaſt white. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Ruſſia*. PLACE.

Motacilla cinnamomea, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 335. N° 32.

42. CINNAMON W.

VERY like the *Red-tail*. The upper parts of the body are hoary: the throat black: breaſt, belly, and rump, crimſon: the quills black; the four firſt red at the baſe, forming in one ſex a red ſpot in that part: tail black; the four middle feathers obliquely rufous on the ſides. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the iſland of *Ceylon*. PLACE.

43. BLACK-JAWED W.

LENGTH ſeven inches. Bill black, and pale at the baſe: plumage above, olive brown; middle of each feather darkeſt: from the baſe of the bill to the eye rufous yellow: throat the ſame: on each ſide of the jaw a blackiſh ſtreak: breaſt rufous, daſhed perpendicularly with blackiſh: belly white; the ſides daſhed with duſky black: wing coverts dark olive brown, with reddiſh white tips: quills ſtill darker, with yellowiſh edges: tail even, but the feathers pointed at the ends; outer feather white; the end of the ſecond white; the reſt brown: legs pale yellow brown. DESCRIPTION.

In the collection of Sir *Joſeph Banks*. PLACE.

44. RUSTY-HEADED W.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH five inches. Bill pale: forehead, throat, and ſides of the head, ferruginous; the two firſt paleſt: the upper parts of the body green; the under, yellow; both inclining to olive: tail rounded; the tips of all but the two middle feathers nearly white: legs duſky.

PLACE. Inhabits *Kamtſchatka*.

45. BUFF-FACED W.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſix inches. Bill duſky: forehead and chin duſky buff-colour: on the ears a patch of duſky red: upper parts of the body and tail coverts ferruginous brown: under parts reddiſh white, mottled acroſs the breaſt with duſky: legs pale brown.

In the collection of Sir *Joſeph Banks*.

Native place uncertain.

46. + STONE-CHAT.

Motacilla rubicola, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 332. N° 17. — *Scop. ann.* i. N° 236. — *Kram. el.* 375. N° 6.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 174.

Le Traquet, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 428. N° 25. pl. 23. f. 1. (the male.) — *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 215. pl. 13.—*Pl. enl.* 678. f. 1.—*Salern.* p. 224.

Tſchecantſchiki, *Nov. Com. Petr.* vol. xv. p. 488. t. 25. f. 3. (*Lepechin.*)

Stone-Smith, Stone-chatter, Moor Titling, *Raii Syn.* p. 76. A. 4. — *Will. orn.* p. 235. pl. 41.—*Albin.* i. pl. 52.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 159.—*Arct. Zool. Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH more than four inches and three quarters. The bill black. The male has the upper parts of the body mixed blackiſh and pale rufous; the feathers margined with the laſt, but the head, neck, and throat, are nearly black: on each ſide

ſide the neck a tranſverſe ſtreak of white: the breaſt of a reddiſh yellow: belly paler: vent almoſt white: the rump quite white: the outer edges and ends of the two outer tail feathers pale ferruginous; the reſt black: the quills duſky, with ferruginous margins; thoſe next the body marked with a white ſpot near the bottoms; and on the wing coverts is another of the ſame: the legs are black.

The *female* has the colours much leſs vivid: top of the head like the upper parts, and not black: the ſides and throat paleſt: the white on the ſides of the neck not ſo conſpicuous, and the breaſt and belly much paler: the white ſpot on the wings the ſame; but that on the rump wholly wanting. FEMALE.

This bird inhabits with us dry places, ſuch as heaths and commons, for the moſt part; living on inſects of all kinds. PLACE AND MANNERS.

It makes its neſt early, at the foot of ſome low buſh, or under a ſtone.

The eggs five or ſix in number, of a blueiſh green, ſparingly marked with faint rufous ſpots.

It is ſo very crafty as not to betray the place of the neſt; never alighting but at ſome diſtance, and creeping on the ground to it by the greateſt ſtealth; ſo that the neſt is only found by the meereſt chance.

It is a reſtleſs bird, inceſſantly flying from buſh to buſh. With us it is not migratory *; but is oftener ſeen in the moiſter places in winter, when the food becomes ſcarce in the dry.

I cannot find it remarked anywhere for its having any ſong.

* Said to depart from the more northern parts of *France* in *September*.—*Hiſt. des oiſ.*

Buffon compares its note to the word *ouiſtrata* frequently repeated; but I have ever thought it exactly imitating the clicking of two ſtones together, one being held in each hand. If others have thought the ſame, it will eaſily account for the reaſon of its being called the *Stone-Chatter*.

47. SYBIL W.

Motacilla ſibilla, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 337. N° 44.
Le Traquet de Madagaſcar, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 439. N° 28. pl. 24. f. 4. — *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 231.
Lew. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is much allied to the laſt, but is a trifle bigger. The head, neck, and upper parts of the body, are black; but the feathers of the back, and wing coverts, have tawny margins: it has the white ſpot on the wings, like the laſt, but wants that of the rump; and the tail feathers are all black: the under parts are white, which goes backwards on each ſide at the lower part of the neck, like a half-collar: the breaſt is rufous. At firſt ſight it may be taken for the laſt ſpecies.

PLACE. This is found at *Madagaſcar*, where it is called *Fitert*.
It is ſaid to ſing well.

47. VAR. A.

Le Traquet du Cap de Bonne Eſperance, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 233.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſix inches. Bill black: upper parts of the head, neck, and body, deep greeniſh brown: under parts grey, tinged with rufous; and the rump is likewiſe of this laſt colour: wing coverts and quills brown, edged with paler brown: tail a little

little forked; the two middle feathers blackiſh brown; the others obliquely brown and fulvous.

One like this, brought from the ſame place, and appearing as the *female*, had the whole of the upper parts blackiſh brown; the throat white, and the breaſt rufous.

Both of theſe were ſent from the *Cape of Good Hope*.

Motacilla caprata, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 235. N° 33. 48.
Le Traquet de L'Iſle de Luçon, *Brif. orn.* iii. p. 442. N° 30. pl. 24. f. 2. 3. LUZONIAN W.
Buf. oiſ. v. p. 229.—*Pl. enl.* 235. f. 1. 2.

SIZE of the *Stone-Chatter*. Bill duſky: the whole bird is blackiſh brown, except the leſſer wing coverts neareſt the body, and the vent, which are white; and in ſome birds the rump is alſo white: legs black brown. DESCRIPTION.

The *female* is brown above; beneath, rufous brown: throat whitiſh: rump and upper tail coverts pale rufous; the under, dirty rufous white: tail brown. FEMALE.

Inhabits the *Iſle of Luzonia*, where it is called *Maria-capra*. PLACE.

In ſome *Chineſe* drawings I met with a bird ſimilar to this *Stone-Chat*. The head, neck, and upper parts, were blue black: the under, reddiſh white: greater wing coverts tipped with white, forming an irregular white bar: bill and legs pale red.

Motacilla fulicata, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 336. N° 39. 49.
Le Traquet des Philippines, *Brif. orn.* iii. p. 444. N° 31. pl. 23. f. 2. — SOOTY W.
Buf. oiſ. v. p. 230.—*Pl. enl.* 185. f. 1.

SIZE of the laſt, but has a longer tail: the length is ſix inches and a quarter. The general colour more or leſs of a violet DESCRIPTION.

black: the under tail coverts pale chesnut: on the wing coverts is a long white mark: bill and legs brown.

PLACE. This is met with in the *Philippine Islands*.

Buffon does not mention the colour of the under tail coverts. They do not differ from the rest of the plumage in the *Planches Enluminées*.

50. SPECTACLE W. Le Clignot, ou Traquet à lunette, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 234.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is the size of a *Goldfinch*, and of a fine black colour, except the wing coverts, on which is a spot of white. In some birds the under tail coverts are also white; but what characterizes the bird is a naked yellowish wrinkled skin *, which encircles the eye all round, giving the appearance of wearing *spectacles*: the irides are yellow, and the pupil blue: the tail is even at the end, and when spread, forms an almost equilateral triangle in shape †.

PLACE. Inhabits the neighbourhood of the river *Plata*, in *South America*; especially about *Montevideo*.

51. COROMANDEL W. Le petit Traquet des Indes, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 207.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of our Titmouse. Bill black: irides rufous yellow: head, neck, breast, and lesser wing coverts, black; on each

* This is said much to resemble the yellow *lichen* which is found on the tiles of houses.

† It is said to consist of eight feathers only; but surely four were missing, as all of this genus yet known have twelve.

feather

feather is a yellowiſh ſpot; the reſt of the coverts edged with yellow, and on the middle of them a ſpot of white: quills and tail black: rump pale rufous: belly the ſame, croſſed with irregular black bands: the legs are black.

Inhabits the coaſt of *Coromandel*. PLACE.

Le grand Traquet des Philippines, *Brif. orn.* iii. p. 446. N° 32. pl. 22. f. 3. —*Buf. oif.* v. p. 230.—*Pl. enl.* 185. f. 2. 52. PHILIPPINE W.
Traquet de Manille, *Salern.* p. 225.

LENGTH ſix inches and a quarter. Bill dirty yellow: the head is reddiſh white, in ſome parts inclining to yellow: the neck of a dirty red: acroſs the breaſt a blueiſh band: belly and vent reddiſh white: back, wings, and tail, violet black: acroſs the middle of the wing coverts is a long white mark; on the outer edge of the wing, below this, is another; and ſome of the greater coverts being edged with white, make a third in the middle of the wing: the outer tail feather edged with rufous white on the outer web. The legs ferruginous. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *Philippine Iſles*. PLACE.

Le grand Traquet, *Buf. oif.* v. p. 232. 53. DARK W.

THIS meaſures ſeven inches and a half in length. The bill is an inch long: the head brown, mixed with darker brown: upper part of the neck and body pale brown: throat whitiſh, mixed with brown: breaſt brown: wing coverts, and outer edge of the quills, the ſame; within, half brown half rufous: the tail is alſo of theſe two laſt colours, and the two outer feathers DESCRIPTION.

feathers white on the outer webs: the under part of the body is pale rufous.

Native place unknown.

54. † WHIN-CHAT.

Motacilla rubetra, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 332. N° 16.—*Faun. Suec.* 255.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 237.—*Brun.* N° 277.—*Muller*, N° 275.—*Kram. el.* p. 375. N° 5.—*Friſch.* t. 22.

Le grand Traquet, ou le Tarier, *Brif. orn.* iii. p. 432. N° 26. pl. 24. f. 1.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 224.—*Pl. enl.* 678. f. 2.

Whin-Chat, *Raii Syn.* p. 76. A. 3.—*Will. orn.* p. 234.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 158. *Arct. Zool.*

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a trifle bigger than the *Stone-Chatter*. The bill black: irides hazel: the upper parts of the head, neck, back, and rump, are blackiſh, edged with rufous: from the bill ariſes a ſtreak of white, which paſſes over the eye on each ſide, almoſt to the hind head: beneath this the cheeks are blackiſh: the chin is white: the reſt of the under parts rufous white; paleſt on the belly, and inclining to reddiſh on the breaſt: on the wing, near the ſhoulder, is a tranſverſe white mark, and another ſmaller near the baſtard wing, on the outer edge: the tail is white for two-thirds from the baſe, the reſt blackiſh, except the middle feathers, which are wholly of this laſt colour: the legs are black.

FEMALE. The *female* differs in being paler, and the ſpots on the wings much leſs perceivable: the white trace over the eye is far leſs conſpicuous; and, inſtead of black, the ſides of the head are of the ſame colour as the other parts of it.

This is not uncommon in *England*, and is ſeen along with the *Stone-Chatter* on the heaths, during the ſummer-months; where it breeds, making the neſt much after the manner of that bird. It lays five dirty white eggs, dotted with black *. It ſeems not to be ſo common as the *Stone-Chatter*, and in the northern parts of *England* diſappears in winter. I have ſeen them in *Kent* throughout the year. This is common alſo on the continent of *Europe*, in *France*, *Italy*, *Germany*, and the more temperate parts of *Ruſſia* †; but it is ſaid to be leſs common than the *Stone-Chatter*. PLACE AND MANNERS.

Its food is chiefly inſects; and is ſaid to be as good as the *Ortolan*, when fat, and in good condition.

In the *Leverian Muſeum* are two ſmall varieties; the firſt of the common colour, except the belly, which is much varied with white; the other with a conſiderable mixture of pale grey on the upper parts, and the tail feathers tipped with the ſame.

Le Traquet du Senegal, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 228.—*Pl. enl.* 583. f. 1.

55. SULTRY W.

SIZE of the laſt. Bill black: the upper parts of the head, neck, body, and wings, are deep brown; the edges of the feathers rufous: on the wings are two white ſpots, as in the laſt ſpecies: the under parts are yellowiſh white, inclining to rufous on the breaſt: the tail is duſky, with pale margins: legs black. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Senegal*. PLACE.

* *Salerne* ſays blue.

† *Linnæus* ſays as far as *Spitzbergen*.

56. SIBIRIAN W.

Motacilla montanella, *Pall. Trav.* iii. p. 695. N° 12.

DESCRIPTION. A Trifle bigger than the Whin-Chat. Crown of the head brown black: over the eyes a yellowiſh ſtreak: chin of the ſame colour, though in ſome birds both are white: ears black, placed in a bed of grey: back teſtaceous, ſpotted with brown: beneath, the colour of pale yellow *oker*: the feathers on the throat brown at the baſe: wings brown; the quills edged with grey, and the ſecondaries with white: tail longiſh, of a pale aſh-colour; the two middle feathers, and the outer one, ſhorter than the others.

PLACE. This comes into *Dauria* in *February*, together with the flocks of Hawfinches.

57. SENEGAL W.

Motacilla Senegalenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 333. 22.
Le Traquet du Senegal, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 441. 29.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH five inches and a quarter. Bill brown: general colour of the plumage the ſame: quills rufous, edged with brown: tail black; all but the two middle feathers tipped with white.

PLACE. Inhabits *Senegal*. One of theſe is in the poſſeſſion of *Ch. Boddam*, Eſq; which, I think, he ſaid came from the *Cape of Good Hope*. It is full ſix inches in length.

58. LEUCOMELE W.

Motacilla pleſchanka, *N. Com. Petr.* xiv. p. 503. t. 14. f. 2. *(Lepechin.)*
Motacilla leucomela, *N. Com. Petr.* xiv. p. 584. t. 22. f. 3. *(Pallas.)*

DESCRIPTION. SIZE a trifle bigger than a *Redſtart*: length ſix inches two lines. Bill duſky: irides the ſame: the forehead, crown, nape, lower

lower part of the breaſt, the belly, rump, and greateſt part of the tail, are white: the other parts black: the tail has the two middle feathers black; the others white, with a broad band of black at the end: claws black.

The *female* has the upper parts duſky or cinereous brown; head and neck paleſt: beneath inclining to aſh-colour: throat, and fore part of the neck, cinereous grey: above the eye a white ſtreak: the tail as in the male. FEMALE.

This ſpecies inhabits the craggy cavernous places about *Saratow*, and other parts of the *Volga*; where, like the *Sand Martin*, it makes holes in the banks wherein to place the neſt: theſe holes are horizontal, deep, and the neſt compoſed of dry ſtalks, &c. The young are ten in number. PLACE AND MANNERS.

It is a bold bird; comes near the villages, and ſits on the ſtones and ſtumps of trees, twittering almoſt like a *Swallow*. Suppoſed to feed on worms and beetles, as the remains of the laſt have been found in the ſtomach on diſſection.

Muſcicapa melanoleuca, *N. Com. Petr.* vol. xix. p. 468. t. 15. (*J. Gueldenſtaedt.*) 59. BLACK-AND-WHITE W.

NOT unlike the laſt, but the bill a trifle bent at the tip: that and the irides are black: the whole of the back is white; and the tail feathers all white, except at the tips; about one-third of the ends of the two middle ones are black, from thence the black decreaſes as the feathers are more outward: the thighs annulated brown and white. DESCRIPTION.

The *female* is brown and dirty aſh-colour, where the *male* is pure black and white. FEMALE.

PLACE. This bird is ſaid to be migratory, and met with the whole ſummer about *Teflis* and *Cyrus*, in *Georgia*. It feeds on inſects; frequents the banks of rivers, and is met with among the ſhrubs.

60. MOOR W. Motacilla maura, *Pall. Trav.* ii. p. 708. N° 17.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the Whin-Chat, to which it bears ſome reſemblance. The head and neck black; edges of the feathers pale: back, and baſe of the wings, black, the laſt margined with grey: ſides of the neck, and all beneath, white: the throat of a deep ferruginous: wings brown; on the coverts an oblique patch of yellowiſh white: tail even, black: the rump, and baſe half of the tail, white.

FEMALE. The female, and young birds, have the head grey, clouded with brown: back not unlike that of a Woodcock: the reſt of the body more obſolete.

PLACE. This ſpecies inhabits *Ruſſia*, and frequents the birch-trees which are here and there ſcattered in the woods of *Ural*, and in the fields planted with them between the rivers *Tobol* and *Irtiſch*, flying by pairs. Feeds on inſects, and makes the neſt in the holes in trunks of trees made by the mice, and other ſmall quadrupeds.

60. VAR. A.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſix inches. Bill black: plumage above rufous brown; beneath rufous white: chin and belly white: over each eye a rufous ſtreak: edges of the wing coverts rufous: quills black, with pale edges; ſecondaries edged with rufous: rump

rump white: the baſe half of the tail white; from thence to the end black, except the two middle feathers, which are wholly black: legs black.

A ſpecimen of this is in the collection of Sir *J. Banks*. It was met with among the ice between *Aſia* and *America*.

61. YELLOW-BROWED W.

ABOVE greeniſh: beneath pale-coloured: on the crown of the head a pale ſtreak: over the eye a ſtripe of yellow. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Ruſſia* *. PLACE.

62. GILT-THROAT W.

ABOVE cinereous: beneath whitiſh: throat and neck ferruginous. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Ruſſia*, chiefly about the *Tunguſka* river *. PLACE.

63. BLUE-TAILED W.

Motacilla cyanura, *Pall. Trav.* ii. p. 709. N° 18.

SIZE of the Red-breaſt. The upper parts of a cinereous yellow, tinged with green: rump blueiſh: over the eyes, the throat, and under parts, yellowiſh white: ſides of the breaſt near the wings orange: tail even, the feathers rather pointed; the colour of all of them brown, edged outwardly with pale blue, and, when folded up, appears wholly blue: wings brown: the outer margins of the quills of a greeniſh yellow; the inner yellow. DESCRIPTION.

* Mr. *Pennant*.

PLACE. This is frequently met with in the woods which grow about the rivulets of the ſouthern parts about the *Jeniſei*, and from thence throughout the whole of the eaſtern part of *Sibiria*; always at the beginning of winter.

64. DAURIAN W. Motacilla aurorea, *Pall. Trav.* iii. p. 695. 15.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the Redſtart. Crown of the head, and nape, hoary: forehead whitiſh: throat, and fore part of the neck, black: back and wings the ſame, marked with a triangular ſpot of white: the under parts of the body deep yellow: tail yellow, except the two middle feathers, which are black.

PLACE. Inhabits the neighbourhood of the river *Selinga*, in *Sibiria*; frequents the willows.

65. BLACK-POLL W. Black-poll Warbler, *Arct. Zool.*

DESCRIPTION. CROWN black: cheeks white: upper part of the plumage aſh-colour, ſtreaked with black: coverts and primaries duſky; the firſt marked with two white bars; ſecondaries edged with white: tail duſky; at the end of the two outer feathers a white ſpot: throat white, ſtreaked on each ſide with black: breaſt and belly dirty white, ſtreaked downwards with black: legs whitiſh.

PLACE. Found at *New York* and *Newfoundland*; at the laſt place in the ſummer-ſeaſon.

Grey-

Grey-poll Warbler, *Arct. Zool.*

66. GREY-POLL W.

HEAD, ſides of the neck, and upper tail coverts, of a fine grey: wing coverts croſſed with two white bars: primaries and tail duſky, edged with grey: throat orange: chin and breaſt of a fine yellow: belly of a whitiſh aſh-colour. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New York*. PLACE.

Yellow-fronted Warbler, *Arct. Zool.*

67. YELLOW-FRONTED W.

THE forehead and crown are of a bright yellow: from the bill, through the eye, a black band, bounded on each ſide with white: chin, throat, and fore part of the neck, black: breaſt and belly white: hind part of the neck, the back, rump, and leſſer wing coverts, of a light blueiſh grey: greater coverts, and lower order of the leſſer, of a bright yellow, forming a large ſpot: the primaries and tail are deep aſh-colour; the webs of the outer feathers ſpotted with white. DESCRIPTION.

Found in *Penſylvania*. PLACE.

Blackburnian Warbler, *Arct. Zool.*

67 * BLACKBURNIAN W.

CROWN intenſely black, divided by a line of rich yellow: from the corner of the upper mandible another of the ſame: through the eye a black one, reaching beyond it, bounded beneath by a narrow yellow line: ſides of the neck, throat, and middle of the breaſt, yellow: ſides ſpotted with black: vent and thighs white: leſſer wing coverts black; the greater white; primaries DESCRIPTION.

primaries duſky: the middle tail feathers duſky; the three outer ones on each ſide white.

PLACE. Inhabits *New York*.

68. HOODED W.

Le Meſange à collier de la Caroline, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 578. 16.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 452.
Hooded Titmouſe, *Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 60.
Hooded Warbler, *Arct. Zool.*

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Goldfinch:* length five inches. Bill black: the fore part of the head, and throat, yellow: the hind part of the head black, paſſing on each ſide to the fore part of the neck, forming a collar: the upper parts of the body are olive green: the under yellow: legs brown.

68. VAR. A.

Le Gobe-mouche citrin de la Louiſiane, *Buf. oiſ.* iv. p. 538.—*Pl. enl.* 666. f. 2.
Citrine Flycatcher, *Arct. Zool?*

DESCRIPTION. THE forehead, and from thence round the eyes and cheeks, are of a fine yellow: the reſt of the head, the chin, and fore part of the neck, of a velvety black; from thence all the under parts are yellow: the upper parts are of a greeniſh grey.

PLACE. The firſt of theſe inhabits *Carolina*, the ſecond *Louiſiana*. I am inclined to think them mere varieties, if not different only in ſex. Both are moſt beautiful birds. That of *Cateſby* is ſaid to frequent the ſhady places in the uninhabited parts.

Motacilla

Thorn-tailed Warbler.

Motacilla calliope, *Pall. Trav.* iii. p. 697. N° 17.
Ruby-throat, *Arct. Zool.*

69. RUBY-THROAT.

SIZE of the Redſtart. Plumage above, the colour of a Nightingale: beneath, yellowiſh white: throat the colour of vermilion, bounded on each ſide by a black and white ſtreak, which takes riſe at the bill: between the bill and eye black: over the eye a ſtreak of white: tail rounded, the colour of the back. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the eaſt part of *Sibiria*: firſt met with about the river *Jeniſei*. Seen moſtly on the tops of the trees. Is an excellent ſinger, chiefly in the middle of the night. PLACE.

70. MURINE W.

SIZE of a Sparrow. Head and neck black: body and wings mouſe-coloured: from the bill, through the eye, paſſing down on each ſide of the neck, a white ſtreak: the belly white, except the middle, which is black: the tail black; the outer feather rather ſhorteſt, and fringed with white. DESCRIPTION.

In the muſeum of *Ch. Boddam*, Eſq; but from whence unknown.

71. THORN-TAILED W. PLATE LII.

SIZE of a Sparrow: length (the appendage of the tail included) more than ſix inches. Bill three quarters of an inch, ſtrait, except the very tip; baſe of the under mandible white: the head, and upper part of the body, duſky reddiſh brown, mottled with yellow on the crown: between the bill and eye, yellow, paſſing in a ſtreak over the eye to the hind head, where it is rufous: the wing coverts are rufous, mixed with brown, DESCRIPTION.

except the ſhoulder, which is white: the under parts of the body, from chin to vent, are white alſo: the greater coverts and quills brown, with pale margins: the tail is cuneiform in ſhape, and of a very ſingular conſtruction; for the end of each feather, for about one-third of its length, is almoſt bare of webs, ending in a point; the four middle feathers are ferruginous, the others reddiſh brown, with the ends white: the legs are brown, one inch in length.

PLACE. Inhabits *Terra del Fuego*. In the collection of Sir *Joſeph Banks*.

72. MAGELLANIC W.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill half an inch: viſage ſomewhat prolonged: irides reddiſh: upper parts of the body yellow brown, waved with black, with a mixture of red, eſpecially on the ſides over the wings: under parts cinereous yellow, croſſed with blackiſh: tail cuneiform; yellowiſh brown mixed with red, and barred with black lines; it is very ſhort, the longeſt feather being only one inch: legs three quarters of an inch long, but ſtout, and of a yellow colour.

PLACE. Inhabits *Terra del Fuego*.

73. CITRINE W.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Wren: length three inches and a half. Bill three quarters of an inch long, ſtrait, and black: irides very pale blue: plumage above yellow, ſtreaked with duſky: ſides of the head, beneath the eye, fore part of the neck, and breaſt, white: belly, thighs, vent, and rump, yellow: tail ſhort, only half an inch long; colour of it black, with the ends of the feathers of a dull yellow: legs one inch long, duſky: claws large.

PLACE. Inhabits *Duſky Bay, New Zealand*.

LENGTH

74. LONG-LEGGED W.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill three quarters of an inch, ſtrait, black: irides blueiſh aſh-colour; upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, of an elegant pale green: forehead, ſides of the head, under the eye, and ſides of the neck, aſh-colour: above the eye a ſemicircular white mark: the under parts are very pale aſh-colour: thighs and vent greeniſh: tail not longer than in the laſt ſpecies: legs above one inch long, and fleſh-coloured: toes and claws rather ſtout. DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits *Duſky Bay, New Zealand*, and is named there *E Teetee tee poinom*. PLACE.

The three laſt from Sir *J. Banks*'s drawings.

75. †WHEAT-EAR.

Motacilla œnanthe, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 332. N° 15.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 254.—*Faun. Groen.* p. 122. 84.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 230.—*Brun.* N° 276.—*Muller*, p. 33. N° 274.—*Kram. el.* p. 374. N° 4.

Le Cul-blanc, ou Vitrec, ou Motteux, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 449. N° 33.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 237.—*Pl. enl.* 554. f. 1. 2.

Wheat-Ear, Fallow Smich, White Tail, *Raii Syn.* 75. A. 1.—*Will. orn.* p. 233. pl. 41.—*Albin.* i. pl. 55. (the male.) vol. iii. pl. 54. (the female.) *Br. Zool.* i. N° 157.—*Arct. Zool.*

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

THE length of this bird is five inches and a half. The bill black: irides hazel: the top of the head, hind part of the neck, and back, are of a blueiſh grey: over the eye a ſtreak of white; through the eye another of black, which widens into a large patch behind it: the quills are black, with tawny edges: the rump, upper tail coverts, and baſe half of the tail, white; the end half black: the under parts of the body yellowiſh white, DESCRIPTION.

changing to pure white at the vent: the breaſt tinged with red: the legs black.

FEMALE. The *female* has the mark over the eyes rather obſcure; and inſtead of the black mark under it, a patch of brown: the tail is not ſo deeply marked with white.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This bird viſits *England* annually in the middle of *March*, and leaves us in *September*. The *females* come firſt, about a fortnight before the *males*: they keep coming till the middle of *May*. In ſome parts of *England* are in vaſt plenty; and are much eſteemed. About *Eaſtbourn*, in *Suſſex*, they are taken in ſnares made of horſe-hair, placed beneath a long turf: being very timid birds, the motion of a cloud, or the appearance of an Hawk, will drive them for ſhelter into theſe traps, and ſo they are taken. The numbers annually enſnared in that diſtrict alone amount to about 1,840 dozen, which uſually ſell at ſix pence per dozen *. Quantities of theſe are eaten on the ſpot by the neighbouring inhabitants; others are picked, and ſent up to the *London* poulterers; and many are potted, being as much eſteemed in *England* as the *Ortolan* on the continent.

Their food is inſects only, though in rainy ſummers feed much on *earth-worms* †, whence they are fatteſt in ſuch ſeaſons ‡.

This ſpecies is met with in moſt parts of *Europe*, even as far as *Groenland*; and has alſo been ſent to *England* from the *Eaſt Indies*, ſpecimens of which I have ſeen §.

* *Br. Zool.*

† I have ſeen them follow the plough for the ſake of worms.

‡ *Pennant* ſays, that the reaſon why they are ſo plenty about *Eaſtbourn* is, becauſe a certain fly abounds in the adjacent hills, which feeds on the *Wild Thyme*.

§ See *Edwards's* Preface, p. 12.

It

It chiefly frequents heaths; but except in particular ſpots, as before mentioned, one only ſees here and there a few ſcattered pairs. The neſt is uſually placed under ſhelter of ſome turf, clod, ſtone, or the like, always on the ground, and not unfrequently in ſome deſerted *rabbit-burrow*. It is compoſed of dry graſs or moſs, mixed with wool, fur of the rabbit, &c. or lined with hair and feathers. The eggs are from five to eight in number, of a light blue, with a deeper blue circle at the large end *. The young are hatched the middle of *May*.

Motacilla œnanthe, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 332. N° 15. β. 75. VAR. A.
Le Cul-blanc gris, *Brif. orn.* iii. p. 452. N° 34. pl. 21. f. 2.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 244.
Grey Wheat-Ear, *Br. Zool. App.* †

DESCRIPTION. THIS variety differs in having a mixture of whitiſh and fulvous on the upper parts, and very ſmall grey ſpots on the lower part of the neck: and the two middle tail feathers wholly black; the others as in the common *Wheat-Ear*, and fringed with pale rufous: bill and legs brown.

* *Hiſt. des oiſ.*

† In Mr. *Pennant*'s bird, which was ſhot near *Uxbridge*, the upper parts were tawny: fore part of the neck dull browniſh yellow: from the bill to the eye an obſcure duſky line: quills and ſecondaries black, edged with tawny and white: tail like the common *Wheat-Ear*, with pale tawny edges.

75. VAR. B. Le Cul-blanc cendré, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 454. N° 3. pl. 21. f. 3.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 245.

DESCRIPTION. IN this the forehead is white: the upper parts of the body aſh-coloured, irregularly mixed with grey brown: the rump of this laſt colour. Otherwiſe it is not unlike the firſt-deſcribed.

75. VAR. C.

DESCRIPTION. *SCOPOLI* obſerves a further variety, found about *Dwiná*, which is white above: throat, wings, and almoſt the whole of the two middle tail feathers, black; and two ſpots of black on the other feathers of it.

76. RUSSET W. E.

Motacilla ſtapazina, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 231. N° 14.
Le Cul-blanc roux, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 459. N° 37.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 246.
Oenanthe altera, *Raii Syn.* 76. N° 2.—*Will. orn.* p. 233.
Red or Ruſſet-coloured Wheat-Ear, *Edw.* pl. 31.
Stapazino, *Arct. Zool.*
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the others. The male has the head, neck, back, and breaſt, of a dirty faint orange; deeper on the back, and fainter on the breaſt: acroſs the lower part of the back is a creſcent of black ſpots: the chin, cheeks, and throat, black: rump, lower belly, and upper tail coverts, white: wings light brown: the two middle tail feathers are black; the reſt white, with a narrow border of black: bill and legs black.

FEMALE. The *female* is like the *male*, except that the black mark is round and behind the eyes only, and not under the throat, which is white.

Theſe

Theſe are found at *Gibraltar*; and are likewiſe met with in *Italy* about *Bologna*, but not common. PLACE.

Le Cul-blanc rouſſatre, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 457. pl. 25. f. 4.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. 245. Strapazino, *Raii Syn.* 81. N° 13.—*Will. orn.* p. 233. 76. VAR. A.

THIS, ſays *Willughby*, has the "rump underneath, and al- "moſt the whole tail likewiſe, white: the head and back "of a ruſty yellow: the wing feathers half black and half yel- "low: the bill indifferently long, of a duſky colour: the throat, "breaſt, and belly, are white, lightly daſhed with yellow: the "tail towards the rump is yellow, elſe black." DESCRIPTION.

This was found near *Niſmes*, and about *Bologna*. PLACE.

It is thought by *Linnæus* a variety of the laſt, in which ſentiment I will join him: and indeed, to ſay the truth, I believe the whole of the above-mentioned *Wheat-Ears*, are mere accidental varieties, from age, ſex, or accident.

Le Motteux du Senegal, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 249. Cul-blanc du Senegal, *Pl. enl.* 583. 2. 77. RUFOUS W. E.

BIGGER than the common *Wheat-Ear*: length ſeven inches. Bill black: upper parts rufous brown: wing coverts brown, edged with rufous: quills the ſame: the under parts of the body are yellowiſh white, inclining to reddiſh on the breaſt: the rump, upper and under tail coverts, and baſe of the tail, white; the reſt the ſame as the quills: legs black. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Senegal*. PLACE.

Le

78. CAPE W. E.

Le grand Motteux, ou Cul-blanc du Cap de Bonne Eſperance, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 248.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. BIGGER than our ſpecies: length eight inches. Bill ten lines long: top of the head, and the breaſt, irregularly marked with a paler and darker brown: the reſt of the upper parts to the rump fulvous brown: on the rump a pale fulvous band: throat dirty white, tinged with brown: upper part of the belly, and ſides, fulvous: the lower belly dirty white: under tail coverts yellowiſh; the upper white: the baſe half of the tail white, the reſt black; the tip dirty white, except the two middle feathers, which are black, with fulvous tips: wings brown, the edges fringed with yellowiſh.

PLACE. Found at the *Cape of Good Hope.*

79. ORANGE-BREASTED W. E.

Le Motteux, ou Cul-blanc, brun verdatre, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 248.

DESCRIPTION. SMALLER than the laſt: length ſix inches. Upper parts black-brown, and greeniſh-brown, mixed: leſſer wing coverts the ſame; the greater white: the throat dirty white: fore part of the neck the ſame, mixed with black: breaſt orange, paleſt towards the belly: upper and under tail coverts white: tail feathers brown; all but the two middle ones have the ends white.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*, with the laſt.

80.
BLACK-HOODED W. E.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the Wheat-Ear: length ſix inches. Bill black: head black, uniting on each ſide the neck with a deep creſcent of the ſame: over the eye a white ſtreak: forehead and chin white: the back and wings ruſſet brown: the rump and belly white: tail white, except the whole of the two middle feathers, and ends of all the reſt, which are black.

PLACE.

In the collection of *Charles Boddam*, Eſq; from the *Cape of Good Hope*, where it is called *Schaap Wagter*. I have alſo met with it in *Chineſe* drawings, ſeeming to prove it to be a native of *China* likewiſe.

Le Fiſt de Provence, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 194.—*Pl. enl.* 654. 1.

81.
PROVENCE W. E.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Field Lark*: length ſeven inches. Bill three quarters of an inch long, and duſky: top of the head, and hind part of the neck, pale rufous brown; the feathers margined at the ends with blackiſh: upper part of the back rufous: leſſer wing coverts black, margined with rufous, and the quills the ſame, but ſome of the outer ones are margined with rufous white, eſpecially near the ends: under the eyes a yellowiſh white ſpot: the under parts of the body are reddiſh white, marked with ſmall blackiſh ſpots about the neck and breaſt: the tail is a little forked in ſhape; the feathers duſky black; the two middle ones margined with rufous, the four next on each ſide with white, and the two outermoſt wholly white: the legs are yellowiſh; the hind toe pretty long, but the claw of it not exceeding the others in length.

This

PLACE AND MANNERS. This is found in *Provence* in *France*, where it is called *Fiſt*, from its making a cry like that word: when diſturbed, inſtead of flying away, it ſquats beneath ſome ſtone or other ſhelter till all is quiet.

82. SPOTTED W. E. La Pivote Ortolane, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 195.—*Pl. enl.* 654. 2.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the laſt, and not much unlike it. The whole of the upper ſurface brown, ſpotted with duſky black: rump, and upper tail coverts, plain brown: wing coverts and quills black, margined with duſky white; the prime quills black: round the eyes yellowiſh white: under parts duſky white, ſpotted with black on the neck and breaſt, and daſhed with the ſame on the ſides: the tail is white at the baſe; the reſt black above, and duſky beneath; the two outer feathers white on the outer webs, and tips of both webs: legs as in the laſt ſpecies, and the hind toe as long.

PLACE. Inhabits *Provence* with the laſt, where they are both called *Becfigues*. This laſt accompanies the *Ortolan*, and is frequently taken with that bird.

83. WHITE-CROWNED W.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſeven inches. Bill black: plumage the ſame on all the upper parts; the under duſky white: chin pure white: on the crown of the head a white ſpot, and behind the eye another: legs black.

PLACE. Inhabits *China*.

Le Griſin de Cayenne, *Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 408.—*Pl. enl.* 643. f. 1. 2. 84. GRISLY W.

SIZE of the *Pettichaps:* length four inches and a half. Bill black: the crown of the head is duſky black: throat, fore part of the neck, and breaſt, black: through the eye a white ſtreak: upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, cinereous grey; the feathers of the firſt bordered with grey, and the laſt tipped with white: belly, thighs, and vent, white: legs cinereous. DESCRIPTION.

The *female* has the upper parts more aſh-coloured than the male, and the black parts not ſo deep. FEMALE.

Inhabits *Cayenne*. PLACE.

Pink-coloured Warbler, *Brown's Ill.* p. 84. pl. 33. 85. PINK W.

SIZE of the Willow Wren. Bill reddiſh: general colour of the plumage a pale pink: wings and tail inclined to duſky: legs red. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Ceylon*. PLACE.

Olive-coloured Warbler, *Brown's Ill.* p. 33. pl. 14. 86. OLIVE W.

SIZE of an *Hedge Sparrow*. Bill whitiſh, beſet with pale yellow feathers: the head, upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, olive: breaſt and belly white. DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits *Ceylon*. It jerks up the tail ſo high as to make an acute angle. PLACE.

87.
CEYLON W. Ceylon Black-cap, *Brown. Ill.* p. 36. t. 15.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill a trifle bent, and of a blueiſh grey colour: crown and nape black: back green: beneath wholly of a light yellow: wings black, croſſed with two bars of white.

PLACE. Inhabits *Ceylon.*

88.
CINGALESE W. Green Warbler, *Brown. Ill.* p. 82. pl. 32.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill brown: plumage above changeable green: beneath the neck orange: breaſt and belly yellow.

PLACE. Inhabits *Ceylon.*

89.
CHINA W.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſix inches. Bill duſky pale red: general colour green: from the eye to the nape a pale ſtreak: a pale ſpot on the ear: under parts of the body fleſh-coloured: tail pointed: legs duſky.

PLACE. Inhabits *China.*

90.
GREEN
INDIAN W. Motacilla tiphia, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 331. N° 13.
Le Figuier de Bengale, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 484. N° 47.
——— vert & jaune, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 278.
Green Indian Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 79.
Br. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Pettichaps.* Bill blackiſh, but yellow at the baſe: the upper parts of the plumage are olive green, paleſt on the

rump: cheeks and under parts greeniſh yellow: leſſer wing coverts deep brown; the others the ſame, tipped with white, forming two bars on the wing: quills and tail blackiſh, with the edges yellow: legs blackiſh.

Inhabits *Bengal*. PLACE.

Motacilla maderaſpatana, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 334. N° 28.
Le petit Figuier de Madagaſcar, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 498. N° 54. pl. 28. f. 2.
Le Cheric, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 279.

91. WHITE-EYED W.

SIZE of the Yellow Wren: length ſcarcely three inches three quarters. The bill is grey brown: round the eyes white: the head, and upper parts, olive green: throat and vent yellow; the parts between whitiſh: quills pale brown, margined with olive: two middle tail feathers olive green; the others brown, edged with olive: legs cinereous. DESCRIPTION.

Found at *Madras*, *Madagaſcar*, and the *Iſle of France*. It is a bold bird, though not often found near the inhabited parts; it flies in flocks, and feeds on inſects. At *Madagaſcar* it is called *Tcheric*; at the *Iſle of France*, *White-Eyes*. PLACE.

Le Figuier de L'Iſle de Bourbon, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 510. N° 60. pl. 28. f. 3.—*Pl. enl.* 705. N° 2.
Le petit Simon, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 280.

92. BOURBON W.

SIZE of the laſt. Bill, and upper parts, grey brown: beneath, dirty yellowiſh grey: quills and tail brown, edged with grey brown: legs of the laſt colour. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the Iſlands of *Madagaſcar* and *Bourbon*; at the laſt is called *Petit Simon*. It makes the neſt in *September*, and gene- PLACE AND MANNERS.

rally lays three blue eggs. The neſt is compoſed of dried plants, lined with hair, and generally placed on trees which ſtand ſingly, as in orchards. Always keeps in flocks; and feeds on inſects and tender fruits. Sets up a particular cry when it ſpies any thing run along the ground: hence a good criterion for the ſportſman in reſpect to game, which might eſcape his ſight alone.

93. MAURICE W.

Le Figuier bleu, *Buf. oiſ.* v. 282.
——— de l'Iſle de France, *Pl. enl.* 705. f. 1.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the two laſt: length three inches three quarters. The bill is blackiſh: the upper parts of the body blue grey; the under white: quills and tail black, edged with white: legs blueiſh.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Iſle of France.*

94. MADAGASCAR W.

Le Figuier bleu de Madagaſcar, *Pl. enl.* 705. f. 3.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the laſt; but four inches and a half in length. The upper parts of a deep blue grey; the under the ſame, but paler, changing to white at the vent: the quills blackiſh, edged with white: the tail above an inch and a half in length, and black, except the two outer feathers, which are white: bill and legs pale lead-colour.

This is ſaid to be the male of the laſt; but whoever will compare the deſcription, added to the difference of length and markings of tail, if the *Pl. enl.* are faithful, muſt join with me in the contrary opinion.

Le

Le Figuier du Sénégal, *Buf. oif.* v. 282.—*Pl. enl.* 582. f. 1.
——— à ventre jaune du Sénégal, *Pl. enl.* 582. f. 3.

95. CITRON-BELLIED W.

DESCRIPTION.

THE firſt of theſe is four inches and a quarter in length. The upper part of the head and body brown: quills dark brown; the feathers edged with rufous brown: the under parts of the body pale yellow: ſides of the head almoſt white: tail even at the end, and marked as the quills: bill and legs duſky.

The other meaſures only three inches three quarters, and the colour nearly the ſame, except that the under parts have a reddiſh tinge.

Figuier tacheté du Sénégal, *Pl. enl.* 582. f. 2.

96. UNDATED W.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH about four inches. Bill black: upper parts of the head, neck, back, and wing coverts, black, edged with rufous: rump deep rufous: under parts white: quills brown: tail the ſame, two inches long, and greatly cuneiform; both that and the quills edged with rufous white *: legs duſky.

Buffon is inclined to think that this may be the male of the citron-bellied one; but ſurely the length and ſhape of the tail entirely forbid the ſuppoſition.

Figuier brun du Sénégal, *Pl. enl.* 584. f. 1.

97. DUSKY W.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Pettichaps:* length ſix inches. The bill ſlender and duſky: the upper parts of the plumage brown; the

* The *tips* are white in the *Pl. enl.*

under

under grey, with a reddiſh tincture on the ſides: quills and tail darker than the reſt; and the laſt pretty long, and even at the end: legs yellow.

98. FLAXEN W.

Figuier blond du Sénégal, *Pl. enl.* 584. f. 2.
——— à ventre gris du Sénégal, *Pl. enl.* 584. f. 3.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE much leſs than the laſt: length four inches three quarters. Bill duſky: the colour much the ſame as in that bird, but ſeems to be paler on the rump: the tail is cuneiform, and not ſo long in proportion: ſides of the body very lightly tinged with red.

In fig. 3. the ſize and colour likewiſe correſponds, but the under parts are grey inſtead of white: the tail is likewiſe cuneiform, and the under part of it grey: the legs yellow in both.

*Buffon** thinks that the three laſt are the ſame ſpecies; which I would not venture to deny, were the ſize the only difference; but the *ſhape* of the tails not being the ſame, is an inſuperable objection, in my opinion. As to the two laſt, I really think them to be ſexual differences, or varieties of the ſame bird.

PLACE. Theſe all inhabit *Senegal*.

* *Hiſt. des oiſ.* v. p. 284.

Motacilla

Motacilla petechia, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 334. N° 30.
Le Figuier à tête rouge de Penſilvanie, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 488. N° 49.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 286.
Yellow Redpole, *Edw.* pl. 256.
Red-headed Warbler, *Arct. Zool.*

99. RED-HEADED W.

SIZE of the *Black-cap*. Bill black: the crown of the head red: the upper parts of the body olive green; the under, bright yellow, ſpotted with red on the breaſt and belly: wings and tail duſky, edged with yellow: legs duſky. DESCRIPTION.

The *female* differs in being paler in colour. FEMALE.

Theſe are migratory birds, but ſolitary. Arrive in *Penſylvania* in *March*, but do not build there. Frequent ſhrubs: ſeldom perch on tall trees: and feed on inſects. PLACE.

Le Figuier de St. Domingue, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 494. N° 52. pl. 26. f. 5.
Figuier à gorge-blanche, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 287.

100. ST. DOMINGO W.

SIZE of the *Pettichaps*, and almoſt five inches in length. Bill horn-colour: the upper parts of the body are olive green: ſides of the head, and all beneath, pale yellow; but the fore part of the neck and breaſt are dirty yellowiſh white, marked with longitudinal reddiſh ſpots: quills and tail brown, edged with greeniſh yellow: the ſide tail feathers are yellowiſh on the inner webs: legs grey brown. DESCRIPTION.

The *female* is of a greeniſh aſh-colour, inſtead of olive, on the hind part of the neck. FEMALE.

Inhabits *Saint Domingo*. PLACE.

101. LOUISIANE W.

Le Figuier de la Louiſiane, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 500. N° 55. pl. 26. f. 4.
Figuier à gorge jaune, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 288.
Louiſiane Warbler, *Arct. Zool.*

DESCRIPTION. SIZE not much bigger than a Wren: length four inches and a quarter. Bill brown; beneath grey: the upper parts of the plumage olive green: the fore part of the neck and breaſt fine yellow; the laſt ſpotted with red: reſt of the under parts yellowiſh white: acroſs the wing two bands of white: quills blackiſh brown, edged with blue grey; the inner webs white: the two outſide tail feathers are white within at the tips, and the third has a round white ſpot at the ſame place: legs cinereous.

FEMALE. The female wants the red ſpots on the breaſt.

PLACE. Found in *Louiſiana* and at *St. Domingo*.

102. GREEN AND WHITE W.

Le petit Figuier de St. Domingue, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 496. N° 53. pl. 26. f. 2.
Le Figuier vert & blanc, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 289.

DESCRIPTION. LESS than the *Pettichaps:* length four inches and a half. Bill horn-colour: the head and upper part are cinereous, mixed with olive: upper parts of the body olive green; the under yellowiſh white: greater wing coverts and quills brown, edged with yellowiſh green: tail a trifle forked, of a deep olive; the inner webs of all but the two middle feathers marked with yellow, which is largeſt as the feathers are more outward: legs grey brown.

FEMALE. The *female* differs only in being paler in colour.

PLACE. Inhabits *St. Domingo*.

Le

Le grand Figuier de Canada, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 508. N° 59. pl. 26. f. 1.
Le Figuier à gorge orangée, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 290.
Orange-throated Warbler, *Arct. Zool.*

103. ORANGE-THROATED W.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Black-Cap:* length more than five inches. The upper mandible brown; the lower whitiſh: the upper parts olive green, inclining to aſh-colour on the rump: the throat, fore part of the neck, and breaſt, orange: belly pale yellow: vent and thighs almoſt white: the greater wing coverts are aſh-coloured: quills brown, edged with aſh-colour: the two middle tail feathers are of this laſt colour; the others black on the outſide and tips, and white on the inſide: legs grey.

FEMALE.

The *female* has the orange on the breaſt leſs lively.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Canada.*

Le Figuier tacheté de Penſilvanie, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 502. N° 56.
Le Figuier à tête cendrée, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 291.
Yellow-rumped Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 255.—*Arct. Zool.*

104. YELLOW-RUMPED W.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Pettichaps.* Bill brown: the top of the head and ſides aſh-colour: the hind part of the neck and back olive green, ſpotted with black: throat, breaſt, and rump, fine yellow, with oblong black ſpots on the breaſt: belly and vent white: acroſs the wing coverts two bars of white: quills deep aſh, edged with white: the two middle tail feathers black; the others blackiſh, with a white ſpot on the middle of the inner webs: legs brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Penſylvania.*

105. BROWN-THROATED W.

Le Figuier de la Jamaique, *Brif. orn.* iii. p. 512. N° 61.
Le Figuier brun, *Buf. oif.* v. p. 292.
Worm-eater, *Sloan. Jam.* p. 310. N° 65. pl. 265. f. 2. — *Raii Syn.* p. 186. N° 38.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Pettichaps*: length five inches. Bill brown: plumage on the upper parts pale brown; beneath, varied with blackiſh and rufous grey, not unlike a Lark, except the throat, which is of a plain dull brown; and through the eyes a ſtreak of the ſame colour: quills and tail pale brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *Jamaica*.

106. SPOTTED YELLOW W.

Le Figuier brun de Canada, *Brif. orn.* iii. p. 515. N° 63. pl. 27. f. 4.
Le Figuier tacheté de jaune, *Buf. oif.* v. p. 293.
Spotted Yellow Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 257.—*Arct. Zool.*

DESCRIPTION. MALE. SIZE of the *Pettichaps*: length four inches and a half. Bill duſky: the feathers on the upper parts are brown, with olive green margins: behind each eye a large rufous ſpot: under parts, as far as the belly, ſides, and rump, yellow, marked with ſmall blackiſh ſpots on the neck and breaſt: the lower part of the belly, thighs, and under tail coverts, dirty yellowiſh white: acroſs the greater wing coverts a band of white: quills and tail fringed with olive green; the laſt a trifle forked, and the two outer feathers whitiſh on the inner webs near the tips: legs brown.

Le

Le Figuier brun de St. Domingue, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 513. N° 62. pl. 28. f. 5. 106. VAR. A.

THIS bird is like the laſt, but paler: the under parts are whitiſh, and the breaſt is ſpotted with brown; the white band is likewiſe wanting on the wing coverts. FEMALE.

The firſt is ſaid to inhabit *Canada*; the other *St. Domingo*: but as they have both been caught on board a ſhip between theſe places, it is probable that they migrate alternately from one to the other. PLACE.

Certhia pinus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 187. N° 16.
La Meſange d'Amerique, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 576. N° 15.
Le Figuier de la Louiſiane, *id. Supp.* p. 99. N° 55.
Le Figuier des Sapins, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 296.
Pine-creeper, *Cateſb. Car.* i. p. 46.—*Edw.* pl. 277.—*Arct. Zool.* 107. PINE W.

LENGTH almoſt four inches and three quarters. Bill brown: the male has the head, hind part of the neck, back, and rump, olive: through the eye a black ſtreak: throat, neck, and breaſt, yellow: belly and vent white: upper wing coverts brown, marked at the end with a ſpot of white, forming two bands on the wings: quills brown: tail a trifle forked; colour brown; the outer webs of the outer feathers white: legs brown. DESCRIPTION.

The *female* is wholly brown. FEMALE.

Found in *Carolina* in ſummer; comes into *Penſylvania* in *April*, and departs ſouth in autumn. Has the manners of a Creeper, running up and down the decayed trees in ſearch of in- PLACE AND MANNERS.

fects, on which it feeds. Suppoſed to breed there, though the neſt is not yet clearly known. Is moſt frequent among the *pine*-trees.

108. GREEN W.

Le Figuier à gorge noire de Penſilvanie, *Briſ. orn. Supp.* p. 104. N° 77.
Le Figuier à Cravatte noire, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 298.
Black-throated Green Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 300.
Green Warbler, *Arct. Zool.*

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Pettichaps*. Bill black: plumage on the upper parts olive green: ſides of the head and neck bright yellow: throat and fore part of the neck black: upper part of the breaſt yellow: lower part, belly, and vent, white: ſides black and white: leſſer wing coverts olive; middle and greater ones neareſt the body deep aſh-colour tipped with white, making two bands acroſs the wing: outer coverts and quills aſh-colour; the laſt edged with white: tail deep aſh-colour; the three outer feathers marked with white on the inner web: legs brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *Penſylvania*, where it comes about the month of *April*; but ſcarcely ſtops there, being only on its way to the more northward parts: and returns back in *September*.

Feeds on inſects.

109. QUEBEC W.

Motacilla icterocephala, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 334. N° 25.
Le Figuier à tête jaune de Canada, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 517. N° 64. pl. 27. f. 2.
—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 299.
Le Figuier de Miſſiſſippi, *Pl. enl.* 731. f. 2.
Quebec Warbler, *Arct. Zool.*

DESCRIPTION. LESS than the *Pettichaps*: length four inches and a third. Bill duſky: the top of the head yellow: between the bill

and eye a large triangular black ſpot: beneath the eye a white mark: the hind part of the neck, and all the upper parts, black, edged with yellowiſh green: throat and under parts whitiſh: acroſs the wing two yellowiſh bars: quills and tail duſky, edged with olive green and whitiſh: the inner webs of the three outer feathers of a yellowiſh white, from the middle to the end: legs duſky.

The figure in the *Pl. enl.* wants the black on the ſides of the head; and is otherwiſe much paler in colour. It is moſt likely a *female*, or a young bird.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This inhabits *Canada* and the northern parts of *North America*, into which it migrates the beginning of *April*. Frequents low ſhrubs, and the under branches of the *Red Cedars*. Departs in autumn.

110. JAMAICA W.

Motacilla Dominica, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 334. N° 26.
Le Figuier cendré de St. Domingue, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 520. N° 65. pl. 27. f. 3.
Le Figuier cendré à gorge jaune, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 300.
Muſcicapa à Cœruleo cinereo, fuſco & luteo varia, *Raii Syn.* 186. N° 37.
Blue and aſh-coloured Muſcicapa, *Sloan. Jam.* ii. p. 310. N° 44.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill brown: the upper parts of the bird aſh-coloured: throat * and fore part of the neck yellow: from thence to the vent white: between the bill and eye a ſtreak of yellow; beneath the eye a large ſpot of black;

* *Linnæus* ſays the throat is *black*; but this does not appear by *Briſſon*'s figure. Perhaps the black on each ſide may unite under the chin in ſome ſpecimens, and not in others.

and

and behind it a white ſpot: ſides of the breaſt marked with ſmall black ſpots: wing coverts brown, croſſed with two white bands: quills and tail cinereous brown, edged with grey; the two outer feathers have a white ſpot on the inſide, near the tips: legs brown.

PLACE. This is met with at *Jamaica* and *St. Domingo*.

III. GOLDEN-CROWNED W.

Motacilla coronata, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 333. N° 21.
Le Figuier cendré tacheté de Penſilvanie, *Briſ. orn. Supp.* p. 110. N° 81.
Le Figuier couronné d'Or, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 312.
Golden-crowned Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 298.—*Arct. Zool.*

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Pettichaps*. Bill duſky: plumage above, cinereous blue, ſpotted with black: crown and rump yellow: ſides of the head and throat whitiſh: through the eyes a black band: fore part of the neck and upper part of the breaſt black, mixed with cinereous blue: ſides of the breaſt yellow, ſpotted with black: the reſt of the under parts white; but the ſides have a few black ſpots: wing coverts and quills blackiſh; acroſs the firſt two white bands; the laſt edged with grey: tail the ſame, but the inner webs of the three outer feathers marked with a ſpot of white: legs blackiſh.

FEMALE. The *female* is rufous brown above; wants the black mark through the eyes; and has no black ſpots on the breaſt.

PLACE. Inhabits *Penſylvania*.

Migrates ſouth in autumn.

Motacilla Canadenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 334. N° 27. 112.
Le Figuier cendré de Canada, *Briſ. orn.* iii. 524. N° 67. pl. 27. f. 1. BELTED W.
Le Figuier à ceinture, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 303.
Belted Warbler, *Arct. Zool.*

SIZE of a *Black-Cap*: length five inches. Bill black: the plumage on the upper parts of a deep cinereous blue, nearly black: on the middle of the crown a ſpot of yellow: over the eye a white ſtreak; round the eyes alſo the ſame: acroſs the wing coverts two bands of white: the under parts of the body white; but the lower part of the neck and breaſt ſpotted with blackiſh; and acroſs the breaſt a yellow band, leſs than a quarter of an inch in breadth: the upper tail coverts of the laſt colour: quills brown, edged with grey: tail a trifle forked, blackiſh, edged with aſh-colour; the outer feather marked with white within, near the tip: legs brown. DESCRIPTION.

The *female* has the upper parts brown; and the upper tail coverts are not yellow. FEMALE.

Found in *Canada*. PLACE.

Motacilla Canadenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 336. N° 42. 113.
Le petit Figuier cendré de Canada, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 527. N° 68. pl. 27. f. 6. BLACK-
—*Pl. enl.* 685. f. 2. THROATED W.
Le Figuier bleu, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 304.
Blue Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 252.
Black-throated Warbler, *Arct. Zool.*

RATHER leſs than the laſt: length four inches and a half. Bill black: the upper parts are the ſame colour as the laſt bird; but the ſides of the head, the throat, and fore part of the DESCRIPTION.

neck, are black: the ſides are alſo ſpotted with the ſame: the belly and the under parts whitiſh: quills duſky black; on the outſide of the greater quills, near the baſtard wing, a white ſpot: tail ſomewhat forked; the feathers cinereous blue; three of the outer ones are white within, at the baſe and tips; and the two next are whitiſh within at the tip; legs brown *.

PLACE. One of theſe was taken at ſea, in a calm, eight or ten leagues from *St. Domingo*; and another was ſent Mr. *Edwards* from *Penſylvania*; at which place they arrive in *April*, make their neſts, and depart to the ſouth in autumn.

114. WHITE-POLL W.

Motacilla varia, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 333. N° 23.
Le Figuier varié de St. Domingue, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 529. N° 69. pl. 27. f. 5. —*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 305.
Small black and white Bird, *Raii Syn.* p. 186. N° 36. — *Sloan. Jam.* ii. p. 309. pl. 265. f. 1.
Black and white Creeper, *Edw.* pl. 300.
White-poll Warbler, *Arct. Zool.*
Br. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the laſt: length four inches and three quartes. Bill duſky: top of the head white; ſides of it black, marked with two ſtreaks of white: back, rump, and throat, white, marked with large black ſpots: breaſt and belly white, ſpotted with black on the breaſt and ſides: wing coverts black, croſſed with two white bands: quills blackiſh, edged with grey; and ſome of thoſe

* In the *Pl. enl.* they are yellow, and the tail appears wholly black.

neareſt

neareſt the body almoſt wholly greyiſh, or white: tail a trifle forked; colour blackiſh, edged with grey outwardly; all the outer feathes whitiſh on the inſide: legs greeniſh brown; claws yellowiſh.

Found at *Penſylvania* in the ſummer ſeaſon throughout; coming in *April*, and departing in autumn. It is alſo found in *Jamaica*, *St. Domingo*, and other parts. About *New York* it has been met with, among the *Maples*, the whole ſummer; coming about the end of *March*. PLACE.

Le Figuier de la Martinique, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 490. N° 50. pl. 22. f. 4.
——— à tête rouſſe, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 306.
Bloody-ſide Warbler, *Arct. Zool.* 115. BLOODY-SIDE W.

SIZE of the *Pettichaps:* length not quite four inches and a quarter. Bill brown: the crown of the head is rufous: upper parts of the neck and body olive green: throat, fore part of the neck, and breaſt, yellow, marked with longitudinal rufous ſpots: belly and vent plain yellow: wing coverts and quills brown, edged with olive green: tail as the quills; but the two outer feathers are yellowiſh within: legs grey. DESCRIPTION.

Found at *Martinico*. PLACE.

Is ſaid to be continually in motion, and to have a trifling ſong, but very melodious.

116. RED-THROATED W.

Motacilla Penſylvanica, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 333. N° 19.
Le Figuier à tête jaune de Penſilvanie, *Briſ. orn. Supp.* p. 105. N° 78.
——— à poitrine rouge, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 308.
Red-throated Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 301.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Pettichaps*. Bill black: upper parts of the body olive green ſpotted with black: crown of the head yellow: hind part of the head black: beneath the eyes a broad band of the ſame: ſides of the head, and under parts of the body, white: top of the breaſt and ſides deep red: wing coverts duſky, croſſed with two whitiſh bars: quills duſky; ſome of the inner ones edged and tipped with olive green: tail duſky; the outer feathers ſpotted within with white: legs black.

FEMALE. The *female* wants the black at the hind head; the back not ſpotted; and the ſides ſcarcely marked with red.

PLACE. Theſe are ſeen in *Penſylvania* in *ſpring*, on their paſſage *northward*, where they go to breed, and paſs the ſummer.

Their food conſiſts of inſects, ſpiders, and ſuch like.

117. CÆRULEAN W.

Motacilla Cærulea, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 337. N° 43.
Le Figuier cendre de Penſilvanie, *Briſ. orn. Supp.* p. 107. N° 79.
——— gris de Fer, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 309.
Little Blue-grey Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 302.
Cærulean Warbler, *Arct. Zool.*

DESCRIPTION. LESS than the *Pettichaps*. Bill black; baſe of the under mandible reddiſh: head and upper parts of the body blue grey: eyelids white: from the bill to the hind head paſſes a ſtripe of

of black: under parts white: wings cinereous brown; the quills edged with whitiſh within; but the outer edges and tips of ſome of the inner ones are whitiſh: the tail is longiſh; the eight middle feathers cinereous blue, and the outer one of theſe white at the tip; but the two outmoſt on each ſide are wholly white: legs black.

FEMALE. The *female* has not the black ſtreak over the eyes; and the eight middle tail feathers are cinereous brown; the reſt as in the *male*.

PLACE AND MANNERS. Theſe are inhabitants of *Penſylvania*, where they arrive early in ſpring, and return in autumn. The neſt is of a ſingular conſtruction; and *Edwards* has given a good figure of it. It is compoſed of fine downy matter, with the outſide of *moſs* and *liver-wort*, and lined with *horſe-hair*. The form of it is cylindrical, placed between the forks of the branches of a tree, and open on the top.

Le Figuier à tête noire de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 704. f. 1.

117. VAR. A.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is very like the laſt, but has the whole of the upper part of the head above the eyes black: the greater quills are wholly black; as are the ſix middle tail feathers; the others white.

PLACE. This is a mere variety of the laſt, and came from *Cayenne*.

118. GOLD WINGED W.

Motacilla chryſoptera, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 333. N° 20.
Le Figuier cendré à gorge noire de Penſilvanie, *Briſ. orn. Supp.* p. 109. N° 80.
Le Figuier aux ailes dorées, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 311.
Golden-winged Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 299.—*Arct. Zool.*

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the laſt. Bill black: crown of the head yellow; ſides of it white: through the eyes a black ſtreak: the upper parts of the body deep aſh-colour: throat and fore part of the neck black: reſt of the under parts white: on the wing coverts a ſpot of yellow: the outer tail feather has a white ſpot on the inner web: legs black.

PLACE. Found in *Penſylvania* in *April*, going northward to breed; and returns back ſouthward in autumn.

119. ORANGE-HEADED W.

Le Figuier Orangé, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 313.
——— étranger, *Pl. enl.* 58. f. 3.

DESCRIPTION. BILL black: top and ſides of the head, fore part and ſides of the neck, fine orange: over the eye a brown band; beneath the eye a ſecond, but paler: the upper parts of the body and quills reddiſh brown: wing coverts black and white: breaſt and belly pale yellow: tail black, edged with pale yellow: legs yellow.

PLACE. From *Guiana*. I have only heard of this ſingle ſpecimen.

Le Figuier huppé de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 391. f. 1.—*Buf. oif.* v. p. 314.

120. CRESTED W.

LENGTH four inches. Bill duſky brown: upper parts of the body browniſh green; the under, greeniſh grey: the feathers of the whole top of the head long enough to form a creſt, which is of a blackiſh brown, edged with white, and may be erected at pleaſure: legs yellowiſh brown. DESCRIPTION.

Found at *Guiana*, where it may be met with throughout the year. PLACE.

It frequents the open parts, and feeds on inſects.

Le Figuier noir, *Buf. oif.* v. p. 314.
——————— & jaune de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 391. f. 2.

121. RUFOUS AND BLACK W.

LENGTH five inches. Bill brown: the whole head, throat, and upper parts of the body and wings, are black, except the tips of the larger coverts, which are deep rufous, and form a band on the wing: ſides of the neck and breaſt of this laſt colour; but the middle of the breaſt, belly, and vent, are white: tail half deep rufous; the end half black: legs brown. DESCRIPTION.

This is met with at *Cayenne*, but is rare. PLACE.

Le Figuier olive de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 685. f. 1.—*Buf. oif.* v. p. 315.

122. EQUATORIAL W.

THIS is a trifle leſs than the laſt. Bill black: the upper parts of the plumage greeniſh brown; the under parts yellowiſh white: throat and breaſt pale yellow: quills and tail duſky brown: legs brown. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits

PLACE. Inhabits *Cayenne* with the laſt, where it is met with at all ſeaſons of the year.

123. PROTHONOTARY W.

Le Figuier protonotaire, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 316.
——— à ventre & tête jaunes, *Pl. enl.* 704. f. 2.
Prothonotary Warbler, *Arct. Zool.*

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the laſt; but the bill is longer, and the tail ſhorter; the firſt is duſky: the head, neck, breaſt, and belly, of a fine jonquil yellow: the back the ſame, with a caſt of olive: rump aſh-colour: vent white: quills and tail blackiſh and aſh-coloured *: legs black.

PLACE. This inhabits *Louiſiana*, where it has obtained the name of *Protonotaire*.

124. HALF-COLLAR W.

Le Figuier à demi-collier, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 316.
Half-collar Warbler, *Arct. Zool.*

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill blackiſh above, and whitiſh beneath: top of the head yellowiſh olive: behind the eyes a cinereous ſtripe: wing coverts brown, bordered with yellow: greater quills brown, bordered with whitiſh, and the ſecondaries the ſame, but bordered with olive, and tipped with white: the under parts of the body pale aſh-colour, inclining to yellow on the belly: a yellowiſh bar, or rather half-collar, on the lower part of the neck: tail feathers pointed at the ends,

* So *Buffon* ſays.—In the *Pl. enl.* the tail feathers ſeem white, margined with black.

and

and aſh-coloured; the two middle ones plain; the four others *, on each ſide, white within: legs blackiſh.

Inhabits *Louiſiana*. PLACE.

Le Figuier à gorge jaune, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 317.
Orange-bellied Warbler, *Arct. Zool.* 125. ORANGE-BELLIED W.

BILL brown, paleſt beneath: head and upper parts olive brown: the under, as far as the breaſt, yellow; the laſt inclining to brown; the reſt of the under parts rufous, inclining to yellow at the vent: under wing coverts yellow, mixed with brown: the quills brown; the ſecondaries edged with olive, and the greater with pale grey, growing paler the more outwardly, and on the outer quill quite white: tail feathers brown, edged with olive: legs yellowiſh brown. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Louiſiana*. PLACE.

Le Figuier brun-olive, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 318.
Olive-brown Warbler, *Arct. Zool.* 126. OLIVE-BROWN W.

THE bill of this ſpecies as the laſt: upper parts of the plumage olive brown: throat, fore part of the neck, and ſides, whitiſh, varied with grey: belly yellowiſh white: under tail coverts yellow: wings brown; the coverts and ſecondaries bordered with paler brown, the tips whitiſh; the greater bordered DESCRIPTION.

* This makes but ten in all. He ſays, "toutes *dix* ſont pointues par le bout."—I know of none of this genus that has fewer then twelve.

with pale grey: tail brown, bordered with grey; the two middle feathers tinged with yellow; the two outer ones ſpotted with white within, near the tip; and the outer one of all bordered with white: legs brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *Louiſiana.*

127. GRASSET W.

Le Figuier Graſſet, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 319.—*Arct. Zool.*

DESCRIPTION. BILL black: the upper parts of the body greyiſh olive: on the head a ſpot of yellow: on the body ſome daſhes of black: the rump is yellow: throat and fore part of the neck pale rufous, with a mixture of aſh-colour: reſt of the under parts whitiſh: greater quills brown, edged with grey without, and whitiſh within; ſecondaries blackiſh, edged and tipped with grey: tail black, edged with grey; the four outer feathers have a white ſpot on the inner webs, near the tip: legs black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Louiſiana.*

128. GREY-THROATED W.

Le Figuier cendré à gorge cendrée, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 319.
Grey-throated Warbler, *Arct. Zool.*

DESCRIPTION. BILL black; beneath grey: the general colour of the plumage cinereous, but the head and upper parts much deeper than the reſt: the quills have whitiſh edges: the tail black; the outer feathers almoſt wholly white; the next the ſame on the end half; the third only tipped with white.

PLACE. Both the laſt are called *Graſſet* in *Louiſiana*, on account of their being extremely fat.

They

They frequent the *Tulip-trees* and *Magnolias*; particularly the laſt.

129. HANG-NEST W.

Motacilla calidris, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 329. N° 2.
Le Grand Figuier de la Jamaique, *Briſ. orn. Suppl.* p. 101.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 320.
Watchy Picket, Spaniſh Nightingale, or American Hang-neſt, *Sloan. Jam.* ii. p. 299 ?—*Raii Syn.* p. 184. N° 27 ?
American Nightingale, *Edw.* pl. 121. f. 2.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Red-breaſt*. Bill ſtout, blackiſh; the under mandible fleſh-colour: the upper parts of the bird are greeniſh brown, paleſt on the rump and ends of ſome of the tail feathers; all but the two middle ones of which are rufous within: the ſides of the head and under parts of the body dirty orange: through each eye a duſky line, and a ſecond beneath the eye, pointing downards: the wing coverts have yellowiſh edges, and moſt of the quills are rufous on the inner webs: legs blackiſh.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Jamaica*.

Edwards is inclined to think that this bird is the *Watchy Picket* of *Sloane*, above-named. If ſo, it is ſaid to make a curious penſile neſt, compoſed chiefly of *Old Man's Beard**.

130. WHITE-CHINNED W.

Le Demi-fin noir & roux, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 328.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Linnet*: length five inches and two thirds. The bill blackiſh, rather ſlender: irides cheſnut: the upper part

* See *Hang-neſt Oriole*, vol. i. p. 437 of this Work.

of the head and body, wings and tail, a full black: throat, fore part of the neck, and ſides of the body, ferruginous: between the bill and eyes white: the chin, middle of the belly, and the outer tail feathers, are alſo white: hind claw large.

PLACE. Inhabits *Buenos Ayres*.

131. PALM W. Le Bimbelé, ou la Fauſſe Linotte, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 330.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH five inches. Bill ſharp-pointed: irides pale brown: the plumage on the upper parts is brown, deepeſt on the head: rump and upper tail coverts olive green: wings and tail brown, with paler edges; the two outer feathers have a band of white on the inner web, near the tip: the under parts of the body are dirty yellowiſh white as far as the belly; from thence pale yellow.

PLACE. Inhabits *St. Domingo*.

Lives both on ſeeds and fruits; keeps among the palm-trees, in which it makes the neſt.

Lays two or three eggs only.

The ſong conſiſts of four or five notes only, neither varied nor ſtriking, though not unpleaſant, being ſoft and mellow.

The negroes call this bird *Bimbelé*.

132. BANANA W. Le Bananiſte, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 332.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH three inches and three quarters. Bill black, pointed, of a middle ſize, and a trifle bent: the upper parts of the bird are of a deep grey, almoſt black; approaching to

brown on the wing coverts and tail; the laſt tipped with white, and on the firſt a white ſpot: the ſhoulders of the wings are yellow: juſt over the eyes a ſtreak of white; and a black one from the baſe of the bill quite to the hind head: the throat is greyiſh aſh-colour: breaſt, belly, and rump, pale yellow: ſides, thighs, and vent, pale yellow and grey mixed: legs ſlate-colour.

This inhabits *St. Domingo*. Makes the neſt on the withs which entwine among the trees; and is often ſeen on the *bananas*, on which it is ſuppoſed to feed, as well as on *oranges*, *papaws*, and other fruits; though it is ſaid to eat ſeeds and inſects likewiſe. Found often among the buſhes in the untilled grounds: flies by jerks, but quick, making a little note at that time. The ſong is little varied, and not remarkable. PLACE AND MANNERS.

It is known in its native place by the name of *Bananiſte*.

Le Figuier de Penſylvanie, *Briſ. orn.* vi. *Suppl.* p. 102. 76.
Le Demi-fin mangeur de vers, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 325.
Worm-eater, *Edw.* pl. 305.—*Arct. Zool.*

133. WORM-EATER.

SIZE of a *Hedge Sparrow*. Bill duſky; beneath fleſh-coloured: from the corner of the mouth, through the eye, a narrow black line; juſt above the eye a yellowiſh line; above that an arch of black: remainder of the head, throat, and breaſt, reddiſh yellow, gradually growing white towards the tail: the whole upper ſide, wings, and tail, dark olive green: inner coverts of the wings, and under the tail, aſh-colour: legs fleſh-colour. DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits *Penſylvania*, where it is migratory, coming in *July*, PLACE.

July, and going northward; but is not ſeen there in autumn on its return.

134. SIMPLE W.

Motacilla campeſtris, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 329. N° 5.
Fauvette de Haye de la Jamaique, *Briſ. orn. Suppl.* p. 100.
L'Habit-uni, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 336.
American Hedge Sparrow, *Edw.* pl. 122. f. 1.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Hedge Sparrow*, but the bill ſtouter, and black. The head and neck are greeniſh aſh-colour: the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, rufous brown: the under parts of the body are browniſh-white: legs brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *Jamaica*.

135. GREAT-TAILED W.

La petite Fauvette tachetée du Cap de Bonne Eſperance, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 161.
—*Pl. enl.* 752. f. 2.

DESCRIPTION. LESS than the *Babbling Warbler*: length ſix inches. Bill brown: all the upper parts of the body brown; the under yellowiſh white, daſhed with blackiſh on the breaſt and ſides, and ſome minute ones on the throat and chin: from the noſtrils a white line paſſing above the eye: the tail is cuneiform, and occupies above one half of the length of the bird: the legs are reddiſh.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*.

2. Superb Warbler.)

136.
LONG-TAILED W.

Le petit Figuier à longue queue de la Chine, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 206.

DESCRIPTION.

THE top of the head is pale rufous: hind part of the neck, back, rump, wing coverts, and tail, pale olive green: quills olive brown: the tail is long and ſlender, compoſed of very narrow feathers; the two middle ones as long as the body.

PLACE.

This inhabits *China*, is frequent among the trees with which the *Chineſe* adorn the courts about their houſes, and is very tame. It has an agreeable note.

137.
SUPERB W.
PL. LIII.

Motacilla cyanea, *Ellis's Narr.* p. 224.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this beautiful ſpecies is five inches and a half. The bill black: the feathers of the head are long, and ſtand erect like a full creſt; from the forehead to the crown they are of a bright blue; from thence to the nape black like velvet: through the eyes from the bill a line of black: beneath the eye ſprings a tuft of the ſame blue feathers; beneath theſe, and on the chin, it is of a deep blue, almoſt black, and feeling like velvet: on the ears is another patch of blue, and acroſs the back part of the head a band of the ſame*; the whole giving the head a greater appearance of bulk than is natural: the hind part of the neck, and upper parts of the body and tail, deep blue black; the under pure white: wings duſky; ſhafts of the quills cheſnut: the tail

* In ſome ſpecimens, the patches of blue under the eye, and on the ear, unite together, and join with the band at the nape, as in the oppoſite plate.

two inches and a quarter long, and cuneiform; the two outer feathers very ſhort: legs duſky brown: claws black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Van Diemen's Land*, the moſt ſouthern part of *New Holland*.

In Sir *Joſeph Banks*'s collection are ſome of theſe birds; one of which differed from the above: the ſhafts of the quills blackiſh: the under part of the body duſky: and inſtead of the blue tranſverſe line at the back part of the head, was a large triangular patch of the ſame, with the point downwards. This diſtinction, I make no doubt, ariſes from ſex.

137. VAR. A. Gobe-mouche à tête bleue de L'Iſle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 58. pl. 27. f. 1

DESCRIPTION. SIZE and ſhape of the *Long-tailed Titmouſe*. Bill blackiſh: irides pale red: the head, throat, and hind part of the neck, deep blue: the neck, back, breaſt, and belly, of a ſlaty grey: wing coverts brown, appearing as a large ſpot: quills and tail black; the two middle feathers of the laſt longer by half than the others: legs blackiſh.

PLACE. Inhabits the iſland of *Manilla*.

138. CAYENNE W. Motacilla cayana, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 336. N° 40.
Le Pipit bleu de Cayenne, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 534. N° 72. pl. 27. f. 1.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 339.—*Pl. enl.* 669. f. 2.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH four inches three quarters. Bill blackiſh: forehead and ſides of it, the fore part of the back, wings, and tail, are all of a fine black: reſt of the plumage blue: legs grey.

Blue

Blue Manakin, *Edw.* pl. 263.
Br. Muſ.

138.
VAR. A.

THIS differs in having only the throat black: the head wholly blue: the wings, tail, and body, as in the laſt. DESCRIPTION.

Le Pitpit bleu de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 669. f. 1.
Br. Muſ.

138.
VAR. B.

THIS variety is the ſame as the others, in the body, wings, and tail: but the head is of a plain blue colour. DESCRIPTION.

All theſe are found at *Guiana*. *Briſſon* ſuppoſes his bird to be the *Elotototl* of *Fernandez* *. PLACE.

Le Pipit verd, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 531. N° 70. pl. 28. f. 4.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 338.

139.
BLUE-HEADED W.

SIZE of the *Pettichaps*: length four inches three quarters. Bill brown: the head and upper wing coverts are blue: throat blueiſh grey: the reſt of the body, with the greater coverts, bright green: quills brown, edged with green: legs grey. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Cayenne*. PLACE.

* This is merely ſaid to be the ſize of a *Chaffinch*, of a white or blue colour, and the tail wholly black, *Raii Syn.* p. 170. N° 4.

Le

140. BLUE-STRIPED W.

Le Pitpit à coiffe bleue, *Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 344.

DESCRIPTION. BILL black: on the top of the head is a longitudinal ſpot of blue: the forehead of a deep bright blue, which paſſes over each eye quite to the middle of the back: on the breaſt begins a ſtripe of white, which reaches to the vent, growing broader as it paſſes backwards: the reſt of the under parts blue: legs black.

PLACE. Found at *Cayenne* with the laſt.

141. RED-BELLIED W.

Motacilla velia, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 336. N° 41.
Le Pipit bleu de Surinam, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 536. N° 73.—*Pl. enl.* 669. f. 3.
Le Pitpit varié, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 341.
Rouge gorge, *Ferm. Deſcr. de Surin.* ii. p. 194.?
Red-bellied Blue-bird, *Edw.* pl. 22.—*Bancr. Guian.* p. 182?

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Pettichaps*. Bill lead-colour; beneath whitiſh: the forehead is blueiſh green: rump green gold: the upper parts of the head, neck, and back, are fine black, mixed with blue green: throat violet: fore part of the neck the ſame, mixed with brown: the reſt of the under parts rufous: greater wing coverts, quills, and tail, black, edged with blue: legs cinereous.

I ſhould think that this bird varies as the laſt ſpecies. *Briſſon*'s deſcription ſays, the forehead and rump are both gold-colour: beneath pale blue: bottom of the belly cheſnut.

That in *Bancroft* is ſaid to be blue, except the belly and back parts, which are reddiſh. This likewiſe agrees with the deſcription of *Edwards*.

Fermin's

Fermin's bird had the back of a dull brown, inclining to black: breaſt and belly ſcarlet red; paleſt in the female. Whether theſe differ in age or ſex, or whether they are really the ſame bird, does not clearly appear, as the deſcriptions of the two laſt are too conciſe to be certain about them.

It is ſaid to be as fine taſted as an *Ortolan*.

PLACE. Found at *Surinam*, *Guiana*, and *Cayenne*.

142. GUIRA W.

Motacilla guira, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 335. N° 36.
Le Pipit verd du Breſil, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 533. N° 71.
Guira-beraba, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 342.
Guira guacuberaba, *Raii Syn.* p. 83. N° 10.—*Will. orn.* p. 239. pl. 41.—*Edw.* pl. 351. f. 2.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Goldfinch*. Bill duſky; beneath fleſh-coloured; round the baſe of it black, extending round the eyes, ears, and throat: over the eye a line of yellow, paſſing down on each ſide the neck: the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, olive green: the under parts, from throat to breaſt, of a fine orange; from thence to the vent yellow, changing into this colour by degrees: the upper tail coverts are of this laſt colour, but the rump is fine orange; tips of the quills brown: legs brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *Braſil*.

143. WREN.

Motacilla troglodytes, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 337. N° 46.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 262.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 239.—*Kram. el.* 378. 20.—*Brun.* p. 72. N° 284.—*Muller*, p. 33. p. 279.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 175.—*Friſch.* t. 24.—*Olin. us.* pl. in p. 6.

Le Roitelet, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 425. N° 24.—*Pl. enl.* 651. N° 2.

Le Troglodyte, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 352. pl. 1.

The Wren, *Raii Syn.* p. 80. A. 11.—*Will. orn.* p. 229. pl. 42.—*Albin.* i. pl. 53. B.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 154.—*Arct. Zool.* *Br. Muſ.* *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a very ſmall ſpecies, in length only three inches three quarters, though I have ſeen ſome which meaſured four inches. Bill very ſlender, and duſky brown: irides hazel: the head, neck, and back, are of a reddiſh brown: the laſt, as well as the wing coverts and tail, croſſed with obſcure blackiſh lines: cheeks marked with dirty white mixed with rufous: over each eye a pale reddiſh white ſtreak: the under parts, as far as the breaſt, of this laſt colour; the reſt more inclined to brown, croſſed with brown lines: quills barred alternate with reddiſh and black: legs pale brown.

PLACE AND MANNERS. The neſt is of a curious conſtruction, in ſhape almoſt oval, and has only one ſmall entrance: it is chiefly compoſed of *moſs*, well lined within with *feathers*. In this the *female* lays from ten to ſixteen, or even eighteen eggs, which are almoſt white, with reddiſh markings at the large end. Builds twice in a year, in *April* and *June*. The neſt is frequently found in ſome corner of an outhouſe, ſtack of wood, hole in a wall, or ſuch like, if near habitations; but, in the woods, often in a buſh near the ground, ſtump of a tree, or on the ground itſelf.

This

This minute bird is found throughout *Europe*. In *England* it defies our ſevereſt winters. In the colder regions is leſs common. To the north it is found both in *Sweden* and *Ruſſia*; our laſt circumnavigators met with it alſo at *Aoonalaſhka*. The fartheſt ſouth, *Aleppo** in *Aſia*.

Its ſong is much eſteemed, being, though ſhort, a pleaſing warble, and is much louder than could be expected from the ſize of the bird; it continues throughout the year. I have ſeen this little bird ſing unconcerned even during the fall of ſnow; it will alſo very late in the evening, though not after dark, like the Nightingale. Generally carries the tail erect.

Le Roitelet de Buenos-Ayres, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 361.—*Pl. enl.* 730. 2.

143. VAR. A.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS ſeems to be of the ſame ſize with the common, but the tail is a trifle longer: the colours ſeem more diſtinct than in our bird, and the under parts paler; it wants alſo the ſtreak over the eye. This I collect from inſpection of the *Planches enluminées*, for I have not ſeen the bird.

PLACE.

Found in the neighbourhood of the river *Plate* in *South America*.

Le Troglodyte de la Louiſiane, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 361.
Le Roitelet de la Louiſiane, *Pl. enl.* 730. f. 1.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

143. VAR. B.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is much larger than the others, being five inches long. The bill is duſky: the upper parts reddiſh brown, croſſed with blackiſh lines, as in the *common Wren*: over the

* *Ruſſ. Alep.* p. 71.

eye a pale ſtreak, which reaches a good way on the ſide of the neck: cheeks mottled, duſky and whitiſh: the under parts are pale rufous yellow, paleſt on the throat and ſides of the body: legs pale brown.

PLACE. This inhabits *Louiſiana*, and other parts of *North America*. If it be the ſame bird that *Charlevoix* * ſpeaks of, it is ſaid to ſing very pleaſingly.

144. BROWN W.

Brown Warbler, *Brown. Ill.* p. 68. pl. 18.
Le Roitelet de Surinam, *Ferm. Deſc. Surin.* vol. ii. p. 201 ?

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill a trifle bent, of a yellowiſh brown colour: general colour of the plumage brown; paleſt on the belly, and marked on the back, wings, and tail, with duſky bars: legs yellow brown.

PLACE. If this be the bird mentioned by *Fermin*, which I much ſuſpect, he ſays that it ſings very agreeably, inſomuch that it is called the *Nightingale* at *Surinam*, where it inhabits.

145. GOLD-CRESTED WR.

Motacilla regulus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 338. N° 48.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 262.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 240.—*Kram. el.* p. 378. N° 21.—*Brun.* N° 285.—*Muller*, p. 33, N° 280.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 175.—*Friſch.* t. 24.—*Olin.* pl. in p. 6.
Le Poul, ou Souci; Roitelet hupe, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 579. N° 17.—*Pl. enl.* 651. f. 3.
Le Roitelet, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 363. pl. 16. f. 2.
Golden-crowned Wren, *Raii Syn.* p. 79. A. 9.—*Will. orn.* p. 227. pl. 42.—*Albin.* i. pl. 53. A.—*Edw.* pl. 254. 1.—*Cateſb. Car. App.* 36. 37.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 153.—*Arct. Zool.* *Br. Muſ.* *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. THIS is, I believe, the leaſt ſpecies in theſe iſlands, if not in *Europe*: its length only three inches and a half: weight

* *Charlev. Trav.*

ſeventy-

ſeventy-ſix grains. The bill is very ſlender, and black: irides hazel: on the crown the feathers are orange-coloured, bounded on each ſide by black: the plumage on the upper parts is yellowiſh green, paleſt on the rump: under parts rufous white, with a greeniſh tinge on the ſides: the wing coverts duſky, croſſed with two white bands: quills and tail duſky, edged with pale green, and ſome of the inner feathers have blackiſh edges: legs yellowiſh.

FEMALE. The *female* has the colours paler, and the crown of the head yellow inſtead of orange.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This pretty ſpecies inhabits *England*, where it abides throughout our winters; but beſides this, is found throughout *Europe*, as well as met with in the three other quarters of the globe, with very little variation. It is mentioned as both a *Ruſſian* *, *Swediſh*, and *Norway* bird; is in *France*, *Auſtria*, and *Italy*; alſo at the *Cape of Good Hope*, and no doubt in the other parts between: it is alſo an inhabitant of the north part of *America*, *Penſylvania* †, and *New York* ‡; and I have lately ſeen a ſpecimen brought from *Cayenne* ‖; if ſo, why not in the intermediate parts alſo? It is ſeen as far north as *Shetland*, but there diſappears before winter. It is ſaid ſo to do in the more northern countries, but in all to bear the cold to admiration §.

It ſeems to frequent *oak* trees, in preference to others. I have more than once ſeen a brood of theſe in a large oak in the middle of a lawn, the whole little family of which, as ſoon as able, were in perpetual motion, and gave great pleaſure to many

* *Georgi.* † *Edwards.* ‡ *Major Davies.*

‖ The ſpecimen which I ſaw from *Cayenne* had black legs.

§ It is perhaps rather from defect of inſects, than mere cold, that the bird is obliged to change place.

who

who viewed them. The number of young from ſix to eight. The neſt of one of theſe has alſo been made in a garden, on a fir-tree; it was compoſed of *moſs*, the opening on one ſide; in ſhape roundiſh: it was lined with a downy ſubſtance, mixed with ſmall filaments *.

It is ſaid to ſing very melodiouſly, very like, but weaker than the common Wren †.

145. VAR. A.

Le Roitelet meſange, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 375.
Meſange hupée de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 708. 2.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is even ſmaller than the laſt, and differs in the bill, which is much ſhorter and ſmaller: the yellow is not in the middle of the crown, but acroſs the back part of the head, or rather the back part of the creſt, which is of a jonquil yellow: the upper parts of the body greeniſh: the head inclined to brown: wings and tail duſky green; acroſs the firſt, two pale bars; the ſecondaries edged, and the tail, except the two middle feathers, tipped with the ſame: the fore part of the neck pale aſh-colour: breaſt and belly greeniſh: towards the vent, and the ſides, pale yellow: legs duſky.

PLACE. This inhabits *Cayenne*, where it only appears in winter, and frequents low trees and ſhrubs in the ſavannas, that are not over wet. It has much ſimilarity to the laſt ſpecies.

* Perhaps *Spiders webs*. See *Hiſt. des oiſ.* v. p. 367.
† *Br. Zool.*

146.
RUBY-CROWNED WR.

Motacilla calendula, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 337. N° 47.
Le Poul, ou Souci de Penſilvanie, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 584. N° 18.
Le Roitelet rubis, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 373.
Ruby-crowned Wren, *Edw.* pl. 254. f. 2.—*Arct. Zool.* *Br. Muſ.* *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is much larger than the laſt, and is an inch longer. The bill is almoſt half an inch long, and duſky: on the crown of the head is a ſpot of a *ruby*-red colour, not bordered with black, as in the laſt: the upper parts are olive, but have a tinge of brown; paleſt on the rump: the under parts are yellowiſh white, inclining moſt to yellow on the breaſt: acroſs the wings two yellowiſh bands: quills and tail much as in the laſt ſpecies: the legs brown.

FEMALE:

The *female* has no red on the head.

PLACE.

This inhabits *North America*. Feeds on the inſects which frequent the *Spruce*-trees, and runs up the trees in the manner of a *Titmouſe*.

VARIETY.

Buffon mentions a bird which was ſent from *Louiſiana*, and he thinks a variety; it differs chiefly in having the hind part of the head environed with a crown of crimſon.

Mention is alſo made by *Kolben* of a *red-headed* Wren, at the *Cape of Good Hope*. This, he ſays, is bigger than the *Blue Titmouſe*; that it has the wings black, and the legs reddiſh. As this is the whole that he ſays, it is uncertain whether it is a variety of any of the preceding, or a ſeparate ſpecies.

There is alſo a ſcarlet-creſted Titmouſe, ſent from *Groenland*

to M. *Muller*; but what the bird really is, cannot be by this bare name decided *.

147. † YELLOW W.

Motacilla trochilus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 338. N° 49.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 264.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 238.—*Kram. el.* p. 378. N° 22.—*Brun.* N° 286.—*Muller*, N° 281.—*Friſch.* t. 24. f. 2.

Motacilla Hiſpanica, *Haſſelq. Voy.* 287. 52.

Le Pouillot, ou Chantre, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 479. N° 45.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 344.—*Pl. enl.* 651 f. 1.

Small Yellow Bird, *Raii Syn.* p. 80. A. 10.—*Will. orn.* p. 228.

Green Wren, *Albin.* ii. pl. 86. 6.

Yellow Wren, *Br. Zool.* N° 151.—*Arct. Zool.* *Br. Muſ.* *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. THIS ſpecies is very little bigger than the Wren: the length four inches three quarters. The upper parts pale olive green; the under pale yellow, and a ſtreak of the laſt over the eyes: the wings and tail are brown, edged with yellowiſh green: legs yellowiſh.

FEMALE. The *female* is paler, and inclines much to white at the vent: and indeed both males and females vary much in colour.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This little bird is pretty common with us in *England*, as well as in many other parts of *Europe* †, where it chiefly frequents places where *willows* grow: it is migratory, but comes pretty early. Makes the neſt in the holes at the roots of trees, hollows of dry banks, and ſuch-like places: it is round, not unlike that of the Wren; formed of moſs, with a lining of *wool*, *hair*,

* *Zool. Dan. Prad.* N° 284. It is as likely to prove our *Crimſon-crowned Finch*, p. 259. as any other.

† I have likewiſe frequently met with it in *Chineſe* drawings.

or

or *feathers*. The eggs are duſky white, marked with reddiſh ſpots, and are five in number. Its note is trifling, ſcarcely more than *twit, twit*, which it utters when running up and down the branches of trees in ſearch of inſects, on which it feeds; but it is ſaid that during incubation the male has a ſong, far from unpleaſing, and is ſoft though weak.

Motacilla acredula, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 338. N° 49. β. 147. VAR. A.
Le Figuier de la Caroline, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 486. N° 48.
——— brun & jaune, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 295.
Oenanthe fuſco-lutea minor, *Raii Syn.* p. 186. N° 39.—*Sloan. Jam.* ii. p. 310. N° 46.
Yellow Titmouſe, *Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 63.
——— Wren, *Edw.* pl. 278. f. 2.
Scotch Wren, *Br. Zool.* i. p. 379 ? *
Br. Muſ.

THIS ſeems to be a mere variety, and differs in being rather inclined to brown than green on the upper, and more yellow on the under parts. DESCRIPTION.

This is found in *Jamaica, Carolina*, and other parts of *America*. *Sloane* obſerves, that at the firſt place it feeds on *Cimices*, ſmall *Beetles*, and ſuch-like. Moſt plenty about the town of *Saint Jago de la Vega*. PLACE.

Briſſon's bird ſeems rather bigger; the upper parts olive green; the under yellow: and the *female* leſs bright. It is ſaid to be found both at *Jamaica* and *Carolina* in ſummer. It ſeems a mere variety, if not the ſame bird.

* This bird was given to me by *E. S. Fraſer*, Eſq; who informed me that it was ſhot in the *Highlands of Scotland*.

147. Var. B.

Description. *BUFFON* likewiſe mentions a further variety, found in *Lorrain*, which is one-fourth ſmaller. The throat, and ſtreak over the eye, are both white: breaſt and belly rufous white: and a blackiſh mixture on the upper parts of the body.

147. Var. C.

Le grand Pouillot, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 482. A.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 351.
Greater not-creſted Regulus, *Will. orn.* p. 228.

Description. THIS reſembles the common one, but is of twice the ſize. It is ſaid to have the note of a *Graſshopper*. Whether or no it be a variety, I will not pretend to determine, as the ſize ſeems againſt it; but as it is a bird found in all quarters of the globe, and even in *Europe* differs both in ſize as well as colour, the fact is poſſible.

147. Var. D.

Motacilla corpore ex fuſco-virideſcente, pectore ferrugineo, *Haſſelq. Voy.* 286. p. 51.

Description. SIZE of the *Yellow Wren*. Bill pointed; ſtrait; the upper mandible a trifle bent at the tip; colour very pale ferruginous: head and upper parts greeniſh brown: fore part of the neck and breaſt fulvous: beneath the ſhoulders, and end of upper wing coverts, inclining to ferruginous.

This flew on board a ſhip in the *Mediterranean*, near the *Spaniſh* ſhore.

Le

Le Figuier de Canada, *Brif. orn.* iii. p. 492. N° 21. pl. 26. f. 3.—*Pl. enl.* 58. N° 2. 148. YELLOW-POLL W.

Le Figuier tacheté, *Buf. oif.* v. p. 285.

——— de la Caroline, *Pl. enl.* 58. f. 1.—Variety, 58. 2.

Yellow-Poll, *Arct. Zool.*

Br. Muf. Lev. Muf.

RATHER leſs than the *Pettichaps:* length four inches and a half. Bill black: the head, and all the under parts, of a fine yellow, marked on the neck, breaſt, and ſides, with longitudinal reddiſh ſpots: the upper parts, and edges of the quills, olive green; the quills themſelves brown: the tail marked as the quills, but the two middle feathers wholly of a dark brown: the inner webs of the ſide feathers yellow: legs black. DESCRIPTION.

This ſpecies is found in *America*, and is migratory: it is ſeen in *Canada* during the ſummer only; but its chief reſidence is in *Guiana*, and parts adjacent, where it makes the neſt. Its note ſaid to be very agreeable, and not unlike that of the Linnet. PLACE AND MANNERS.

The ſecond of theſe is not unlike the firſt; but has the whole of the upper parts brown, except the forehead juſt over the bill, which, with the under parts, is yellow, and not ſpotted. It is no doubt a mere variety.

Tailor Bird, *Ind. Zool.* p. 7. pl. 8. 149. TAILOR W.

Motacilla Sutoria, *Zool. Ind.* p. 17. pl. 8.

THIS is a ſmall ſpecies, being only three inches in length, and the weight not more than ninety grains: the colour wholly of a light yellow. DESCRIPTION.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This inhabits *India*; and is remarkable for nothing ſo much as the neſt, which is conſtructed after a curious manner, being compoſed of two leaves; the one dead, which it fixes, at the end of ſome branch, to the ſide of a living one, by ſewing both together in the manner of a pouch or purſe, and open at top: it lines the inſide with fine down: thus the brood is ſecure from the depredation of *ſnakes* and *monkies*, to which they might otherwiſe fall a prey. The eggs are white.

Genus XLII. MANAKIN.

N° 1. Rock M.
Var. A. Peruvian M.
2. Blue-backed M.
3. White-fronted M.
4. Black-crowned M.
Var. A.
5. Gold-headed M.
Var. A.
6. White-capped M.
7. White-headed M.
8. White-throated M.
9. Red and black M.
Var. A.
10. Little M.
11. Striped-headed M.
N° 12. Spotted M.
13. White-eared M.
14. Purple M.
15. Yellow M.
16. Collared M.
17. Grey M.
18. White-creſted M.
Var. A.
19. Black-crowned M.
20. Papuan M.
21. Crimſon-vented M.
22. Black-throated M.
23. Orange-bellied M.
24. Cinereous M.
25. Tuneful M.

BILL ſhort, ſtrong, hard, and ſlightly incurvated: noſtrils naked.

The middle toe connected to the outer as far as the third joint *.

Tail ſhort.

* There muſt be ſome latitude given to this character, for ſome of the ſpecies below-mentioned differ a little in this particular.

This

This genus, at firſt ſight, much reſembles the following, or that of *Titmice*; and ſuppoſed to inhabit *South America* only; but we have ſeen more than one bird, below-deſcribed, which came from other parts, and appeared to belong to this claſs as clearly as thoſe from the firſt-named place.

1. ROCK M.

Pipra rupicola, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 338. 1.
Le Coq-de-roche, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 437. 1. pl. 34. f. 1.—*Buf. oiſ.* iv. p. 432. pl. 20.—*Pl. enl.* pl. 39. (the male.) pl. 747. (female)—*Voſmaer*, t. 6.
Hoopoe Hen, *Edw.* pl. 264.
Creſted Manakin, *Gen. of Birds*, p. 64. pl. 10.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a ſmall Pigeon: length from ten to twelve inches. Bill an inch and a quarter long, and of a yellowiſh colour: the head furniſhed with a double round creſt: general colour of the plumage orange, inclining to ſaffron: the wing coverts looſe and fringed: quills part white part brown: tail feathers twelve in number; the baſe half of the ten middle ones orange, from thence to the ends brown; the outer feathers brown, with the baſe half of the inner web orange; all of them fringed at the ends with the ſame: the upper tail coverts are very long, looſely webbed, and ſquare at the ends: legs and claws yellow.

FEMALE. The *female* is wholly brown, except the under wing coverts, which are of a rufous orange; and the creſt neither ſo complete nor rounded as in the *male*.

Both *males* and *females* are at firſt grey, or of a very pale yellow, inclining to brown: the *male* does not acquire the orange colour till the ſecond year, neither does the *female* the full brown *.

* Mem. ſur *Cayenne*, vol. ii. p. 256.

This

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This beautiful ſpecies inhabits various parts of *Surinam*, *Cayenne*, and *Guiana*, in rocky ſituations; but is no where ſo frequent as in the mountain *Luca*, near the river *Oyapoc*, and in the mountain *Courouaye*, near the river *Aprouack*; where they build in the cavernous hollows, and the darkeſt receſſes. They lay two round white eggs, the ſize of thoſe of a Pigeon; and make the neſt of a few dry bits of ſticks. Are in general very ſhy; but have been frequently tamed, inſomuch as to run at large among the poultry. It is ſaid that the *female*, after ſhe has laid eggs for ſome years, and ceaſes ſo to do more, becomes at the enſuing moult of the ſame colour as the *male*, and may be miſtaken for him *; in this imitating the females of various kinds of *poultry*, ſuch as the *Peacock*, *Pheaſant*, &c. which will be mentioned under thoſe reſpective heads.

A moſt complete pair is in the *Leverian Muſeum*.

Le Coc-de-roche de Perou, *Buf. oiſ.* iv. p. 437.—*Pl. enl.* 745.

1.
VAR. A.
PERUVIAN M.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird is longer than the preceding, eſpecially in the tail, and the upper coverts of it not truncated at the ends: the wing coverts not fringed, as in the *Rock Manakin*, and the creſt is not ſo well defined as in that bird: the general colour of the plumage much inclining to red: the ſecond coverts and rump aſh-colour: wings and tail black: bill and legs as in the laſt-deſcribed.

Inhabits the country about *Peru*.

PLACE.

* *Salerne orn.* p. 144.

2.
+ BLUE-BACKED M.

Pipra pareola, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 339. 2.
Manacus ſuperbus, *Pall. Spic.* vi. p. 8. t. 3. f. 1.
Le Manakin noir hupé, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 459. pl. 35. f. 1.—*Pl. enl.* 687. f. 2.
Le Tije, ou Grand Manakin, *Buf. oiſ.* iv. p. 411. pl. 19. f. 2.
Tijeguacu, *Will. orn.* p. 218.
Blue-backed Manakin, *Edw.* pl. 261. f. 1.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Sparrow: length four inches and a half. Bill duſky: irides ſapphire blue: general colour of the plumage black; except the back, and leſſer wing coverts, which are of a very fine blue: the top of the head has the feathers elongated, and form a creſt, flat on the top, and indented in the middle at the back part, and may be erected at the will of the bird; the colour of this is a glowing crimſon: legs red.

Young birds are at firſt green all over, except the creſt, which is crimſon, but leſs bright: this we are aſſured of from now and then meeting with birds with mixed colours of blue, green, and black, in their various intermediate approaches towards their perfect ſtate.

FEMALE. It has been mentioned likewiſe to us, that the *females* are wholly of the olive-green colour *, ever remaining ſo during life, but ſtill retain the creſt like the *male*; however we will not aſſure this for fact.

PLACE. Theſe birds are natives of *Braſil* and *Cayenne*, and have alſo been met with in the *Iſle of Cuba*.

Both the above-deſcribed are in the *Leverian Muſeum*.

* See *Pl. enl.* 303. f. 2.

Pipra

Pipra ferena, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 340. N° 11.—*N. C. Petr.* vol. xi. p. 433. t. 15. f. 5. 3. WHITE-FRONTED M.
Le Manakin à front blanc, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 457. N° 9. pl. 36. f. 2.—*Pl. enl.* 324. f. 2.
Le Manakin varié, *Buf. oiſ.* iv. 423.
Lev. Muſ.

SIZE of a Wren: length three inches and a half. Bill half an inch; colour black: the forehead appears white, but the feathers are black at the baſe, then blue, tipped with white: on the crown the white ſilvery tips are wanting, whence it appears blue: the reſt of the head, neck, breaſt, body, wings, and tail, are of a velvety blueiſh black: the rump is blue: the belly, thighs, and vent, fine orange: legs black. DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits *Cayenne* and *Guiana*, but is not common. PLACE.

Pipra manacus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 340. N° 12. 4. BLACK-CAPPED M.
Le Manakin, *Briſ. orn.* iv. 442. N° 1.
Le Caſſe-noiſette, *Buf. oiſ.* iv. 413.
Manakin du Breſil, *Pl. enl.* 302. f. 1.
Black-capped Manakin, *Edw.* pl. 260. f. 1.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

LENGTH four inches and a quarter. Bill half an inch long, and black: crown, and hind head, black: the chin, fore part of the neck, and under parts of the body, white; which paſſing round the lower part of the neck, forms a ring at that part: on the wings a white ſpot: the reſt of the plumage dull black: legs orange. DESCRIPTION.

Manakin a tête noire de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 303. f. 1.

4. VAR. A.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is preciſely the ſame, but the white ſpot on the wing is wanting: the legs yellow. Moſt likely a variety, or ſexual difference.

PLACE. Theſe birds are common at *Guiana*, eſpecially in the ſkirts of woods; for they do not fancy open places and moiſt meadows, like many of the genus. They keep together in ſmall flocks, like other Manakins, but do not mix with them: are often found on the ground; now and then on low branches of trees; frequent in the neighbourhood of *ants-neſts*, and are obſerved to leap up frequently, being ſtung by them, as is ſuppoſed, in the legs, ſetting up at the ſame time a cry, not unlike that of cracking a nut, repeating this pretty often. They are very lively birds, and of a reſtleſs nature; ſeldom ſeen in a ſtill poſture, though not able to fly far at a time.

5. GOLD-HEADED M.

Pipra erythrocephala, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 139. N° 6.

Le Mankin à tête d'or, *Briſ. orn.* iv. 448. N° 4. pl. 34. f. 2.—*Buf. oiſ.* iv. 418.—*Pl. enl.* 34. f. 1.

Golden-headed black Titmouſe, *Edw.* pl. 21.—*Gen. of Birds*, p. 64. pl. 10. f. 2.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH three inches and a quarter. Bill five lines, and of a dull yellow: crown of the head, nape, and cheeks, of a bright golden orange: reſt of the body, wings, and tail, of a purpliſh black: garter orange: legs fleſh-colour.

Pipra

Pipra erythrocephala, *β. Lin. Syſt.* i. 339. N° 6.
Le Manakin à tête rouge, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 450. N° 5.—*Buf. oiſ.* iv. p. 418.
Tangaræ alia ſpecies, *Raii Syn.* p. 84. N° 14.
Second kind of Tangara, *Will. orn.* p. 244.
Lev. Muſ.

5. VAR. A.

SIZE of the laſt: length three inches and a quarter. Bill very ſhort, and yellowiſh: the top of the head crimſon: reſt of the body, wings, and tail, gloſſy ſteel black: the quills and tail are blackiſh, with gloſſy ſteel black margins: thighs white; but the outſide, near the joint or garter, is crimſon: legs yellowiſh. DESCRIPTION.

Pipra leucocilla, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 340. N° 9.
Le Manakin à tête blanche, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 446. N° 3. pl. 35. f. 2.—*Buf. oiſ.* iv. p. 418.—*Pl. enl.* 34. f. 2.
White-capped Manakin, *Edw.* pl. 260.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

6. WHITE-CAPPED M.

RATHER leſs in ſize than the laſt: length three inches and a quarter. Bill four lines and a half; colour grey brown: top of the head white: the reſt of the body of a fine poliſhed ſteel black: legs and claws reddiſh. DESCRIPTION.

Linnæus thinks the two before deſcribed to be merely varieties. *Buffon* joins this alſo, as ſuppoſing all three to differ by age, or ſexually. The colour of the black is alike in all. M. *Manoncour* * has obſerved the red garter in this bird, which is ſeen in the other two; but obſerves that it is not always found.

* *Hiſt. des oiſ.* iv. p. 420.

PLACE AND MANNERS. All of them are met with in *Guiana*, as well as at *Braſil* and *Mexico*, and herd together; moſtly frequenting woods; and have the ſame chirping note common to almoſt all of this genus: but *Linnæus* obſerves, that the laſt-deſcribed ſings remarkably well, and is met with among the reeds.

7. WHITE-HEADED M. Pipra Leucocephala, *Lin. Syſt.* i. 340. N° 8.—*Muſ. Adolph.* ii. p. 33.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is the ſize of a *Wagtail*, but the bill ſtronger. The whole head is white: the reſt of the body black: about the mouth are ſeveral pretty ſtrong briſtles.

PLACE. Inhabits *Surinam*.

8. WHITE-THROATED M. Pipra Gutturalis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 340. N° 10.
Le Manakin à gorge blanche, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 444. N° 2. pl. 36. f. 1.—*Buf. oiſ.* iv. p. 421.—*Pl. enl.* 324. f. 1.
Br. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH three inches eight lines. Bill four lines and a half; the upper mandible blackiſh; the lower white: the whole body is of a fine poliſhed ſteely black, except the fore part of the neck and throat, which are white: ſome of the middle quills are alſo more or leſs white on the inner webs: legs and claws red.

PLACE. Inhabits the hotter parts of *America*.

9. RED AND BLACK M.

Pipra aureola, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 339. N° 7.
Le Manakin rouge, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 452. N° 6. pl. 34. f. 3.—*Buf. oiſ.* iv. p. 415.—*Pl. enl.* 302. f. 2.
Red and black Manakin, *Edw.* pl. 261. f. 2.
Br. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH three inches three quarters. Bill half an inch, and black; the baſe of it ſurrounded with orange: head, neck, throat, and breaſt, crimſon (in ſome orange): back, rump, ſcapulars, upper wing and tail coverts, belly, and ſides, black, with a gloſs of poliſhed ſteel: the middle of the belly inclines to red *: thighs grey: on the wings is a white ſpot; beneath them yellow: legs and claws red.

FEMALE. The upper part of the body of the *female* is olive, with a mere trace of red ſurrounding the head like a crown: the under parts of the body olive yellow: the reſt as in the *male*. Young birds have the whole body of an olive-colour, except the head, throat, breaſt, and belly, which are marked with red ſpots.

PLACE. This ſpecies is very common at *Guiana*, the moſt ſo of all of this genus.

9. VAR. A.

Pipra aureola, β. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 339. N° 7.
Le Manakin orangé, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 454. N° 7.—*Buf. oiſ.* iv. p. 417.—*Pl. enl.* 302. f. 3.
Black and yellow Manakin, *Edw.* pl. 83. f. 2.
Br. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the laſt. Head, neck, breaſt, belly, and ſides, orange: reſt of the plumage black, except the thighs, which are

* In *Pl. enl.* the forehead, chin, throat, and edge of the wing, are yellow.

orange

orange and black mixed; and the bend of the wing dirty orange; on the middle of the wing a ſpot of white: legs and claws brown.

PLACE. This likewiſe inhabits *Guiana*.

10. LITTLE M. Pipra minuta, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 340. N° 13.—*Muſ. Adolph. Fred.* p. 34.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Wren*. The head black, marked with round ſpots of white; one ſpot on each feather: back and wings grey: breaſt yellowiſh, croſſed with tranſverſe lines of black: tail brown, with pale margins.

MALE. The *male* has fleſh-coloured lines on the fore part of the head; behind dotted with white.

PLACE. Inhabits *India*.

11. STRIPED-HEADED M. PL. LIV.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill brown: crown of the head and nape black, with a ſtripe of white down the ſhaft of each feather: hind part of the neck and back of a brownish aſh-colour, inclining to olive near the rump: between the bill and eye a deep yellow ſpot: the wing coverts are browniſh: the baſtard wings tipped with white, and ſome of the outer coverts tipped with yellow, making an oblique mark near the outer edge of the wing: the quills duſky; the third ſhorter in proportion than any of the others, being a quarter of an inch ſhorter than the ſecond, though all the others are of the uſual length *: the under

* This is a characteriſtic, as I obſerved it in both wings.

parts

Striped headed Manakin.

parts of the bird are yellowiſh, growing very pale near the vent: under tail coverts are buff-colour: the tail black; very ſhort; the outer feather tipped with white: legs duſky.

This is in the poſſeſſion of Sir *Joſeph Banks*.

Fourmillier tacheté de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 823. f. 2.

12. SPOTTED M.

LENGTH four inches. Bill duſky: upper parts of the body, the quills, and tail, brown; tips of the laſt white: throat and chin black: breaſt and upper part of belly white: acroſs the breaſt and the ſides ſpotted with black: two white bars on the wings; and the lower part of the back and ſome of the inner ſecondaries marked with white on the outer webs: lower belly, thighs, and vent, orange: legs pale brown; outer toe united to the middle one almoſt to the tip. DESCRIPTION.

Le Fourmillier à oreilles blanches, *Buf. oiſ.* iv. p. 477. — *Pl. enl.* 822. f. 1. 2.

13. WHITE-EARED M.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters. Top of the head brown; ſides of it, and throat, black: the upper parts of the body olive and pale rufous mixed; the under, to the breaſt, rufous; the reſt grey: on each ſide of the neck is a liſt of gloſſy white feathers, which are longer than the reſt, and begins beneath the eye: the legs brown. DESCRIPTION.

The *female* has the chin and throat white: a green ſtreak from the baſe of the bill, paſſing beneath the eye, down each ſide of the neck; FEMALE.

neck; this is accompanied by the white liſt, as in the *male*; and the reſt of the plumage is not far different.

PLACE. Theſe inhabit *Cayenne*, *Guiana*, and other parts of *South America*.

14. PURPLE M.

Pipra criſtata, *Lin. Syſt.* i. 339. N° 3.
Le Manakin rouge hupé, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 462. N° 12.
Picicitli, *Seba*, i. p. 95. t. 59. f. 4?—*Buf. oiſ.* iv. 426.
Serin de Surinam, *Deſcr. Surin.* vol. ii. 194?

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH three inches and a half. The bill red: the top of the head is creſted, and of a yellow colour: the reſt of the body and wings of the moſt beautiful purple: the tail red.

Buffon hints, that this cannot be the bird named *Picicitli*, ſince one mentioned by that name by *Fernandez* is otherwiſe deſcribed; *viz.* aſh-coloured, with a black head and neck, and a white ſpot ſurrounding its large eyes, proceeding to the breaſt.

PLACE. This inhabits *Mexico* and *Braſil*.

I take it to be the *Surinam Finch*, deſcribed by *Fermin*, above-mentioned. His bird has a golden orange creſt: the reſt of the body violet, like an *Amethyſt*. He adds, that it is leſs than a *Sparrow*, and its note far from agreeable.

Pipra rubetra, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 339. N° 4.
Le Manakin roux hupé, *Briſ. orn.* iv. 461. N° 11.
Rubetra, ou Oiſeau d'Amérique huppé, *Buf. oiſ.* iv. 425. — *Seba*, i. p. 160. t. 102. f. 4.

15. YELLOW M.

LENGTH four inches and a quarter. Bill ſix lines and a half, and yellow. This bird has a yellow creſt: general colour of the plumage yellowiſh: throat brown: quills and tail bright blue. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Braſil* and *Cayenne*. PLACE.

Manakin à Collier, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 456. N° 8.
Maizi de Miacatototl *, *Seba*, i. p. 92. pl. 57. f. 3.—*Buf. oiſ.* iv. p. 424.

16. COLLARED M.

SIZE of the *Gold-headed Manakin*: length almoſt three inches and a half. Bill four lines and a half long, and of a yellowiſh colour: the head of a bright red: throat and fore part of the neck golden yellow, in ſhape of a collar: the hind part of the neck, back, rump, the breaſt, and reſt of the under parts, are black: wing coverts and quills deep blue: tail black: legs pale yellow. DESCRIPTION.

Said to inhabit *Braſil*; but *Buffon* obſerves, that the name it bears is *Mexican*, and ſignifies *Maize Bird*. PLACE.

* *Fernandez* deſcribes another bird by the name of *Miacatototl*; ſaying merely that it is a ſmall one, and is found ſitting on the heads of *maize*: that it has a paliſh belly; the reſt of the body black; on the wing ſome white feathers; and under the tail cinereous: that it lives in cold places, and is good food. — See *Hiſt. N. Hiſp.* p. 30.

17. GREY M.

Le Manakin gris hupé, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 463. N° 13.
Coquantototl, avicula criſtata, formâ Paſſeris, *Seba*, ii. p. 74. t. 30. f. 7. — *Buf. oiſ.* iv. p. 427.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is in ſhape like a *Sparrow*, and is three inches and a quarter long. The bill is four lines, and of a yellow colour: on the forehead is a yellow ſpot: the head, hind part of the neck, back, and rump, are grey: the feathers on the hind head are longer than the others, and form a ſmall creſt: the throat, and fore part of the neck, quite to the tail, light yellow: the greater wing coverts red; and the quills and tail cinereous grey.

18. WHITE-FACED M.

Pipra albifrons, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 339. N° 5.
Le Demi-fin à huppe & gorge blanches, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 335.
White-faced Manakin, *Edw.* pl. 344.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird is five inches and a quarter long. The bill three quarters of an inch, black, ſtrait, and pointed: the head is creſted, conſiſting of long pointed feathers, which may be elevated or depreſſed at will; this creſt, as well as the throat, and between the eyes, is white: a white ſtreak paſſes over the eye: the white on the throat is ſurrounded with a border of black all round, from eye to eye: the reſt of the body and tail of an orange, inclining to cinnamon; but the hind part of the neck, middle of the back, and wings, are blackiſh aſh-colour: thighs duſky: legs reddiſh yellow: outer and middle toes cohere deeply.

Le Plumet blanc, *Buf. oiſ.* iv. p. 429. 18.
Le Manicup de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 707. f. 1. VAR. A.

THIS bird is ſix inches in length; and is remarkable for the creſt, which is compoſed of ſcattered white feathers, ſome of which are above an inch in length, and give it a remarkable appearance. The bill is black, three quarters of an inch in length, and a trifle curved at the tip: the whole front, as far as the eye, the chin, and throat, are alſo, with the creſt, white; the whole of this white is bordered with black, which is broadeſt on the hind head: the back and wings are of a duſky black; and the reſt of the body and tail a bright cinnamon-colour, inclined to ferruginous: the legs are reddiſh; and the outer toe connected to the middle as far as the ſecond joint, like the reſt of the *Manakin* genus. DESCRIPTION.

Buffon will have theſe to be two different birds. The laſt-deſcribed comes from *Guiana*, where it is ſaid to be rare. It ſeems to have a much longer creſt than that of *Edwards*, projecting into an irregular long tuft on each ſide over the eye; whereas that of *Edwards*'s is perfectly regular. The bill too in *Buffon*'s bird ſeems a trifle curved at the tip; while that of *Edwards*'s is ſtrait. Yet the colours very nearly correſpond, and the diſtribution of them exactly ſo: the toes likewiſe are united exactly in the ſame manner in both birds. I have ſeen a ſpecimen of that in the *Planches enluminées*; and find it to be exactly copied. *Edwards*'s bird has not yet come under my inſpection. Surely they are no other than *male* and *female*, with a little variety of climate. PLACE.

Edwards's bird came from *South America*.

19. BLACK-CROWNED M.

Le Oiſeau cendré de la Guiane, *Buf. oiſ.* iv. 430.
Manakin cendré de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 687. f. 1.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſix inches. Bill ſeven lines in length, and black: the crown of the head is black: the upper parts of the body and tail pale aſh-colour: forehead, ſides of the head beneath the eyes, and all the under parts, greyiſh white: the greater coverts and quills are duſky black, edged with grey: tail longer than in the *Manakin* genus, and ſomewhat cuneiform: legs pale grey; the outer toes deeply united, like the laſt ſpecies.

PLACE. This inhabits *Guiana*; but is not common.

20. PAPUAN M.

Le Manikor, *Buf. oiſ.* iv. p. 431.
——— de la Nouvelle Guinée, *Pl. enl.* 707. f. 2.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a ſmall ſpecies, meaſuring in length only three inches and a quarter. The bill is ſhort and black: the upper parts of the head, neck, body, wings, and tail, are greeniſh black; the laſt is not quite even at the end, the two middle feathers being rather ſhorter than the others: the under parts, from the chin to the vent, dirty white: on the breaſt an oblong orange-coloured ſpot, which reaches to the belly: legs duſky lead-colour.

PLACE. Inhabits *New Guinea*.

Buffon thinks that this ſhould not be ranked with the *Manakins*, from the place whence it was brought; from the bill having no notch; and from the ſhape of the tail: ſuppoſing the whole of that genus to inhabit *South America*.

LENGTH

21.
CRIMSON-VENTED M.

LENGTH three inches and three quarters. Bill pale: the upper parts duſky black; the under white: on the vent a ſpot of crimſon: the under tail coverts are white, and reach almoſt to the end of the tail, which is very ſhort, as uſual in this genus: legs brown. DESCRIPTION.

Native place unknown.

22.
BLACK-THROATED M.

LENGTH four inches. Bill brown: general colour of the plumage on the upper parts blueiſh black: throat and vent black: belly white: legs brown. DESCRIPTION.

Native place unknown.

23.
ORANGE-BELLIED M.

LENGTH four inches. Bill black: plumage on the upper parts of the bird duſky: the edge of the wing, and all beneath, pale yellowiſh orange: quills duſky, with pale edges: legs duſky. DESCRIPTION.

From the *Cape of Good Hope*. PLACE.

The two laſt in the collection of Sir *Joſeph Banks*.

Br. Muſ.

24.
CINEREOUS M.

LENGTH three inches and a half. General colour of the plumage cinereous; beneath paleſt: the belly very pale, inclining to white. DESCRIPTION.

Native place uncertain.

L'Organiſte,

25. TUNEFUL M.

L'Organiſte, *Buf. oiſ.* iv. p. 290.—*Pl. enl.* 809. f. 1.
L'Eveque, *Hiſt. de la Louiſ.* vol. ii. p. 140.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH four inches. Bill duſky: forehead yellow: crown and nape blue: chin, ſides of the head below the eyes, and throat, black: upper part of the back, the wings, and tail, duſky black; the laſt ſhort: lower part of the back and rump, the breaſt, belly, vent, and thighs, orange: legs duſky.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This is indigenous to *St. Domingo*, where it has gained the name of *Organiſte* from its note, forming the complete octave in the moſt agreeable manner, one note ſucceſſively after another. It is ſaid not to be uncommon; but not eaſy to be ſhot, as, like the *Creeper*, it perpetually ſhifts to the oppoſite part of the branch from the ſpectator's eye, ſo as to elude his vigilance.

It is moſt likely the very bird mentioned by *Du Pratz*, above-quoted; whoſe notes, he ſays, are ſo varied and ſweet, and which warbles ſo tenderly, that thoſe who have heard it value much leſs the ſong of the *Nightingale*. It is ſaid to ſing for near two hours without ſcarce taking breath; and, after a reſpite of about the ſame time, begins again.

Du Pratz, who himſelf has heard it, ſays that it ſang perched on an oak, near the houſe he was then in.

GENUS

GENUS XLIII. TITMOUSE.

N° 1. Great T.
2. Norway T.
3. Azure T.
4. Crimſon-rumped T.
5. Crimſon-crowned T.
6. Black-breaſted T.
7. Colemouſe.
8. Marſh T.
Var. A.
Var. B.
9. Canada T.
10. Blue T.
11. Toupet T.
12. Creſted T.
13. Virginian T.
N° 14. Guiana T.
15. Amorous T.
16. Penduline T.
17. Languedoc T.
18. Long-tailed T.
19. Cape T.
20. Bearded T.
21. Chineſe T.
22. Malabar T.
23. Sibirian T.
Var. A.
24. Hudſon's Bay T.
25. Great-headed T.
26. New Zealand T.
27. Creeping T.

BILL ſtrait, a little compreſſed, ſtrong, hard, and ſharp-pointed.

Noſtrils round, and covered with briſtles reflected over them.

Tongue cut off at the end, and terminated by three or four briſtles.

Toes divided to their origin; back toe very large, and ſtrong.

This is the definition of the *genus*, according to the *Genera of Birds*; which is fully ſufficient.

I do

I do not find that any of this genus migrate, either in this climate or any other.

The food is general; ſeeds, fruits, and inſects. A few of them greedy after fleſh, whether lean or fat; but are fondeſt of the laſt. Are reſtleſs birds, and by no means timid; ſome of them, eſpecially the firſt ſpecies, daring to aſſault birds of three times their own ſize; and often attack birds weaker than themſelves, which they kill; or, on finding one already dead, in both caſes pick a hole in the ſkull, and eat the brains on the ſpot.

Are very fruitful, even to a proverb; ſome of them laying eighteen or twenty eggs for one hatch.

1. GREAT T.

Parus Major, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 341. N° 3. — *Scop. ann.* i. p. 162. N° 242. — *Kram. el.* p. 378. 1. — *Muller,* p. 34. N° 283. — *Georgi Reiſe,* p. 175. *Olin. uc.* p. 28.—*Friſch.* t. 13.

La Groſſe Meſange, ou la Charbonniere, *Brif. orn.* iii. p. 539. N° 1.—*Buf. oif.* v. p. 392. pl. 17.—*Pl. enl.* 3. f. 1.

Parus Major, ſeu Fringillago, *Raii Syn.* p. 73. A. 1.

Great Titmouſe, or Ox-eye, *Will. orn.* p. 240. pl. 43. — *Albin.* i. pl. 46.— *Br. Zool.* i. N° 162. pl. 57. f. 1.—*Arct. Zool.* *Br. Muſ.* *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. THE length of this well-known ſpecies is five inches and three quarters, and weighs nearly one ounce. Bill above half an inch, and black: the head and throat are black: the cheeks white: back and wings olive green: the belly greeniſh yellow; down the middle of it an irregular ſtripe of black, dividing it into two parts quite to the vent: rump blue grey: quills duſky, edged with grey: the greater coverts tipped with white,

white, forming a bar on the wing: tail duſky black; the outer feathers white on the outſide, but the others blue grey: legs lead-colour.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This bird is found throughout *Europe*, as well as other parts of the old continent. We hear of it from *Sweden* to the *Cape of Good Hope*. In this iſland it is a very common bird, frequenting our gardens, except in breeding-time, when it is ſeen moſtly in woods, and builds in hollow trees, laying from eight to twelve eggs, which are white, ſpotted with ruſt-colour, moſtly at the large end. The family after hatching keep together till the next ſpring, when they ſeparate in pairs, in order to form a future generation. Said to build twice, and even three times, in a year, if the firſt neſts have been taken.

What little note it has is not diſagreeable, but is too little varied to be kept for the purpoſe of ſinging; nor is the fleſh good to eat, being very bitter.

It generally lives five years *; but is ſaid to be ſubject to cramps, and other diſeaſes.

2. NORWAY T.

Parus ignotus, *Brun. orn. Bor.* p. 73.

DESCRIPTION.

BILL above black; beneath yellow: the throat is yellow: the neck, and all the upper parts of the body, yellow green: the breaſt yellow, ſpotted with cheſnut: belly blue: near the vent yellowiſh: tail forked; of the ſame colour as the back; the two middle feathers greeniſh; the two outer ones white on the outſide: legs black; hind claw three times as long as the others.

* *Olina.*

Brunnich ſuppoſes it to be a variety of the *Greater Titmouſe*; but it has no black on the head.

PLACE. This inhabits *Norway*.

3. AZURE T.

La Groſſe Meſange bleue, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 548. N° 3.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 455.
Parus indicus Aldrovandi, *Raii Syn.* p. 74. N° 7. — *Aldrov. av.* ii. p. 714. fig. in 715.
Parus Dorſo dilutè cæruleo inferne albus, &c. *N. C. Petr.* vol. xiv. p. 498. N° 1. t. 13. f. 1. *(Lepechin.)*
Parus Cyanus, *N. C. Petr.* vol. xiv. p. 588. N° 8. t. 23. f. 3. *(Pallas.)*
Azure Titmouſe, *Arct. Zool.*

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Greater Titmouſe:* length five inches and a half. Bill blackiſh blue; the edges dirty white: forehead, crown, cheeks, and all the under parts, white, except an irregular oblong blue mark from the breaſt to the middle of the belly, and a blue ſtripe from the bill, through the eyes, to the hind head; beneath which is a pale band: the back and rump are pale blue: upper tail coverts deep blue; the ends white: the wings are varied with white, lead-colour, and blue; the firſt forming a band acroſs the wing: the quills brown; the primaries have the inner edge white; the outer blue; towards the tip white; ſecondaries white at the tips: the tail is blue; the outer edges of the feathers whitiſh; moſt ſo in proportion as they are more outward; the outer one of all has the whole of the outer web white; this feather too is ſhorter than the others: legs and claws black.

PLACE. This ſpecies has hitherto been but very obſcurely known; the whole account being drawn from a painting of *Aldrovandus* *, who tells us that it was a native of the *Eaſt Indies*.

* *Aldrovand*'s bird had a black ſpot beneath the eyes; and the crown, as well as the reſt of the upper parts, was of a pale blue: irides yellow.

The

The bird here deſcribed is ſeen throughout *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria* in winter only; probably coming from the north. Frequently met with about the ſuburbs of *St. Peterſburgh.*

Parus peregrinus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 342. N° 10.

4. CRIMSON-RUMPED T.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Greater Titmouſe.* General colour cinereous: beneath wholly white: rump crimſon: quills brown: tail black; the four middle feathers have the ends obliquely tipped with yellow; but the two middle ones have leaſt of that colour.

Place unknown.

Parus griſeus, *Muller,* p. 34. N° 284.

5. CRIMSON-CROWNED T.

DESCRIPTION.

THE general colour of this bird is grey, except the crown, which is crimſon *.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Groenland.*

6. BLACK-BREASTED T.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Great Titmouſe:* length ſix inches. Plumage above duſky: ſides of the head, and round the eye, white: on each ſide of the neck a ſtripe of the ſame: at the hind head a ſpot of white: chin, throat, and breaſt, black: belly dirty white:

* We have our ſuſpicions that this bird is no other than our *Crimſon-crowned Finch,* p. 259. pl. 47. not yet arrived at full plumage.

quills brown: tail black; the outer web of the exterior feather white; the next to it tipped with white: legs black.

PLACE. From the *Cape of Good Hope*.

In the collection of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

7. †COLEMOUSE.

Parus ater, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 341. N° 7. — *Scop. ann.* i. p. 163. N° 245. — *Kram. el.* p. 379. N° 4.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 175.—*Friſch.* t. 13.

La Meſange à tête noire, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 551. N° 5.

La petite Charbonniere, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 400.

Parus ater, or Colemouſe, *Raii Syn.* p. 73. A. 2. — *Will. orn.* p. 241. t. 43. —*Br. Zool.* i. N° 164. pl. 57. f. 3.—*Arct. Zool.* *Br. Muſ.* *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. LESS than the *Blue Titmouſe*: weight two drams: length four inches. Bill four lines and a half; colour black: head and throat black: from the bill, on each ſide, a broad band of white, paſſing juſt under the eye to the ſides of the neck: on the hind head a large white ſpot: hind part of the neck, back, and rump, aſh-colour: from the breaſt to the vent rufous white: wing coverts grey, tipped with white, forming two bands of the ſame colour: quills and tail feathers browniſh aſh-colour, bordered with grey: the tail ſomewhat forked: legs and claws lead-colour.

PLACE. This is pretty common in woods, orchards, and gardens, where it lives on the ſame food as the reſt of the *Britiſh* ſpecies of this genus, and lays a number of eggs. It is found throughout *Europe*, and likewiſe met with in *America*.

Parus

8.
← MARSH T.

Parus paluſtris, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 341. N° 8.—*Scop. ann.* i. p. 164. N° 246.—*Kramer*, 379. N° 5.—*Muller*, p. 34. N° 286. —*Friſch.* t. 13.—*Georgi Reiſe*, 175.

La Meſange de Marais, ou la Nonette cendrée, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 555. N° 7. —*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 403.—*Pl. enl.* iii. f. 3.

Parus paluſtris, Marſh Titmouſe, or Black-Cap, *Raii Syn.* p. 73. A. 3.—*Will. orn.* p. 241. pl. 43. — *Albin.* iii. pl. 58. f. 1. — *Br. Zool.* i. N° 165. pl. 57. f. 4.—*Arct. Zool.*
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a trifle bigger than the laſt, and differs but in a very few particulars. The crown of the head is black, but no ſpot of white on the hind head: on the throat is a ſmall black ſpot, but not ſo large as in the laſt: upper parts of the body grey: wing coverts in ſome plain: the under parts white: legs as in the laſt.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This is common with us in *England*; and is remarked by others as an *European* bird. Is found in *Sweden*, *Italy*, and moſt of the parts between. It is much to be feared that it is not a diſtinct ſpecies; moſt probably a mere variety of the laſt. Manners and haunts the ſame. Equally prolific with the others. Lays up ſtore of ſeeds againſt want. Fond of bees.

8.
VAR. A.

Le Meſange à gorge noire, *Pl. enl.* 502. f. 1.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is four inches and a half in length, and is ſomewhat like the laſt; but wants both the white ſpot at the hind head, and the bands on the wings; the black ſpot on the throat is much larger; and the colours in general deeper: the tail a little cuneiform.

The

FEMALE. The *female* has the head of a rufous grey, almoſt like the upper parts of the body, but darker.

PLACE. Inhabits *Louiſiana*.

8.
VAR. B.

DESCRIPTION. WE have alſo ſeen a further variety, which differed in not having a black chin, all the under parts being white. One ſex had the whole head black, with a band of white acroſs the hind head: in the other, only the top of the head was black, and the nape yellowiſh.

PLACE. Theſe are in the collection of Sir *Joſeph Banks*, and were taken on board a ſhip off the coaſt of *Japan*.

9.
CANADA T.

Parus atricapillus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 341. N° 6.
La Meſange à tête noire de Canada, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 553. N° 6. pl. 29. f. 1.
—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 408.
Canada Titmouſe, *Arct. Zool.*

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the laſt: length four inches and a half. The upper part of the head and the throat are black: hind part of the neck, ſcapulars, and leſſer wing coverts, deep aſh-colour: rump the ſame, but paler: upper tail coverts dirty white: ſides of the head, and all beneath to the tail, white: thighs cinereous: greater wing coverts brown, edged with grey: quills brown, edged without with grey; within with whitiſh: tail brown, edged with grey; the two middle feathers cinereous: legs and claws blackiſh.

PLACE. Inhabits *North America*.

Parus cæruleus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 341. N° 5.—*Scop. ann.* i. p. 163. N° 244.—*Kram. el.* 379. N° 3.—*Raii Syn.* p. 74. A. 4.—*Muller*, p. 34. N° 285.—*Friſch.* pl. 14. 10. + BLUE T.

La Meſange bleue, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 544. N° 2.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 413.—*Pl. enl.* iii. f. 2.

Blue Titmouſe, *Albin.* i. pl. 47.—*Will. orn.* p. 242. pl. 43.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 163. pl. 57. f. 2.—*Arct. Zool.* *Br. Muſ.* *Lev. Muſ.*

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill four lines and a half, and blackiſh: crown blue: forehead, and whole ſide of the head, white: from the bill, through the eyes, runs a narrow line of black to the hind head, which, as well as the hind part of the neck, is black, and is continued in a line of black to the bill, bounding the lower part of the white on the ſides of the head: the back is yellowiſh green: wing coverts blue: quills black, edged with duſky: tail blue; outer edge paler; the two middle feathers longeſt: the under parts of the body yellowiſh white: legs and claws black. DESCRIPTION.

This beautiful ſpecies is well known throughout *Europe*, and is found to be very deſtructive to our gardens and orchards, by biting off the buds of the bloſſoms, in ſearch of inſects; yet, as *Albin* obſerves, is uſeful in another manner, in deſtroying young caterpillars, and eggs of thoſe inſects which deſtroy the fruit. PLACE AND MANNERS.

The *female* makes a neſt in the hollows of walls or trees, lining it well with feathers; laying a great number of white ſmall eggs, at leaſt fourteen or fifteen, though ſome ſay as far as twenty-two; but hatches only once a year, except the firſt neſt is plundered. It eaſily forſakes its neſt, even if the eggs are touched, or

or eſpecially if one is broken: but when the young are hatched, no bird defends them more courageouſly.

Its note conſiſts in general of a diſagreeable ſhriek, except now and then an attempt to warble; but then far from pleaſing.

II. TOUPET T.

Parus bicolor, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 340. N° 1.—*Faun. Groen.* p. 123. N° 85.
La Meſange hupée de la Caroline, *Brif. orn.* iii. p. 561. N° 9. — *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 451.
Creſted Titmouſe, *Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 57.
Toupet Titmouſe, *Arct. Zool.*
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Greater Titmouſe:* length ſix inches. Bill five lines and a half long, and of a black colour: on the forehead, juſt over the bill, is a black ſpot: the head is furniſhed with a longiſh pointed creſt, which, with all the upper parts of the body, is of a deep grey: the under parts reddiſh white, deepeſt on the ſides: quills and tail edged with rufous grey; the laſt a trifle forked: legs lead-colour.

FEMALE. The *female* differs from the *male*, in having the belly and ſides nearly white.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This bird inhabits *Carolina* and *Virginia*, where it is found the whole year, and keeps chiefly in the woods, living on inſects, like others of its race. It is alſo met with in *Denmark* and the ſouthern parts of *Groenland*, where it is called *Avingarſak*. It flies ſwiftly; and during flight folds up the wing frequently, when it utters a weak note.

Parus

Parus criſtatus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 340. N° 2. — *Scop. ann.* i. p. 162. 243. — *Kram. el.* p. 379. N° 2. — *Raii Syn.* p. 74. N° 6. — *Muller*, p. 34. N° 282.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 175.—*Friſch.* t. 14. 12. CRESTED T.

Le Meſange huppée, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 558. N° 8. — *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 447. — *Pl. enl.* 502. f. 2.

Creſted Titmouſe, *Raii Syn.* p. 74. N° 6. — *Albin.* ii. pl. 57. — *Will. orn.* p. 242. t. 43.—*Arct. Zool.* *Br. Muſ.*

SIZE of the *Blue Titmouſe:* weighs one third of an ounce: length four inches and three quarters. Bill five lines and a half, and blackiſh: the forehead and ſides of the head are white: the top of the head is adorned with long feathers, of a black colour, margined with white, which, when elevated, form a beautiful creſt, pointed at the top: the chin and throat are black, from which paſſes a line of black to the hind head, bounding the white on the cheeks at the under part: on the ears an irregular ſpot of black: the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, are rufous grey; the two laſt deepeſt: the under parts of the body white: the ſides have a rufous tinge: the legs lead-colour. DESCRIPTION.

This bird is found in many parts of *France*, eſpecially in *Normandy* *, and in many parts between that and *Sweden*. It is in the deep foreſts that it is chiefly met with, and eſpecially among the *evergreen* trees, inſomuch that it is ſcented with their reſinous odour. It is ſaid to be fond of ſolitude; never mixing with other birds, nor in numbers even with its own ſpecies; and will not be tamed; whence it is little known, except to the few who frequent its place of reſidence. It is full as fruitful as the reſt of its race. PLACE AND MANNERS.

* Not met with either about *Paris* or *Orleans*. — *Salerne*, p. 216.

13. VIRGINIAN T.

Parus Virginianus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 342. N° 9.
La Meſange de Virginie, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 575. N° 14.
——— à Croupion jaune, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 453.
The Yellow Rump, *Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 58.
Virginian Titmouſe, *Arct. Zool.*

DESCRIPTION. THIS is five inches long. The bill five lines, and blackiſh: the head, and upper parts of the body, are olive brown: the under grey: rump of a fine yellow: legs and claws brown.

FEMALE. The *female* pretty much like the *male*.

PLACE. This inhabits *Virginia*.

Feeds on inſects; in ſearch of which it runs up and down the trees with great facility, like a *Woodpecker*.

14. GUIANA T.

Parus cela, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 343. N° 14.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 458.
Black Parus of *Linnæus*, *Kalm. Trav.* ii. p. 151.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THE bill is white: the whole plumage black, except a yellow ſpot on the wings, and another at the baſe of the tail.

PLACE. Inhabits *Guiana*.

15. AMOROUS T.

La Meſange Amoureuſe, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 456.

DESCRIPTION. THIS weighs three drams, and is five inches and a quarter in length. The bill is eight lines long, black at the baſe, and orange at the end: the plumage is wholly of a deep ſlate-colour, nearly black, except on the middle of the wing, where there is a longitudinal ſpot, half yellow half rufous, formed by the outer margins of ſome of the middle coverts, which are of thoſe colours.

This inhabits the northern parts of *Aſia*; and is called the *Amorous*, on account of its diſpoſition. It has been kept in cages; and in this impriſoned ſtate, when in pairs, nothing can exceed the fondneſs of the one ſex for the other; perpetually careſſing: by this means alleviating the rigours of confinement, and making even captivity itſelf ſupportable. PLACE AND MANNERS.

Parus pendulinus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 342. N° 13.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 175.
La Meſange de Pologne, ou le Remiz, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 565. N° 11. pl. 29. f. 2.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 423.—*Pl. enl.* 608. f. 3.
Mountain Titmouſe, *Albin.* iii. pl. 57. (male and female.)

16. PENDULINE T.

THIS equals the *Blue Titmouſe* in ſize, and is above four inches and a half in length. The bill is five lines long, and aſh-coloured: the fore part of the head whitiſh; the hind part of it, and neck, cinereous: upper part of the back and ſcapulars rufous grey; the lower part and rump grey: the forehead black, which lengthens backwards into a band under each eye: throat and fore part of the neck very pale aſh-colour: the reſt of the under parts pale rufous: upper leſſer wing coverts brown, tipped with rufous; the greater ones blackiſh, edged with cheſnut, and tipped with pale rufous: quills and tail brown, margined with white: legs reddiſh grey: claws blackiſh. DESCRIPTION.

This ſpecies inhabits not only *Poland*, from whence it has been named by ſome, but alſo *Italy*, *Sibiria* *, and the interme- PLACE AND MANNERS.

* Common in *Ruſſia*; in greateſt plenty at *Sundaëf*, on the river *Yaick*, though they are likewiſe ſeen along the *Wolga*, and other parts.—See *Dec. Ruſſia*, vol. i. p. 480. iii. p. 363.

diate parts. — The moſt curious circumſtance of theſe birds is their neſt; than which nothing can be more ſingular. It is of a roundiſh ſhape, not much unlike that of the *Long-tailed Titmouſe*, but compoſed of ſtill finer materials.

The bird frequents watery places, for the ſake of aquatic inſects, on which it feeds: and makes uſe of the down of the *Willow* and *Poplar*, as well as that of the *Thiſtle*, and ſuch-like; theſe it entwines with its bill into a cloſe body, ſtrengthening the fabric without with the ſmall fibres and roots of plants; and lining the whole within with ſome of the looſe ſoft down abovementioned. This neſt is hung at the extreme end of ſome weak branch which projects over the water, and is wholly covered, except a hole left for entrance, which is placed on one ſide, generally that which is oppoſite the water. By this cautious inſtinct it fears neither quadruped nor reptile; for neither can venture to it from above, nor attack it beneath.

The *female* lays four or five eggs, white as ſnow, and almoſt tranſparent; and generally has two broods in a year, the firſt in *April* or *May*, the ſecond in *Auguſt*.

Theſe neſts may be ſeen frequently in the marſhes about *Bologna*, and other places. The peaſants who inhabit thoſe parts make great account both of the birds and their neſts; hanging one of the laſt near the door of their hut. And as to the bird itſelf, they account it very little leſs than *ſacred*; beholding it with that ſuperſtitious veneration which is ſo commonly the effect of unenlightened minds.

La Penduline, *Buf. oif.* v. p. 433.
Meſange du Languedoc, *Pl. enl.* 708. f. 1.

17.
LANGUEDOC T.

LENGTH four inches. Bill full four lines; colour black; the edge of the upper mandible yellow brown: top of the head grey: the upper parts of the body rufous grey; beneath the ſame, but paler: upper wing coverts blackiſh, with rufous margins; the ſecondary quills the ſame, but paler at the ends; the greater quills blackiſh, with whitiſh margins: tail black alſo, but margined with rufous: legs lead-colour.

DESCRIPTION.

We meet with this bird in *Languedoc*; and in manners it may well vie with the former, being not inferior in regard to the conſtruction of the neſt; which is pretty large, in reſpect to the ſize of the bird, being in ſhape like, and not much leſs than, the egg of an *Oſtrich*; the longeſt diameter is ſix inches, the ſhorteſt three inches and a half. It fixes this neſt on a forked twig of the *Poplar*, ſurrounding it with wool; employing the downy part of the *Poplar*-flower, and ſuch other materials as the laſt ſpecies makes uſe of. This is likewiſe open only on one ſide, but the entrance is ſtill more ſurpriſing; for it conſtructs a kind of portico over it, projecting almoſt three quarters of an inch, whereby there is an additional ſecurity againſt the accidents of wind, rain, and other inconveniences.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This is called at *Languedoc* the *Wild Canary-bird* *.

* *Hiſt. des oif.*

Parus

18. + LONG-TAILED T.

Parus caudatus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 342. N° 11.—*Scop. ann.* i. p. 164. N° 247.—*Kram. el.* p. 379. N° 6.—*Friſch.* t. 14.—*Raii Syn.* p. 74.

La Meſange à longue queue, *Briſ. orn.* iii. 570. N° 13.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 437. pl. 19.—*Pl. enl.* 502. f. 3.

Long-tailed Titmouſe, *Raii Syn.* p. 74. A. 5.—*Will. orn.* p. 242. pl. 43.—*Albin.* ii. pl. 57. f. 1.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 166.—*Arct. Zool.* *Br. Muſ.* *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. THIS is an elegant ſpecies: its length is nearly five inches and a half. The bill is ſhort, thick, and black: the irides hazel: top of the head white, mixed with grey; this is ſurrounded all round by a broad ſtreak of black, like a crown, uniting at the back part, and paſſes down the hind part of the neck and back quite to the rump: the ſides of the head, and all the under parts as far as the breaſt, white, but the laſt inclines to reddiſh: the ſides of the back, the rump itſelf, the belly, ſides, and vent, are of a dull roſe-colour, but have a mixture of white on the under parts: the leſſer wing coverts are black; the greater brown, edged with roſe-colour: the quills duſky, with pale edges: the tail makes up above one-half of the bird, being three inches and a half long; the feathers of very unequal lengths, for the outer ones are only one inch three quarters *; the four middle feathers are black; the third on each ſide the ſame, edged with grey, and the others black and white: the legs and claws are black.

* Moſt birds with wedged tails preſerve a regular or graduated inequality in the tail feathers; but this is very ſingular, for the two middle feathers are three inches two lines long, the next on each ſide three inches and a half, the third three inches and a quarter, the fourth three inches, the fifth two inches ſeven lines, and the ſixth, or outer one, only one inch three quarters.

No

PLACE AND MANNERS.

No bird in theſe parts makes ſo curious and elegant a neſt as this: it is generally of an oval ſhape, with a ſmall hole in the ſide * by way of entrance; the outer materials are moſs, liver-wort, and wool, curiouſly interwoven, and compleatly lined within with the ſofteſt feathers. This is not ſuſpended from a branch, as ſome of this genus, but firmly applied on the fork of a branch, three or four feet from the ground. They lay generally from ten to ſeventeen eggs †, which are greyiſh, with a mixture of reddiſh, but paler at the large end.

This bird appears to be common enough in moſt places, but is particularly ſo in orchards and gardens, biting off the buds with great dexterity: is an active, reſtleſs animal, flying ever backwards and forwards, and running up and down the branches in all directions with great facility. The young and old keep together the whole winter, not ſeparating till the ſpring invites them to pair and forward their race.

We find them recorded by authors as inhabitants of *Sweden* on the one hand, and *Italy* on the other, and no doubt occupying the intermediate places. By their fullneſs of plumage, equalled only by the *Owl*, one would think them able to bear the cold of even a more rigorous climate than the firſt-mentioned; yet wonderful, like the *White Owl*, it has likewiſe been brought from *Jamaica*, and both of them appeared to us juſt as fully clothed as in the coldeſt regions.

* *Friſch* obſerves, that there are ſometimes two entrances, the one oppoſite to the other, that the bird may not ruffle the feathers in turning round.

† Often as far as twenty. *Salerne orn.* p. 116.

19. CAPE T.

La Meſange du Cap de Bonne Eſperance, *Sou. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 206. pl. 115.
Le Petit Deuil, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 445.

DESCRIPTION. THE bill in this ſpecies is black: irides red: the head, neck, back, belly, and wing coverts, pale cinereous grey: quills black, edged with white: tail black above and white beneath: legs black.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This bird inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*, and conſtructs a neſt in ſhape not unlike a *bottle* with a ſhort neck: it is compoſed of a kind of cotton, and placed in the thickeſt ſhrubs. The neck is narrow, and on the outſide there is a ſort of additional neſt, ſerving for the lodgment of the *male*, while the *female* ſits, or broods her young within. It is ſaid that when the *female* goes out of the neſt, the *male* ſtrikes againſt the outſide with all the force of his wings, which occaſions the edges of the entrance to collapſe together, ſo as to prevent the entrance of ſuch inſects, &c. as might do injury to the young in their abſence.

20. BEARDED T.

Parus biarmicus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 340. N° 12.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 241.—*Friſch.* t. 8.
La Meſange barbue, ou le Mouſtache, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 567. N° 12.—*Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 418. pl. 18.—*Pl. enl.* 618. f. 1. 2.
Pendulus, *Kram. el.* p. 373.
Beardmanica, *Albin.* i. pl. 48.
Leaſt Butcher-bird, *Edw.* pl. 55.
Bearded Titmouſe, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 167.—*Arct. Zool.* *Br. Muſ.* *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Long-tailed Titmouſe*, but is bigger in the body: length ſix inches and a quarter. Bill five lines and a half; the

the colour of it orange, when the bird is alive, but fades immediately on death to a dingy yellow: irides yellow: the head pale aſh-colour: beneath the eye is a tuft of black feathers ending in a point, not unlike a *muſtachoe:* the hind part of the neck, and the upper part of the back, are of an orange bay or rufous-colour: the throat white: breaſt fleſh-coloured: belly, ſides, and thighs, the ſame as the back, but paler: the vent black: the tail is two inches three quarters long, and of a cuneiform ſhape; it is of nearly the ſame colour with the back; the outer feather is very ſhort, duſky at the baſe, and nearly white at the end; the ſecond nearly the ſame, but the end only white for a little way; the third only ſo juſt at the tip: the legs are black.

The *female* differs from the *male* in wanting the whiſkers under the eyes: the crown of the head is ferruginous, ſpotted with black: and the vent feathers are not black, but of the ſame colour as the reſt of the under parts. FEMALE.

Theſe birds are found in *England*, but have hitherto been obſerved only in marſhy ſituations, where *reeds* grow, on the ſeeds of which it feeds, as well as ſmall inſects; both of which have been found in their ſtomachs. They are pretty frequent, and in not inconſiderable quantities, in the marſhes among the reeds between *Erith* and *London*, and are again met with in ſuch-like places near *Glouceſter*, as well as among the great tracts of reeds near *Cowbit* in *Lancaſhire*. In all theſe places I make no doubt of their breeding, as I know that they ſtay in the firſt-named parts the whole year. The neſt is not known for certain; but I have ſeen one, which was compoſed of very ſoft downy materials, PLACE AND MANNERS.

ſuſpended between three reeds drawn together, thought to be the work of that bird *.

They are alſo common in *Denmark*; and *Buffon* ſuppoſes, that a pair of theſe, having eſcaped from the cage of the *Counteſs* of *Albemarle*, have founded this colony in *England*. This may have been the caſe in reſpect to thoſe of *Erith*, being on the borders of the *Thames*, but will not ſo well account for their being elſewhere; and I am inclined to think that they are indigenous to us, and have been ſo *ab origine*; and that it is merely owing to their frequenting ſuch places only where the *reeds* grow, that they have been ſo little known; for as theſe birds never go farther than a few yards from the *beds* †, they have ſtood the greater chance, which has really happened, of not being earlier obſerved: however, future obſervers would do well to puſh their enquiries further concerning this bird; firſt, in reſpect to the neſt itſelf, and manner of rearing their young; and, ſecondly, in what other parts of *England* they have been obſerved.

* *Kramer* ſays, the neſt is built among the *Willows*, and is of the ſhape of a purſe, made of ſoft downy materials, ſuch as the down of the *Greater Cat's Tail* ‡, or that of the Aſp ||, hanging the neſt on a branch.

† The *Reed-beds* frequently cover many acres of ground; theſe grow in the water, ſo as to be overflowed at every tide; and few perſons ever go near them, except in the time of cutting, which they do in boats, as, except at very low tides, one can ſcarce ſet a footſtep within their boundaries.

‡ *Typha latifolia*, *Lin.* || *Populus tremula*, *Lin.*

LENGTH

21.
CHINESE T.

LENGTH three inches three quarters. Bill ſhort and black, a trifle bent: general colour of the plumage ferruginous brown, paleſt on the head and neck: quills and tail brown, edged with black; the laſt pretty long: legs red. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *China*. Deſcribed from drawings in the poſſeſſion of Captain *Broadley*. PLACE.

La Meſange de la Côte de Malabar, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 204. pl. 114. f. 1.

22.
MALABAR T.

LENGTH five inches two-thirds. Bill black: irides red: the head, hind part of the neck, and back, of a deep grey: the throat black: the breaſt, belly, and vent, the colour of red orpiment: the wing coverts black, with a pale red ſpot on ſome of the lower ones: the ſecond quills are black; the next to them half red half black; the greater quills black: the two middle tail feathers are black; the others of a pale red half way from the baſe, the end half black: the under tail coverts pale rufous: legs black. DESCRIPTION.

The *female* has the colours leſs bright: all the under parts rufous yellow: but the ſpot on the wings and rump the ſame as in the *male*. FEMALE.

Inhabits the coaſt of *Malabar*. PLACE.

23. SIBIRIAN T.

La Meſange à Ceinture blanche, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 446.
——— de Siberie, *Pl. enl.* 708. f. 3.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH five inches. Bill half an inch, and blackiſh: the chin, throat, and as far as the breaſt, black: top of the head, and all above the eye, greyiſh brown: from the bill a ſtreak of white paſſes beneath the eye, after which it widens, and occupying each ſide of the neck, paſſes forward on the breaſt beneath the black: from this to the vent the colour is rufous grey: the wings and tail cinereous brown: quills edged with rufous grey: the tail is above an inch and three quarters in length, a little wedge-ſhaped; the outer feather bordered with rufous grey: bill and legs blackiſh.

PLACE. Inhabits *Sibiria*.

23. VAR. A.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill black: upper part of the plumage pale browniſh aſh-colour: forehead and under parts white: down the middle of the throat and breaſt black: quills duſky, with hoary margins: the tail two inches and a half in length; plain duſky: legs black.

This differs from the laſt in the length of tail, as well as in the chin and throat; the black on which is not ſo broad, nor is the white which borders it ſo conſpicuous: the belly alſo has no rufous tinge.

This was brought home in our laſt circumnavigating ſhips, but from whence uncertain.

Parus

Great-headed Tihmouse.

Parus Hudſonicus, or Hudſon's Bay Titmouſe, *Ph. Tranſ.* vol. lxiv. p. 408. *(Forſter.)—Arct. Zool.*

24. HUDSON'S BAY T.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH five inches one-eighth; breadth ſeven inches; weight half an ounce. Bill black: the head is ferruginous brown: beneath the eyes a white ſtreak: throat black, the blackneſs paſſing under the white ſtreak: back greeniſh aſh-colour: breaſt and belly white: ſides of the belly ferruginous: wings brown; quills edged with cinereous: tail two inches and a half long; a little rounded at the end; coloured as the quills: rump rufous white. All the feathers of this bird are long and looſe, and of a black colour at the baſe, being only tipped of the colours above-mentioned: the legs are black; the middle and hind claws twice as long as the others. The *male* and *female* are alike.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*, where it braves the ſevereſt winters. Dr. *Forſter* informs us, that it breeds about our ſettlements there, and lays five eggs. It is frequent about *Juniper*-buſhes, and is called by the natives *Peche-ke-ke-ſhiſh*.

25. GREAT-HEADED T. PL. LV.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill ſmall, pale, and furniſhed with a few weak briſtles at the baſe: the head very full of feathers, appearing very diſproportionate to the ſize of the bird: the head, neck, and back, duſky black: on the forehead, juſt over the bill, a ſpot of white: on the wing a bar of white: the breaſt is orange; the reſt of the under part buff yellow, with a mixture of black on the thighs: the tail is long, and

and rounded in ſhape; the colour of it black; the two outer feathers white, with the ends black, divided obliquely; the next white within near the tip *: legs duſky brown.

FEMALE. The *female* is pale brown above; all beneath yellow: the bill and ſpot over it as in the *male*: quills duſky.

PLACE. In the collection of Sir *J. Banks*. Found in *Queen Charlotte's Bay, New Zealand*, and called there *Mirro-Mirro*.

26. NEW-ZEALAND T.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH five inches. Bill ſmall, being only a quarter of an inch in length; colour of it brown, with the tip duſky: the forehead rufous: the upper parts of the body pale cinereous red, mixed with brown: over the eye a white ſtreak: beneath the eye, and ſides of the head, cinereous: under parts pale rufous grey: quills pale brown: tail the colour of the back; the two middle feathers black; the others marked with a ſquare ſpot of brown about the middle of each feather: the legs are an inch in length, of a duſky colour; claws black.

PLACE. This is met with at *Duſky Bay, New Zealand*, where it is called *Tòe-Tòe*. From Sir *J. Banks*'s drawings.

27. CREEPING T.

Parus Americanus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 341. N° 4.
Le Figuier cendré de la Caroline, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 522. N° 66.—*Pl. enl.* 731. f. 1.
———————— à Collier, *Buf. oiſ.* v. p. 301.
Finch-Creeper, *Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 64.—*Arct. Zool.*

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *White Throat*. The upper mandible brown; the lower yellow: the head blue; a white ſpot over the

* In ſome birds four of the middle tail feathers only are black; all the others white, with the outer edges and tips black: the bill is alſo black.

eye, and another under it: upper part of the back yellowiſh green; the reſt of the upper parts, and tail, duſky blue: wing coverts ſpotted with white, forming two bands of that colour on the wings: throat and breaſt yellow; the laſt deepeſt: on the lower part of the neck a half collar of black: belly white: ſides marked with reddiſh ſpots: quills blackiſh, edged with blueiſh aſh-colour; within white: tail rather forked, and blackiſh; the two middle feathers cinereous blue; the others edged with the ſame; the two outer ones marked with a white ſpot within at the tip: legs yellowiſh.

The *female* is merely black and brown. FEMALE.

Theſe are found in *Carolina*, where they remain all the winter, and creep up and down the bodies of trees in ſearch of inſects, on which they feed. They are alſo met with in *Canada*. PLACE.

GENUS

GENUS XLIV. SWALLOW.

N° 1. Chimney Sw.
Var. A.
2. Otaheite Sw.
3. Martin.
Var. A.
4. Panayan Sw.
5. Rufous-bellied Sw.
6. Cape Sw.
7. Senegal Sw.
8. White-bellied Sw.
9. Ambergris Sw.
10. Sand Martin.
11. Rock Sw.
12. Crag Sw.
13. Daurian Sw.
14. Red-headed Sw.
15. Aoonalàſhka Sw.
16. Rufous-headed Sw.
17. Black Sw.
18. St. Domingo Sw.
19. Peruvian Sw.
N° 20. Aſh-bellied Sw.
21. Violet Sw.
22. Chalybeate Sw.
23. Purple Sw.
24. Canada Sw.
25. Braſilian Sw.
26. Brown-breaſted Sw.
27. White-winged Sw.
Var. A.
28. Eſculent Sw.
29. Wheat Sw.
30. Grey-rumped Sw.
31. Rufous-rumped Sw.
32. Aculeated Sw.
Var. A.
Var. B.
33. Sharp-tailed Sw.
34. Swift.
35. Chineſe D°.
36. White-bellied D°.
37. White-collared D°.

BIRDS of this genus have a ſhort bill, broad at the baſe, ſmall at the point, and a little bending.

Noſtrils open.

Tongue

Tongue ſhort, broad, and cloven.
Tail, for the moſt part, forked *: wings long.
Legs ſhort; toes placed three before and one behind †.

1.
† CHIMNEY SW.

Hirundo ruſtica, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 343. N° 1.—*Scop. ann.* i. p. 165. N° 249.—*Kram. el.* p. 380. N° 1.—*Muller*, N° 287.—*Brun. orn. bor.* p. 73. N° 289.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 175.—*Friſch.* t. 18.—*Faun. Suec.* 270.
L'Hirondelle de Cheminée, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 486. N° 1.
——————— ou L'Hirondelle domeſtique, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 591. pl. 25. f 1.—*Pl. enl.* 543. f. 1.
Hirundo domeſtica, *Raii Syn.* p. 71. A. 1.
Common or Chimney Swallow, *Will. orn.* p. 212. t. 39.—*Albin.* i. pl. 45.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 168. pl. 58.—*Arct. Zool.* *Br. Muſ.* *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH more than ſix inches. Bill black: irides hazel: forehead and chin red, inclining to cheſnut: the upper parts of the head, neck, body, wings, and tail, black, with a rich gloſs of purpliſh blue: breaſt and belly white: the tail very forked; all the feathers, except the two middle ones, marked with an oval white ſpot on the inner web near the end: legs very ſhort, and blackiſh.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This is well known throughout *England*, where it takes up its reſidence during the ſummer-months, departing about the end of *September*, and coming the latter end of *March*. With us it builds univerſally in chimneys, within five or ſix feet of the top, on the inſide, making its neſt of mud, mixed with ſtraw and hair, lining it with feathers. Lays from four to ſix white eggs,

* Except the 24th ſpecies, which has an even tail.
† The four laſt excepted, the toes of which are all placed forwards.

ſpeckled with red: has two broods in a year; the firſt in *June*, the other in *Auguſt*. The *male* has a little warbling weak note, but not unpleaſing.

This ſpecies is ſuppoſed, with ſome propriety, to take up its winter-quarters in *Senegal* *, and parts adjacent, and ſeems to poſſeſs in turn the whole of the old continent, being known from *Norway* to the *Cape of Good Hope*, on the one hand, and from *Kamtſchatka* to *India* and *Japan* on the other. They are alſo found in all parts of *North America*, migrating north and ſouth, as with us. In *Sweden* and in *North America* they are called *Barn Swallows* †. *Kalm* ſays, that in *America* they build in houſes, and under the outſides of the roofs; alſo on the mountains, in ſuch parts of them as project beyond the bottom, as well as under the corners of perpendicular rocks. The *aculeated* ones building in chimneys, as ours in *England*.

Much may be ſaid concerning their migrations, whether any of them paſs the winter under the water, &c. but this would take up too much both of our time and paper; and what is worſe, leave us ſtill in the dark in reſpect to the ſubject. Who-

* Talking of Swallows, Mr. *Adanſon* ſays, "they are never ſeen but at this "time of the year (after *October*) at *Senegal*, along with the *Quails*, *Wagtails*, "*Kites*, and ſome other birds of paſſage, which go thither every year, when the "cold drives them away from the temperate countries of *Europe*. Another fact, "not leſs worthy of remark, is, that the Swallows do not build their neſts in "*Senegal* as in *Europe*; they lie every night two and two, or ſingle, on the ſea-"ſhore, which they ſeem to like better than inland places." *Voy. to Senegal*, p. 121. And again, p. 163, mentions, that the Swallows took up their reſidence at night in his hut, which was pretty dark within, perched on the rafters; however it is doubted by ſome, whether they be *our Swallows*.

† *Ladu-ſwala*, *Faun. Suec.* p. 98. See alſo, *Kalm Voy.* ii. p. 270.

ever

ever may be inclined to peruſe what has been ſaid on this matter, may conſult *Phil. Tranſ.* N° 36. vol. li. p. 459.—vol. liii. p. 101.—*Buf. oiſ.* vol. vi. p. 552. & *ſeq.*—*Br. Zool.* vol. i. Art. *Swallow*.

L'Hirondelle blanche, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 489. A.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

1.
VAR. A.
WHITE SW.

THIS variety is wholly white. I have likewiſe ſeen a ſpecimen with the chin reddiſh, otherwiſe of a pure white *. DESCRIPTION.

2.
OTAHEITE SW.
PL. IN FRONTISPIECE.

LENGTH five inches. Bill black: irides brown: colour of the body brown black, with a ſhining blueiſh gloſs: from the chin to the upper part of the breaſt it is of a fulvous purple; the reſt of the parts beneath are of a ſooty brown; the vent paleſt: tail a little forked; above black; beneath the ſame, but paler; the length two inches and a quarter: legs black. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the mountainous parts of *Otaheite*. One of theſe is PLACE.

* Among ſome *Chineſe* drawings belonging to the late Dr. *Fothergill*, I obſerved one, called *Hirundo vulgaris*, wholly white: the bill red, and ſhort: the wings long: the tail feathers even, except the two outer ones, which were an inch and a half longer than the reſt: the legs red. I likewiſe met with one in ſome other *Chineſe* drawings, in all reſpects the ſame, except the two long tail feathers, which were placed in the middle of the tail, and not on the outſide. Which of the two was right, or whether the bird itſelf is a *Swallow*, I am not able to determine.

in the collection of Sir *J. Banks*, in which ſpecimen the purple advances far on the breaſt, and is ſo repreſented in our figure of it.

3. + MARTIN.

Hirundo urbica, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 344. N° 3.—*Scop. ann.* i. p. 165. N° 250.—*Kram. el.* p. 380. N° 2.—*Brun.* N° 290.—*Muller*, N° 288.—*Friſch.* t. 17.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 175.—*Faun. Suec.* 271.

Le petite Hirondelle, ou le Martinet à Cul blanc, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 490. N° 2.

L'Hirondelle à Cul blanc, ou de Fenêtre, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 614. pl. 25. N° 2.

Le petit Martinet, *Pl. enl.* 542. f. 2.

Hirundo ruſtica, ſive agreſtis Plinii, *Raii Syn.* p. 71. A. 2.

Martin, Martlet, or Martinet, *Will. orn.* p. 213. t. 39.—*Albin.* ii. pl. 56. a. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 169.—*Arct. Zool.* *Br. Muſ.* *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. THIS is not quite ſo big as the laſt ſpecies: length only five inches and a half. The bill is black: the mouth yellow within: irides hazel: the head, upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, are of a gloſſy blue black: the rump white, as are the whole of the under parts of the body from chin to vent: the tail is forked, but not near ſo much as in the laſt: legs covered with white down quite to the claws, which are white alſo.

PLACE AND MANNERS. Theſe birds are frequent in *England*, and more numerous than the *Chimney Swallow*. They build under the eaves and cornices of houſes, making a neſt of mud and ſtraw, like that bird, leaving a hole for entrance, and lining the inſide with feathers: often "builds againſt the ſides of high cliffs near the ſea. For "the time that the young keep the neſt, the old one feeds "them, adhering by the claws to the outſide; but as ſoon as "they quit it, feeds them flying, by a motion quick, and almoſt "imperceptible

" imperceptible to thoſe who are not uſed to obſerve it *." It lays generally only twice in the year; the firſt time five white eggs, inclining to duſky at the large end: at the ſecond hatch the eggs are only three, or four at moſt; and at the third, which is ſometimes the caſe †, no more than two or three.

This comes into *England* about twenty days after the *Swallow*, generally departing the beginning of *October*.

3. VAR. A.

IN Sir *J. Banks*'s collection, I obſerve a *Martin* very like the above, but duſky in thoſe parts where that is black: the quills, tail, and its upper coverts, tipped with white. DESCRIPTION.

This came from ſome part of *North America*. PLACE.

L'Hirondelle d'Antigue, *Son. Voy.* p. 118. pl. 76.
——————————— à gorge couleur de rouille, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 607. 4. PANAYAN SW.

SIZE of the *Sand Martin*. Bill black: on the forehead a ruſty yellow ſpot: throat the ſame, bordered by a narrow black collar: head, neck, and back, of a velvet black: leſſer wing coverts changeable violet black: greater ones and quills coal black: tail the ſame, and forked: wings and tail of equal lengths: all the under parts of the body, from the throat, white: legs black. DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits *Antigue*, in the iſland of *Panay*, one of the *Philippines*. PLACE.

* *Br. Zool.* i. p. 401. † *Hiſt. des oiſ.*

L'Hirondelle

5. RUFOUS-BELLIED SW.

L'Hirondelle à ventre roux de Cayenne, *Buf. oif.* vi. p. 607.—*Pl. enl.* 724. f. 1.

DESCRIPTION.

LESS than our *Chimney Swallow:* length five inches and a half. Bill half an inch long, and black: the forehead is whitiſh: the upper parts of the body gloſſy black; the under rufous, growing paler towards the vent: legs duſky.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Theſe are found at *Cayenne*, and not unfrequently as far north as *New York*; and are the ſort which *M. Bajon* * mentions building in houſes, without any mixture of mud, fabricating the neſt with moſs, dried plants, and ſhort bits of ſticks, all united with a ſort of gum, ſo as ſcarce to be broken, lining it with feathers; ſuſpending it from the beams and rafters, ſides of walls, and eaves of houſes; ſometimes a foot and a half in length, and is fixed by one of its ſides, making the opening near the bottom. The female lays four or five eggs. The young go out as ſoon as their wings will ſupport them.

6. CAPE SW.

L'Hirondelle au Capuchin roux, *Buf. oif.* vi. p. 608.
Hirondelle à tête rouſſe du Cap de Bonne Eſperance, *Pl. enl.* 723. f. 2.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH ſeven inches. Bill half an inch, and black: the whole top of the head, below the eyes on each ſide, and the nape behind, is deep rufous, mixed with black: the back part of the neck, back, and wing coverts, blue black: quills brown, edged with lighter brown: tail forked; blackiſh; all the feathers, except the two middle, marked with an oval ſpot of

* *Mem. ſur Cayenne*, vol. ii. p. 275.

white,

white, appearing, as in ours, only when the tail is ſpread: the throat brown, mixed with white: the reſt of the under parts yellowiſh white, marked with perpendicular blackiſh ſtreaks: legs duſky.

This inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*, where it builds in houſes, fixing the neſt to the cielings; making it of mud without, and of feathers within, of a round ſhape, with a kind of cylindrical entrance. The female lays four or five ſpeckled eggs. PLACE AND MANNERS.

Hirundo Senegalenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 345. N° 8.
L'Hirondelle du Senegal, *Brif. orn.* ii. p. 496. N° 5. pl. 45. f. 1.
La grande Hirondelle à ventre roux du Senegal, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. 610.—*Pl. enl.* 310. 7. SENEGAL SW.

THIS is a large ſpecies, meaſuring eight inches and a half in length, and expands fifteen inches and a quarter. Bill eight lines long, and duſky: top of the head, hind part of the neck, back, and wing coverts, gloſſy ſteel black: quills and tail black; the laſt much forked: the rump, and all the under parts of the body, rufous; very pale on the throat, and under the wings. DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits *Senegal*. PLACE.

L'Hirondelle à ceinture blanche, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 611.
Hirondelle de Cayenne, à bande blanche ſur le ventre, *Pl. enl.* 724. f. 2. 8. WHITE-BELLIED SW.

LENGTH ſix inches. Bill half an inch long, and black: the whole bird is black, except a band of white acroſs the belly, and a ſpot of the ſame on the outer part of the thighs: tail forked. DESCRIPTION.

PLACE AND MANNERS. Found at *Cayenne*, but not in plenty; alſo in *Guiana*, on the borders of rivers. Skims the ſurface of the water, like ours in *Europe*; and is often ſeen perched on the floating trees which chance has thrown into the ſtream.

9. AMBERGRIS SW.

L'Hirondelle de Rivage du Senegal, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 508. pl. 45. f. 4.
L'Hirondelle ambrée, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 612.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Wren: length five inches and a half. Bill half an inch; colour blackiſh: the whole plumage is grey brown, deepeſt on the head and quills: tail very forked: legs brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *Senegal*. Is ſaid to ſmell very ſtrong of *ambergris* *.

10. † SAND MARTIN.

Hirundo riparia, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 344. N° 4. — *Kram. el.* p. 381. N° 4. — *Brun.* N° 291. — *Muller*, p. 34. N° 289. — *Friſch.* t. 18. — *Georgi Reiſe*, N° 175.—*Faun. Suec.* 273.
L'Hirondelle de Rivage, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 506. N° 12.—*Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 632. —*Pl. enl.* 543. f. 2.
Hirundo riparia *Aldrov. Raii Syn.* p. 71. A. 3.
Sand Martin, or Shore-bird, *Will. orn.* p. 213. t. 39.—*Albin.* ii. pl. 56. b. —*Br. Zool.* i. N° 170.—*Arct. Zool.*
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH four inches and three quarters. Bill five lines, and blackiſh: upper parts of the plumage mouſe-colour: throat and under parts white: on the breaſt a bar of mouſe-colour: legs blackiſh, feathered behind.

* *Seba.*

This

This is common about the banks of rivers and *ſand-pits*, where it digs deep horizontal holes in the ſides; at the end of which is the neſt, which is compoſed only of a few dried fibres, or ſtraw, mixed with feathers. It is ſaid to lay only once in a year (the eggs five or ſix in number, quite white and tranſparent) and to produce its young more early than the reſt of its tribe *. PLACE AND MANNERS.

Salerne obſerves, that the young are very fat, and in flavour ſcarce inferior to the *Ortolan*.

This ſpecies is found throughout *Europe*. It does not always take pains to make an hole for a neſt; frequently laying in cavities of quarries, and in hollows of trees, where it is convenient. It is likewiſe an inhabitant of *North America* throughout; making the neſt in the ſteep ſhores of rivers and lakes, in the ſame manner as in *England* †.

Hirundo rupeſtris, *Scop. ann.* i. p. 167. N° 253.

II. ROCK SW.

SIZE of the *Martin*. Bill black: upper parts of the plumage mouſe-colour; quills and tail darkeſt; beneath whitiſh: the tail nearly even at the end, or at leaſt very little forked; on each feather a white ſpot on the inner web: legs naked, and black. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Carniola*. Makes its neſt of clay, in the hollows of rocks. PLACE AND MANNERS.

* *Friſch.*—If ſo, one would ſuppoſe the probability of having two broods in a year, at leaſt.

† *Kalm.*—Called in *America, Ground Swallow*.

12. CRAG SW. L'Hirondelle griſe des Rochers, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 641. *Lev. Muſ.*

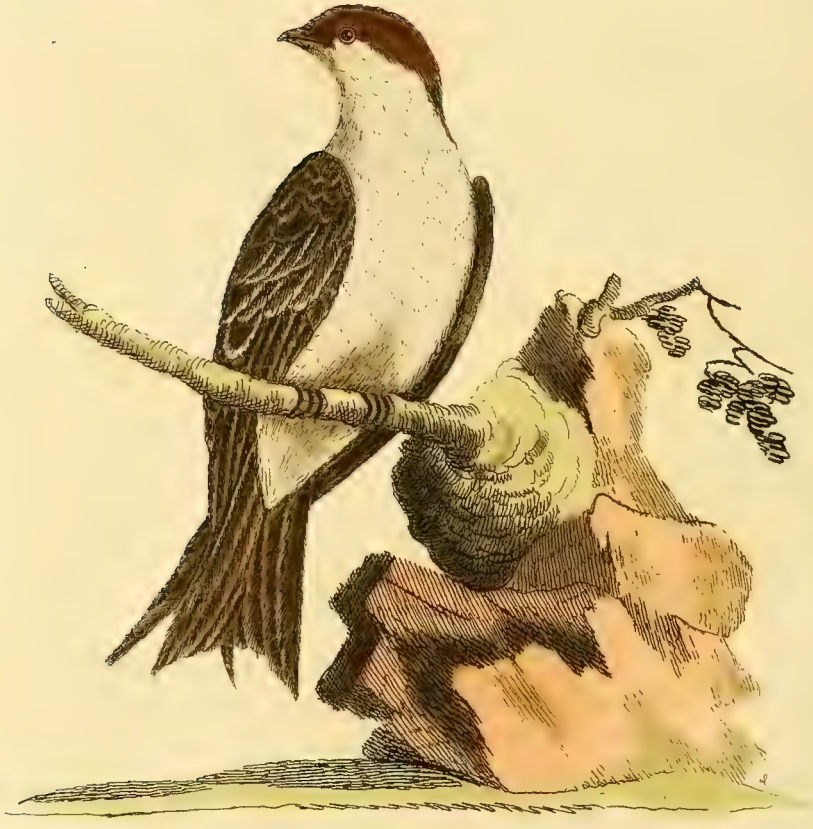
DESCRIPTION. LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill black: plumage above like the *Sand Martin:* quills and tail grey brown, margined with rufous: the tail ſcarcely forked; the two middle feathers, and the outer one on each ſide, plain; the four on each ſide, between theſe, marked on the inner web with a white ſpot: the under part of the body rufous: ſides inclining to brown: legs covered with grey down, mixed with brown: claws black.

PLACE AND MANNERS. Theſe inhabit the rocks and crags about *Savoy*; arriving there the middle of *April*, and departing the 15th of *Auguſt*, for the moſt part; now and then ſome ſtragglers remain to the 10th of *October*. This ſpecies is alſo found in the mountains of *Auvergne* and *Dauphiné*. I have alſo received it from *Gibraltar*.

It ſeems to have great affinity to the laſt.

13. DAURIAN SW. Hirundo daurica, *Lin. Mantiſ.* 1771. p. 528.—*Act. Holm.* 1769.
Hirundo alpeſtris, *Pall. Tr.* vol. ii. p. 709. N° 19.
——— daurica, *Spic. Zool.*

DESCRIPTION. BIGGER than the *Chimney Swallow:* the bill a little broader: crown of the head, baſe of the wings, and between them, alſo the tail coverts, of a deep ſteel black: on each ſide of the head, from the eye to the nape, taking in the temples, a triangular ferruginous patch; in ſome ſubjects meeting at the back part: lower part of the back and rump pale ferruginous: under parts dirty white, ſtreaked with black down the ſhaft: tail gloſſy black, and very forked; the four middle feathers nearly even; the



Rufous-headed Swallow.

the outer one, eſpecially in old birds, very long, and commonly marked with a white ſpot within: legs pretty large; brown.

Inhabits *Sibiria*. Builds in high rocks of the *Altaic Chain*, and beyond *Lake Baikal*, though ſometimes in deſerted ruinous edifices. The neſt is made of clay, large, of an hemiſpherical ſhape, with a long narrow canal, like a neck, for entrance. PLACE AND MANNERS.

14. RED-HEADED SW.

SIZE of a ſmall *Humming Bird*. Bill ſhort, flat, duſky: head red: back duſky; the feathers edged with white: the under parts of the body white: tail coverts pale brown: tail a trifle forked; that and the wings both duſky. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Indiæ* *. PLACE.

Lev. Muſ.

15. AOONALASHKA SW.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill very ſhort, duſky: the plumage above dull black, without gloſs: beneath, and ſides of the head, duſky aſh-colour; the laſt darkeſt: rump dirty white: tail forked; each feather round at the end: legs duſky. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Aoonalaſhka*. PLACE.

16. RUFOUS-HEADED SW. PL. LVI.

LENGTH four inches. Bill duſky brown: the whole top of the head, even with the eyes, rufous, inclining to brown: the upper parts of the neck, wings, body, and tail, brown; the DESCRIPTION.

* Mr. *Pennant*.

laſt forked in ſhape: the under parts duſky white: ſome of the wing coverts edged with white: the quills exceed the tail in length: legs duſky.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Eaſt Indies*.

Taken from ſome unpubliſhed drawings of the late Mr. *Edwards*, now in my poſſeſſion.

17. BLACK SW.

Le Martinet de St. Domingue, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 514. N° 16. pl. 46. f. 3.
Le petit Martinet noir, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 668. — *Mem. ſur Cayenne*, vol. ii. p. 276.

DESCRIPTION. THIS meaſures near ſix inches in length. The bill is half an inch long: the colour of the bird wholly black: tail forked: the wings exceed it in length by near one inch and a half.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſpecies inhabits *St. Domingo* and *Cayenne*: is not numerous: is often ſeen to perch on dead trees; and only inhabits dry ſavannas inland. It ſcoops out a hole in the earth, half a foot in length, the mouth of it very ſmall, ſo as juſt to permit entrance: in this cavity it conſtructs the neſt, and rears the young.

Buffon mentions one of theſe, as a variety, which had on the forehead a narrow band of white; and a ſecond, which came from *Louiſiana* *, of the ſame ſize, but wholly of a dull blackiſh grey: the legs bare of feathers.

* Martinet de la Louiſiane, *Pl. enl.* 726. f. 1.

L'Hirondelle

L'Hirondelle de St. Domingue, *Brif. orn.* ii. p. 493. N° 3.
Le Grand Martinet noir à ventre blanc, *Buf. oif.* vi. p. 669.
L'Hirondelle d'Amerique, *Pl. enl.* 545. f. 1.
Lev. Muſ.

18. ST. DOMINGO SW.

SIZE of our *Chimney Swallow:* length ſeven inches. Bill eight lines long, and of a brown colour: the whole bird is black, with the gloſs of poliſhed ſteel, except the belly and under tail coverts, which are white: the tail is very little forked: legs and claws brown. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *St. Domingo*, and other of the *Weſt India* iſlands, in *May*, *June*, and *July*. PLACE.

It is ſaid to imitate a *Lark* in its ſong.

La Grande Hirondelle de Perou, *Brif. orn.* ii. p. 498. N° 6.
Le Martinet noir & blanc, à Ceinture griſe, *Buf. oif.* vi. p. 670.

19. PERUVIAN SW.

BILL black: head, throat, and neck, grey: back, rump, ſcapulars, and upper tail coverts, black: under parts of the body pure white, except a band of aſh-colour acroſs the breaſt: the upper wing coverts, quills, and tail, pale grey, with yellowiſh grey margins: claws black. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Peru*. PLACE.

L'Hirondelle du Perou, *Brif. orn.* ii. p. 498. N° 6.
La petite Hirondelle noire à Ventre cendré, *Buf. oif.* vi. p. 673.

20. ASH-BELLIED SW.

THIS is ſmaller than the *Chimney Swallow*; and the bill very ſhort: the eyes are black, ſurrounded with a brown circle: the upper parts of the plumage of a gloſſy black: all beneath DESCRIPTION.

neath aſh-colour: quills and tail dark aſh-colour, edged with yellowiſh grey.

PLACE. Inhabits *Peru*. Alſo met with at *Otaheite*, by Dr. *Forſter*.

21. VIOLET SW.

L'Hirondelle bleue de la Louiſiane, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 674.—*Pl. enl.* 722.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH eight inches and a half. Bill three quarters of an inch, and black: general colour of the plumage deep blue, reflecting violet in different tints, according to the reflections of the light: the inner webs of the greater quills are black: tail very forked: legs black.

PLACE. This inhabits *Louiſiana*; from whence another has been ſeen, which was ſomewhat bigger, but differed in having the greater wing coverts, quills, and tail, ſimply of a dull black.

22. CHALYBEATE SW.

L'Hirondelle de Cayenne, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 495. N° 4. pl. 46. fig. 1.—*Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 675.—*Pl. enl.* 545. f. 2.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſix inches. Bill three quarters of an inch, rather ſtouter than is uſual in the genus, and of a brown colour: plumage above black, with the gloſs of poliſhed ſteel; beneath white: quills and tail black, without gloſs; the laſt forked: legs brown.

PLACE AND MANNERS. Inhabits *Cayenne*, where it is common. It is ſeen frequently perched on fallen trees, or burnt up leafleſs ones. Makes no neſt; laying the eggs in the hollows of trees. Remains at *Cayenne* the whole year.

Hirundo purpurea, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 344. N° 5. 23. PURPLE SW.
Le Martinet de la Caroline, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 515. N° 17.
Purple Martin, *Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 51.—*Kalm. Trav.* ii. p. 147.—*Arct. Zool.*

LESS than the *Swift:* length ſeven inches and three quarters. Bill ten lines; colour of it black: the whole body is of a deep violet, very gloſſy: quills and tail of the ſame colour, but ſtill deeper; the laſt forked: legs and claws blackiſh. DESCRIPTION.

The *female* is duſky brown, with a ſcarce perceivable tinge of violet. FEMALE.

This ſpecies is found in ſummer in *Carolina* and *Virginia*; coming in *May*, and retiring at the approach of winter. The common people are very fond of them *; and make little conveniences of boards on the outſides of their houſes for the birds to build in, like as is done for Sparrows in *England*; being deſirous to keep them near, as they are of much uſe in alarming the poultry of the approach of the Hawk, and other birds of prey; not only ſhrieking violently on the appearance of theſe enemies, but attacking them with all the efforts of our *Martins* in *Europe*. PLACE AND MANNERS.

Hirundo ſubis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 345. N° 7.
L'Hirondelle de la Baye d'Hudſon, *Briſ. orn.* vi. *App.* p. 56. N° 18.—*Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 677. 24. CANADA SW.
Great American Martin, *Edw.* iii. pl. 120.
Lev. Muſ.

THIS is a little bigger than the *Swift*, but has not quite ſo great length of wing; and the bill pretty ſtrong: the plu- DESCRIPTION.

* *Kalm.*

mage

mage on the upper parts of the body is of a purpliſh black: throat, fore part of the neck, and breaſt, deep grey: belly, thighs, and under tail coverts, white, ſhaded with brown; on the ſides it is alſo browniſh: quills and tail blackiſh, edged with brown; the laſt forked: legs and claws duſky.

PLACE. This inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*, where it is called *Saſhaun-paſhu* by the natives.

25. BRASILIAN SW.

Hirundo tapera, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 345. N° 9.
L'Hirondelle d'Amerique, *Brif. orn.* ii. p. 502. N° 10. pl. 45. f. 3.
La Tapere, *Buf. oif.* vi. p. 678.
Hirundo Americana, Braſilienſibus *Tapera* dicta, *Raii Syn.* p. 72. N° 5. p. 185. N° 32.—*Will. orn.* p. 214. N° 6.
Swallow, *Sloane's Jam.* p. 312. pl. 51.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH five inches and three quarters. Bill eight lines long, and of a black colour: upper parts of the plumage brown: throat, fore part of the neck, breaſt, ſides, and thighs, greyiſh brown: belly and under tail coverts white: quills blackiſh brown: tail ſcarcely at all forked; colour the ſame as the quills: legs and claws brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *South America* *; being found at *Braſil* and *Cayenne*; alſo at *Jamaica* †. *Sloane* obſerves, that they are only there for ſix months, as the *Swallows* are in *Europe*; frequenting the plains and ſavannas of that iſland; now and then alighting on the tops of ſhrubs.

* *Briſſon.* † *Sloane.*

Hirondelle

Hirondelle brune & blanche, à Ceinture brune, *Buf. oif.* vi. p. 680.
Hirondelle brune à Collier du Cap de Bonne Eſperance, *Pl. enl.* 723. f. 1.

26. BROWN-COLLARED SW.

LENGTH ſix inches. Bill eight lines, and pretty ſtrong: the upper part of the body brown; the under white, except a band of brown acroſs the breaſt: the thighs are alſo brown: and there is a ſmall ſpot of white between the bill and the eye: the tail is even at the end. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*. PLACE.

L'Hirondelle à ventre blanc de Cayenne, *Buf. oif.* vi. p. 681. — *Pl. enl.* 546. f. 2.

27. WHITE-WINGED SW.

LENGTH from four inches and a quarter to five inches. Bill from ſix to eight lines; colour black: top of the head, neck, body, and leſſer wing coverts, aſh-coloured, with reflections of blue and green in different lights, and ſome of the greater coverts edged with white; there alſo is a great portion of white in ſome ſpecimens on the ſecondary quills: the greater quills and tail are brown, with the ſame gloſſes of green and blue as on the body, but deeper: all the under parts, from chin to vent, are white: the rump is alſo white: the tail is a little forked; the wings exceed it in length by more than a quarter of an inch: the legs are pale. DESCRIPTION.

Hirondelle à ventre tacheté de Cayenne, *Buf. oif.* vi. p. 682. — *Pl. enl.* 546. f. 1.

27. VAR. A.

THE upper parts of this bird are dull brown, without gloſs, or any mixture of white: the under parts white, marked DESCRIPTION.

with oblong brown ſpots, which are moſt frequent on the neck and breaſt: bill and legs as in the other.

From the ſize, colour of legs, and general appearance, it is moſt likely to prove a variety of the former. Both are found at PLACE. *Guiana*, where they frequent the moiſt ſavannas, ſkimming the ſurface of the earth in ſearch of prey, as other *Swallows*; and are often ſeen perched on the low branches of trees which are deſtitute of leaves.

28. ESCULENT SW.

Hirundo eſculenta, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 343. 2.—*Oſb. Voy.* vol. ii. p. 330.
L'Hirondelle de Rivage de la Cochinchine, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 510. N° 14. pl. 46. f. 2. A.
La Salangane, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 682.
Hirundo ſinenſis Nido eduli *Bontii*, *Raii Syn.* p. 72. N° 6.
Chineſe Swallow, whoſe neſt is edible, *Will. orn.* p. 215.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is ſaid to be leſs than the *Wren*, and only two inches and a quarter in length. The bill black: irides yellow: the upper parts of the body brown; the under whitiſh: the tail forked, and each feather of it tipped with white: the legs brown.

We are indebted to the pencil of *M. Poivre* for the drawing of the bird, from which the above deſcription was taken by *Briſſon*; and whoſe figure he has copied in the *Ornithology*. Notwithſtanding which, we are dubious, that however accurate the figure may be, the ſize is deſcribed by much too ſmall, as Mr. *Marſden* * ſays that the bird "appears to be the *Common Martin*;" and we are much inclined to think that it is at leaſt of that ſize, from the eggs which accompany the neſt now in the *Britiſh Muſeum*,

* See *Hiſtory of Sumatra*, p. 141.

which

which are as big as thoſe of the *Martin*, and of the ſame colour. However, we cannot diſpute the point.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

The moſt curious part of the natural hiſtory belonging to this bird conſiſts in the neſt, which is compoſed of ſuch materials as not only to be edible, but accounted as one of the greateſt dainties of the *Aſiatic* epicures. It weighs about half an ounce; and is in ſhape like half a lemon, or, as ſome compare it, to that of a ſaucer, with one ſide flatted, where it adheres to the rock. The texture of it is ſomewhat like *iſinglaſs*, or rather more like fine *gum dragon*; and the ſeveral layers of the matter it is compoſed of, very apparent; being fabricated from repeated parcels of a ſoft ſlimy ſubſtance, in the ſame manner as the *Martins* form theirs of *mud*. Authors differ much as to the materials of which it is compoſed: ſome ſuppoſe it to conſiſt of *ſea-worms* of the *Molluſca* claſs *; others of the *Sea-qualm* (a kind of *Cuttle-fiſh*) or a glutinous ſea-plant called *Agal Agal* †. It has alſo been ſuppoſed that they rob other birds of their eggs, and, after breaking the ſhells, apply the white of them for that purpoſe. The uſe that is made of the neſt is twofold: the beſt ſort, which are clear and perfectly free from dirt, are diſſolved in broths, in order to thicken them; and are ſaid to give them an exquiſite flavour ‡. Of the black and dirty ones they make *glue* ‖.

* *Oſbeck.* † *Forreſt. Voy.* p. 28.

‡ Chiefly made uſe of in ſoups and ragouts made of *chickens*, and mixed with *ginſeng*. The neſts are to be ſoaked in water, to ſoften; then pulled to pieces; and, after being mixed with *ginſeng*, are put into the body of a fowl. The whole is then to be ſtewed in a pot, with a ſufficient quantity of water, and left on the coals all night. The morning following it is fit to be eaten. — *Voy. de Siam*, vol. i. p. 278. 279.

‖ *Marſden. Sumatr.* p. 141.

Theſe neſts are found in vaſt numbers in certain caverns, in various iſles in the *Soolo Archipelago* *, ſituated between longitude 117 and 120, latitude 5 and 7; particularly in three ſmall iſles, or rather rocks; in the caverns of which the neſts are found fixed to the ſides in aſtoniſhing numbers. They are alſo found in amazing quantities on a ſmall iſland called *Toc*, in the ſtraits of *Sunda*; the caverns of which are lined with the neſts: but nowhere in greater abundance than about *Croee*, near the ſouth end of *Sumatra*, four miles up a river of that name. But they are not peculiar to the above places; for they are likewiſe common from *Java* to *Cochinchina* on the north, and from the point of *Sumatra* weſt, to *New Guinea* on the eaſt; where the ſea is ſaid to be covered with a viſcous ſubſtance like half-melted glue, which the bird is ſuppoſed either to take up from the ſurface with its bill during flight, or to pick it from the rocks when left there by the waves.

The beſt neſts, or thoſe of a pure white, and free from mixture, ſell in *China* from 1000 to 1500 *dollars* the *picle* †; the black and dirty ones for only twenty *dollars*. The laſt are ſuppoſed to ariſe from age, mixed with dirt, or feathers; and the gatherers beat down all the black ones they can get at, in hopes that, from the neceſſity of the birds making freſh neſts, they may meet with the more valuable ones at the next gathering. It is ſaid, that the *Dutch* alone export from *Batavia* 1000 *picles* of theſe neſts every year ‡, which are brought from the iſles of *Cochinchina*, and thoſe

* *Forreſt.*

† The *picle*, or *pekul*, is about 125 pounds; or, as *Dampier* ſays, 300 *picles* are equal to 396 pounds *Engliſh* weight.—See *Voy.* vol. ii. p. 132.

‡ *Oſbeck.*

lying

lying to the eaſt of them. It is much to be wondered, that, among other luxuries imported by us from the *Eaſt*, the uſe of theſe neſts ſhould not have found a way to our tables: as yet being ſo ſcarce in *England* as to be kept as rarities in the cabinets of collectors.

The bird itſelf, at *Sumatra*, is known by the name of *Layong-layong* *.

29. WHEAT SW.

La grande Hirondelle brune à ventre tacheté ou L'Hirondelle des blés, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 694.

L'Hirondelle de L'Iſle Bourbon, *Pl. enl.* 544. f. 2. a variety.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Swift*. Bill black: the plumage above blackiſh brown; beneath grey, marked with longitudinal brown ſpots: tail even at the end: legs black.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This inhabits the *Iſle of France*; frequenting places ſown with *wheat*, and glades of woods; affecting elevated ſituations, and frequently ſeen perched on trees and ſtones: follows herds of cattle for the ſake of flies which ſurround them, and not unfrequently ſeen in the wake of ſhips in great numbers, in the road near the iſle, no doubt for the ſame purpoſe. Frequently obſerved of evenings about the clefts in the mountains, where it is ſaid to paſs the night; and to make the neſts of ſtraw and feathers; laying two eggs, of a grey colour, dotted with brown.

This bird is known in the *Iſle of France* by the name of *Hirondelle des bles*, or *Wheat Swallow*.

That mentioned above, in the *Planches enluminées*, differs a little;

* *Hiſtory of Sumatra.*

little; for the top of the head, wings, and tail, are blackiſh brown; the three outer tail feathers tipped with dirty white, and bordered with greeniſh brown: the reſt of the upper parts are of this laſt colour: the under parts grey, longitudinally daſhed with brown.

30. GREY-RUMPED SW.

La petite Hirondelle noire à Croupion gris, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 696. Hirondelle de Bourbon, *Pl. enl.* 544. f. 2.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH four inches and a quarter: upper parts of the body blackiſh: rump and under parts whitiſh, or grey.

PLACE AND MANNERS. Inhabits the *Iſle of France*; but is not a numerous ſpecies. Found chiefly in the neighbourhood of freſh waters: flies ſwift: ſeldom ſeen to perch; ſuppoſed to reſt in the woods at night, as it is ſeen about the ſkirts of them towards evening. It is generally very lean, and not good food.

One brought from *India* by *M. Sonnerat*, which ſeemed to belong to this ſpecies, had the under parts ſtreaked like the *Wheat Swallow*; and the colour of the upper parts, as well as ſize, the ſame, only the wings exceeded the tail in length by more than an inch and a half.

31. RUFOUS-RUMPED SW.

L'Hirondelle à Croupion roux & Queue carrée, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 698.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſix inches and a half. The upper parts of the plumage blackiſh brown, with a gloſs of both greeniſh and blue: the rump and vent rufous, mixed with a little white: quills whitiſh within: under parts of the body dirty white: tail even.

Found on the borders of the river *Plate*, in *South America*, in *May*. PLACE.

A variety of this had the throat rufous, and more white than rufous on the rump and under tail coverts, and no white on the quills; and the tail a *trifle* forked.

Hirundo pelaſgia, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 345. N° 10.
L'Hirondelle de la Caroline, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 501. N° 9. *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 700.
American Swallow, *Cateſb. Car. App.* pl. 8.—*Arct. Zool.*
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

32. ACULEATED SW.

LESS than the *Chimney Swallow:* length four inches and a quarter. Bill brown: plumage above brown; beneath the ſame, but paler: the throat whitiſh: all the tail feathers terminated by a bare-pointed ſhaft. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Carolina* and *Virginia* in the ſummer-time; and builds in chimnies. PLACE.

L'Hirondelle brune acutipenne de la Louiſiane, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 699.
L'Hirondelle à queue pointue de la Louiſiane, *Pl. enl.* 726. 2.
Louiſiane Swallow, *Arct. Zool.*

32. VAR. A.

SIZE of the laſt: plumage in general brown: throat and fore part of the neck dirty white, ſpotted with greeniſh brown: tail pointed, as the laſt. DESCRIPTION.

Hirondelle

32. VAR. B. Hirondelle acutipenne de Cayenne, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 701.—*Pl. enl.* 726. f. 1.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH above four inches and a half. Above blueiſh brown: rump grey: throat and fore part of the neck rufous grey.

PLACE. Inhabits *Cayenne* and *Guiana*, but ſeldom near inhabited places; nor is it known whether it would build in chimnies or not, as there are none in thoſe places.

33. SHARP-TAILED SW. L'Hirondelle noire acutipenne de la Martinique, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 702.—*Pl. enl.* 544. f. 1.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Wren*: length three inches eight lines. Above black: throat browniſh grey: the reſt of the under parts dull brown: bill and legs brown: the ends of the tail feathers pointed, as in the laſt ſpecies. Some have the under parts of the body of a reddiſh brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *Martinico*; and is one of the ſmalleſt of this ſpecies.

34. † SWIFT. Hirundo apus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 344. N° 6.—*Scop. ann.* i. p. 166. N° 251.—*Kram. el.* p. 380. N° 3.—*Brun.* p. 74. N° 292.—*Raii Syn.* p. 72. A. 4.—*Friſch.* t. 17.—*Muller*, N° 290.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 175.

Le Martinet, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 512. N° 15.

——— noir, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 643.

Le Grand Martinet, *Pl. enl.* 542. f. 1.

Black Martin, or Swift, *Raii Syn.* p. 72. A. 4.—*Will. orn.* p. 214. t. 39.—*Albin.* ii. pl. 55.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 171.—*Arct. Zool.* *Br. Muſ.* *Lew. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a large ſpecies, being near eight inches long: its weight only one ounce. The bill is black: irides hazel:

colour of the whole plumage ſooty black, except the chin, which is white: the wings are very long, meaſuring, from tip to tip, no leſs than eighteen inches: the feet very ſhort; and the toes all placed forwards: the tail is forked; the outer feather exceeding the middle ones by an inch, or more: legs and claws blackiſh.

The *female* is rather leſs; the plumage inclined more to brown; and the white on the throat leſs diſtinct. FEMALE.

This is a ſummer inhabitant of theſe kingdoms. It comes the lateſt, and departs the ſooneſt, of any of the tribe; not always ſtaying till the middle of *Auguſt*; and often not arriving before the beginning of *May*. PLACE AND MANNERS.

Theſe love to build in elevated places, the more ſo the better; ſuch as *ſteeples, lofty towers,* and ſuch-like; making in the cavities of theſe their neſt. Are ſuppoſed to return to the ſame places year after year. Only hatch once in a year. For the moſt part lay five white eggs, rather of a longiſh form. Their food, flies, moths, and other winged inſects: and as they are apt to catch at every thing on the wing, many have caught them by a bait of a *Cockchafer* tied to a thread, which they have ſwallowed as freely a fiſh their's. In the *Iſle of Zant*, the boys are ſaid to get on an elevated place, and merely with a hook baited with a feather, have caught five or ſix dozen of theſe birds in a day *. They chiefly fly morning and evening, lying in their holes during the heat of the day; probably not being able to endure heat any more than cold.

Beſides our iſland, they are known to inhabit the whole of the

* *Hiſt. des oiſ.*

European continent; and have alſo been noticed at the *Cape of Good Hope* *, and *Carolina* in *North America* †. Hence, moſt likely, a general inhabitant of both the old and new continents.

35. CHINESE SWIFT.

Le Grand Martinet de la Chine, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 199.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is eleven inches and a half in length. The bill and irides blueiſh grey; the bill is ſhort, and broad at the baſe: wings long: the legs ſhort: the tail forked, and as long as the wings: the top of the head is pale rufous: the throat white: the hind part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, brown: over the eye is a ſtreak of brown, paſſing beyond it, and blending with the general colour of the neck: the breaſt and belly are of a very pale rufous grey: the eye ſurrounded with white feathers: legs blue grey ‡.

PLACE. Inhabits *China*.

36. † WHITE-BELLIED SWIFT.

Hirundo Melba, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 345. N° 11.
——— alpina, *Scop. ann.* i. p. 166. N° 252.
La Grande Hirondelle d'Eſpagne, *Brif. orn.* ii. p. 504. N° 11.
Le Grand Martinet à ventre blanc, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 660.
Greateſt Martin, or Swift, *Edw.* i. pl. 27.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH eight inches and a half: weight two ounces five drams. Bill half an inch, ſomewhat bent, and black:

* *Kolben.* † *Lawſon.*

‡ It is not ſaid whether all the toes are placed as in the laſt ſpecies, though we ſhould ſuppoſe it to be ſo from the name.

irides

irides brown: the upper parts of the body grey brown; wings and tail deepeſt, with a gloſs of red and green in ſome lights: throat, breaſt, and belly, white: on the neck a collar of grey brown, mixed with blackiſh: ſides duſky and white mixed: lower part of the belly and under tail coverts the ſame as the back: legs fleſh-colour, and covered with feathers on the fore part and inſide: all the toes placed forward, as in our *Swift*.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This bird inhabits the mountainous parts of *Spain*; building in the holes of rocks. Found alſo on the borders of the *Rhône*, in *Savoy*, iſle of *Malta*, alps of *Switzerland*, and rock of *Gibraltar* *. It differs in the wings being longer in proportion, and having only ten feathers in the tail †.

This comes into *Savoy* the beginning of *April*, and frequents the ponds and marſhes for fifteen or twenty days; after which it retires to the mountainous parts to breed. Flies higher than our *Swift*, and feeds on the ſame food. Its fleſh is accounted a delicate morſel. This ſpecies is not numerous. *Scopoli* ſays, it builds on the ſummit of the mountains of *Tyrol*.

37. WHITE-COLLARED SW.

Le Martinet à Collier blanc, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 671.
——————— de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 725. f. 2.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Martin*: length five inches and a quarter, or more. Bill ſix or ſeven lines; colour black: the head is black: chin and throat white, paſſing from the laſt in a narrow collar round the neck: between the bill and eye is a ſtreak of white, which forks off into two; one paſſing a little above and the

* At *Aleppo*.—See *Hiſt. Aleppo*, p. 70. † *Hiſt. des oiſ.*

other a little way beneath the eye: reſt of the plumage black, with a gloſs of violet; but the greater coverts, neareſt the body, are brown, edged with white: on each ſide of the lower belly, and over the thighs, white: the quills and tail are black; the laſt forked: legs black: all the four toes placed before, as in our *Swift*, and covered with feathers to the claws.

This bird makes its neſt in the houſes at *Cayenne*. It is of a large ſize, in ſhape of a truncated cone; five inches one way, by three the other, and nine inches in length. It is compoſed of the down of *dogs-bane*, well wove together; the cavity divided obliquely about the middle, lengthways, by a partition, which ſpreads itſelf over that part of the neſt where the eggs lie, which is pretty near the baſe: a ſmall parcel of the ſame ſoft down, forming a kind of plug, is placed over the top, ſerving to keep the young brood from the impreſſion of the air; from which we may ſuppoſe them to be very tender.

GENUS XLV. GOATSUCKER.

N° 1. Grand G.
2. Jamaica G.
3. Grey G.
4. Carolina G.
5. European G.
6. Virginia G.
7. White-throated G.
8. Rufous G.
9. Guiana G.
10. Braſilian G.
11. White-collared G.
12. White-necked G.
13. Sharp-tailed G.
14. American G.
15. Gold-collared G.

THE bill in this genus is very ſhort, and hooked at the end. Gape vaſtly wide: on the edges of the upper mandible ſeven or more ſtiff briſtles.

Tongue ſmall; entire at the end.

The tail conſiſts of ten feathers, and not forked.

Legs ſhort: toes united by a membrane as far as the firſt joint; the claw of the middle toe broad edged, and in moſt of the ſpecies *ſerrated* *.

But one of the genus inhabits the whole of the old continent and its contiguous iſlands: all the others are natives of the new. The manners of them not greatly differing from thoſe of the *European* ſpecies.

* In the two firſt ſpecies it is not ſo; and in ſome of the others the circumſtance is doubtful, at leaſt it is not mentioned.

1.
GRAND G. Le Grand Tette-chevre tacheté du Bréſil, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 485. 7.
Le Grand Ibijau, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 541.
——— Crapaud volant de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 325.
Ibijau, American Goatſucker, *Raii Syn.* p. 27. N° 2. — *Will. orn.* p. 108. pl. 14. (the *larger ſpecies*) bad figure.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a ſmall *Buzzard:* length twenty-three inches and a half. Bill, to the end of the gape, three inches; width of the gape the ſame: noſtrils not perceivable, the bill being covered almoſt to the tip with hairs: the plumage is cream-colour on the upper parts of the body, minutely dotted with brown, and ſtriped with the ſame down the ſhafts: on the ſcapulars much white, eſpecially on the inner parts of them: outer ridge of the wing brown; the wings reach almoſt to the end of the tail: quills deep brown, a little barred with white on each ſide; ſhafts black: tail eleven inches long, rounded at the end; colour brown, croſſed with ſeven or eight narrow bars of dotted white: legs brown, covered with feathers almoſt to the toes: the middle claw not ſerrated.

PLACE. Inhabits *Cayenne.*

One in poſſeſſion of Sir *A. Lever.* This ſeems to be longer than that of *Buffon* by an inch and a half. He mentions one that had the breaſt browniſh; perhaps differing in ſex from the above-deſcribed. This is ſaid to keep within the hollow of ſome decayed tree in the day-time, and frequents ſuch as are near the water. It is by far the largeſt of its race, and, like all the reſt, ſolitary.

Buffon's *Grand Ibijau* is repreſented in *Marcgrave* as having a

Jamaica Goatsucker.

creſt as well as a horn on the head, and has been ſo copied by *Willughby*; but, as we cannot rely on *Marcgrave*'s figures for fidelity, we may venture to ſuppoſe it no other than the above-deſcribed.

Le Guira-querea, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 536.—*Raii Syn.* p. 180.
A Wood Owl, *Sloan. Jam.* ii. p. 295.
Mountain Owl, *Brown. Jam.* p. 473.
Lev. Muſ.

2.
+ JAMAICA G.
Pl. LVII.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Long-eared Owl:* length ſixteen inches *. Bill, from the tip to the extent of the gape, two inches and a quarter; the end of the bill, for a quarter of an inch or more, much bent downwards, and black; the end of the under mandible is alſo bent downward, to correſpond when ſhut: noſtrils covered with feathers: the irides are reddiſh yellow; and the eyes are ſurrounded with a diſk of feathers not unlike thoſe of Owls: the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, are compoſed of a mixture of ferruginous and black, ſtreaked longitudinally: the wing coverts are partly deep brown, and partly ferruginous and brown mixed, many of them irregularly dotted with blackiſh; and ſome of the inner ones have a mixture of white: the quills are of a deep black brown, marked on the outer edge with eight or nine white ſpots: the tail is ſeven inches long, cinereous, dotted with black, and croſſed with ſeven or eight bars of black brown: the legs pretty large, feathered to the toes, which are yellow: claws black; the middle toe not ſerrated.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Jamaica*, but is ſaid not to be very common there.

* *Sloane*'s bird meaſured eighteen.

The

The circle of feathers round the eyes gives it the appearance of an *Owl*, whence *Sloane* has not unaptly given it that name. It inhabits woods, and lives on inſects.

3. GREY G.

L'Engoulevent gris, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 548.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill twenty lines long; brown above, and yellowiſh beneath: general colour of the plumage grey: wings duſky black, barred with pale grey: tail more than five inches long, of a browniſh grey, barred with brown, and very little longer than the wings.

PLACE. Inhabits *Cayenne*.

4. CAROLINA G.

Le Tette-chevre de la Caroline, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 475. 2.
L'Engoulevent de la Caroline, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 532.
Carolina Goatſucker, *Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 8.
Rain Bird, *Brown. Jam.* p. 467.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of our *Goatſucker:* length eleven inches and a quarter. Bill duſky: along the edge of the upper mandible ſtiff briſtles: the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, are tranſverſely variegated with zig-zag alternate lines of duſky and grey; the crown has alſo ſome ſpots of this laſt colour; and on the wings are both ſpots and longitudinal yellowiſh and duſky ſtreaks: the ſides of the head, and all the under parts, rufous grey, marked with longitudinal blackiſh lines: from the gape of the mouth along the jaw, on each ſide, is a white ſtreak; beneath this a few yellowiſh ſpots: quills barred, duſky and grey, and ſpotted with yellow on the outer webs: on the inner web of the three firſt

firſt a large white ſpot; the ſecond quill the longeſt: tail grey, four inches in length, croſſed with duſky bands and lines: legs brown: claws black; the middle one ſerrated.

This inhabits *Virginia* and *Carolina*, and, like the reſt, appears only in the evening, or when the ſky, being obſcured with clouds, betokens rain: hence the name of *Rain-bird* has been given to it. It is ſaid to lay the eggs on the ground, and that they are not unlike thoſe of the Lapwing. PLACE AND MANNERS.

5. + EUROPEAN G.

Caprimulgus Europæus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 346.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 254.—*Kram. el.* p. 281 *.—*Muller*, p. 34. N° 291.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 175.—*Friſch.* t. 101.

Tette-chevre, ou Crapaud volant, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 470. N° 1. pl. 44.

L'Engoulevent, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 512.

Caprimulgus, Fern-owl, Churn-owl, or Goatſucker, *Raii Syn.* p. 26.—*Will. orn.* p. 107.—*Albin.* pl. 10.—*Borl. Hiſt. Cornw.* pl. 24. f. 13.

Dorr Hawk, Night Jarr, or Night Hawk, *Charlet. ex.* 71. N° 8.

Nocturnal Goatſucker, *Br. Zool.* N° 172. pl. 172.—*Arct. Zool.* *Br. Muſ.* *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this bird is ten inches and a half: weight two ounces and a half. The bill very ſhort; gape wide: the plumage can ſcarce be well deſcribed; the ground-colour is almoſt black, but moſt beautifully diverſified with cinereous, dark brown, ferruginous, and white, in various manners: the tail is four inches long: the legs are ſhort, feathered much below the knee, and appear rough or ſcaly: the toes connected together on each ſide by a ſlight membrane; the middle claw ſerrated.

* He calls it, Hirundo caudâ integrâ, ore ſetis ciliato, after the firſt edition of the *Fauna Suecica*.

The *male* has an oval ſpot of white on the inner webs of the three firſt quill feathers, and another at the ends of the two outermoſt feathers of the tail: and the plumage in general more bright than in the *female*.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This bird is the only one of the genus which is found in *Europe*, throughout which it is every where met with, though no where very numerous, nor ever known to unite into flocks. It has been obſerved likewiſe to inhabit both *Aſia* and *Africa* *. It uſually arrives in *England* the latter end of *May*, and ſtays with us in the more ſouthern parts till about the end of *September*. It lives in woods, for the moſt part, and feeds on inſects, which it collects on the wing in the duſk of the evening and morning; like the *Owl*, retiring into ſome dark receſs during the day, as, like that bird, it ſees beſt only during twilight; not but it has been noticed in the day-time on the wing, but only when diſturbed, or in exceeding gloomy weather. It is found to be a great deſtroyer of the *Cockchafer*, or *Dor Beetle*. I remember once to have found ſix of the laſt *whole*, beſides four or five large-bodied *moths*, in the ſtomach of one of theſe on diſſection †. As to its ſucking the teats of *Goats*, which the antients ſuppoſed it to do, it is ſcarce worth mentioning, except it be to ridicule even the idea of the circumſtance. The notes are of two kinds, the one like the letter *R*, continually repeated, or, as ſome liken it, to the quick rotation of a *ſpinning-wheel* ‡; the other a ſharp ſqueak, frequently repeated. The firſt it begins in the

* Alſo in *India*. *M. Sonnerat* met with one on the coaſt of *Coromandel*.

† Other authors have likewiſe mentioned circumſtances ſomewhat ſimilar. See *Hiſt. des oiſ.* vi. p. 516. note *(c)*.

‡ Hence the name of *Wheel-bird*.

duſk ofthe evening, ſitting on a dead branch, with the head lowermoſt, for what end not known; the other ſuppoſed to be a call of love, as it is obſerved to utter it when in purſuit of the *female*. The laſt makes no neſt, but lays her eggs on the bare ground, or looſe crag, without ſeeming care. They are uſually two in number, of a duſky white, blotched with blueiſh brown. She is ſaid alſo to move the eggs to a more ſecure place, if at any time they are diſturbed. It has been obſerved that the bird perches *lengthwiſe* * on the branch, not acroſs, as moſt birds are known to do.

Caprimulgus Europæus β. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 346.
Tette-chevre de Virginie, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 477. N° 3.
Whip-poor-will, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 534.—*Cateſb. Car.* vol. iii. pl. 16.—*Edw.* ii. pl. 63.—*Kalm Trav.* ii. p. 151.—*Arct. Zool.* *Br. Muſ.* *Lev. Muſ.*

6.
† VIRGINIA G.

THIS is leſs than our ſpecies, and only eight inches in length. The bill to the gape nine lines and a half, and beſet with briſtles: all the upper parts of the body are of a dull brown, tranſverſely variegated and blended with rufous brown, with here and there a mixture of aſh-colour, and a little portion of grey on the wings: above the eyes on each ſide, and behind the neck, a few orange ſpots: under the eyes cinereous brown: on the chin a white triangular ſpot, mottled with orange at the under part; the reſt of the parts beneath reddiſh white, croſſed with duſky ſtreaks: quills duſky; the five firſt marked about the middle with a ſpot of white, occupying both webs, except on

DESCRIPTION.

* *Hiſt. des oiſ.*

the firſt, in which it is ſeen only on the inner: tail not unlike the quills; the two outer feathers marked with a ſpot of white near the end: legs fleſh-colour; middle claw ſerrated.

PLACE. This ſpecies inhabits *Virginia* in ſummer; arrives there towards the middle of *April*, and frequents the mountainous parts, but will frequently approach the houſes of evenings, where it ſettles on a rail or poſt, and cries for ſeveral times together very loud, ſomewhat like the word *whiperiwhip*, or *whip-poor-will*, the firſt and laſt ſyllables pronounced the loudeſt. After continuing in one place for ſome time, it flies to another, and does the ſame; ſometimes four or five cry all together: this noiſe it begins juſt after ſun-ſet, and continues at intervals till juſt before ſun-riſe. It does not catch inſects always on the wing, for it frequently ſits upon a convenient place, and leaps up after them as they fly by, and returns to the ſame ſpot again. It makes no neſt, but lays the eggs, which are two in number, and of a dull green with duſky ſpots and ſtreaks, on the bare ground in the open fields. The fleſh is ſaid to be good to eat *.

7. WHITE-THROATED G.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ten inches and a quarter. Bill brown, with a black tip; noſtrils rather prominent: plumage rufous brown, dotted with black: head ſtreaked with the black: upper part of the body the ſame, but more obſcure: the ſcapulars, and moſt of the outer wing coverts, have a black band near the end, and the tips yelloviſh buff: leſſer quills ſpotted with rufous cream-colour on the outer web; the greater duſky black, croſſed

* *Kalm.*

about

about the middle with a white bar: tail ſomewhat cuneiform; the four middle feathers like the back, and croſſed with duſky bars; the next on each ſide white; the laſt but one white on the inner web, and duſky black on the outer, but near the baſe is a white ſpot; the outer feather duſky black, but white on the inner web near the baſe: the under parts are pale brown croſſed with duſky lines: on the throat is a large triangular white mark, each feather of which is fringed with duſky: legs brown: middle toe very long, and greatly ſerrated.

In the collection of *Major Davies*; ſuppoſed to have come from *Cayenne*. PLACE.

L'Engoulevent roux de Cayenne, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 550. 8.
Crapaud-volant, ou Tette-chevre de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 735. RUFOUS G.

LENGTH ten inches and a half. Bill pale brown, and twenty-one lines in length: irides yellow: the plumage in general rufous, irregularly marked with black in different ſhades: the upper parts of the body are ſtreaked longitudinally, mixed with irregular and oblique markings of this laſt colour, and the wings are tranſverſely banded with the ſame: the throat is croſſed with tranſverſe lines; beneath the body the ſame, but the lines encreaſe in breadth as they paſs backwards: the upper part of the belly inclines much to black, the lower to rufous: the quills are barred alternate rufous and black: the tail banded with black, and exceeds the wings by half an inch; beſides which there are a few ſpots of white, irregularly ſcattered on the plumage both above and beneath: the legs are fleſh-colour. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Cayenne*. PLACE.

Le

9. GUIANA G.

Le Montvoyau de la Guiane, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 549.
Tette-chevre roux de la Guiane, *Pl. enl.* 733.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH nine inches. Bill above three quarters of an inch, and beſet with briſtles: general colour of the plumage fulvous, with an irregular mixture of rufous throughout: on the top of the head, and hind part of the neck, the ſtreaks are longitudinal, but on the upper part of the back oblique, as well as mixed with ſpots of an irregular ſhape on the reſt of the upper parts, with a greyiſh tinge: the under parts are not much unlike the upper; but the markings for the moſt part placed tranſverſely: from the gape ariſes a band of white, which paſſes along the jaw, and under the throat: the quills are black; the five or ſix firſt marked with a white ſpot: the tail is three inches long, and exceeds the wings by one inch.

PLACE. This inhabits *Guiana*, and is found among the ſhrubs in the evenings. It is ſaid to repeat the three ſyllables *Mont-voy-au* very diſtinctly, whence the name given to it.

In the *Britiſh Muſeum* is a bird much reſembling the above; it is ten inches in length, and has the white collar round the throat; beſide which there is a cream-coloured bar on ſix of the tail feathers near the end.

10. BRASILIAN G.

Le Tête-chevre tacheté du Breſil, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 483. 6.
L'Ibijau, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 539.—*Petiv. Gaz.* pl. 59. f. 1.—*Raii Syn.* p. 27. 2. —*Will. orn.* p. 108. pl. 14. (the *leſſer ſpecies*) bad figure.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Swallow*. Bill and eyes blackiſh, ſurrounded outwardly with a ring of yellowiſh white: the upper parts of

of the plumage blackiſh, marked with ſmall white dots mixed with a little yellow: the under parts are alſo variegated with black and white: wings and tail even: legs white: the middle claw ſerrated on the outer edge.

This inhabits *Braſil.* It is ſaid frequently to ſpread out the tail in the ſhape of a fan. PLACE.

Le petit Engoulevent tacheté de Cayenne, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 540.—*Pl. enl.* 734. 11. WHITE-COLLARED G.

SIZE of the laſt: length eight inches. General colour of the plumage blackiſh, ſpotted with rufous and grey: on the fore part of the neck a half collar of white: the under parts more inclined to brown than in the laſt-deſcribed. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Cayenne.* PLACE.

L'Engoulevent de Cayenne, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 545.
Crapaud volant de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 760. 12. WHITE-NECKED G.

LENGTH ſeven inches and a half. Bill black: irides yellow: the head is grey, marked with fine lines of black, and tinged with rufous: hind part of the neck the ſame, but more diſtinct: ſides of the head rufous, each marked with five ſtripes of black: throat, and fore part of the neck, white: back rufous, croſſed with black ſtripes: wing coverts mixed with grey and black: breaſt and belly the ſame, but more regularly marked, and interſperſed with a few ſpots of white: lower belly and thighs whitiſh, ſpotted with black: on the wings a bar of white: quills black; the firſt five marked with a white ſpot: the two middle feathers of the tail grey, croſſed with five or ſix DESCRIPTION.

blackiſh

blackiſh bands; the others black, bordered with white, which takes up moſt ſpace on the outer feathers: legs yellow brown.

PLACE AND MANNERS. Inhabits *Cayenne*, where it is found in the plantations: frequently quivers the wings, and utters a weak cry, which has been compared to that of a *toad*; though it has alſo another kind of noiſe, not unlike the barking of a *dog*. It is not very ſhy, for it will ſuffer one to come very near before it will fly away, and when diſturbed perches again at no great diſtance. It is not a rare ſpecies.

13. SHARP-TAILED G. L'Engoulevent acutipenne de la Guiane, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 547.—*Pl. enl.* 732.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſeven inches and a half. Bill black: the top of the head and neck tranſverſely ſtriped with rufous brown, and black: ſides of the firſt the ſame, but moſt inclined to rufous: back grey, croſſed with black ſtripes: beneath the ſame, but the ground-colour rufous: tail a trifle longer than the wings; pale rufous, dotted with black, and barred at the end with the ſame, but the black bar is edged on the upper part with white: legs black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Guiana*.

14. AMERICAN G. Caprimulgus Americanus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 346. 2.
Le Tette-chevre de la Jamaique, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 480. 4.
L'Engoulevent à lunettes, ou le Haleur, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 543.
Small Wood-owl, *Raii Syn.* p. 180. 4.—*Sloan. Jam.* p. 296. pl. 255. f. 1.
Screech-owl, *Brown. Jam.* p. 473.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſeven inches; breadth ten *. Bill black, beſet with briſtles; the noſtrils very prominent, ſtanding out

* *Sloane.*—*Briſſon* ſays that it is eleven inches long. Perhaps *Sloane*'s meaſure might only extend to the baſe of the tail.

from it one-eighth of an inch: the plumage conſiſts of a mixture of grey, black, and fillemot-colour, paleſt on the wings and tail: legs and claws grey.

Inhabits *Jamaica*, and feeds on inſects as the others. PLACE.

15. GOLD-COLLARED G.

Tette-chevre du Breſil, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 481.

Guira querea, *Marcgr. Raii Syn.* p. 27. 3.—*Will. orn.* p. 108. pl. 14. (fig. bad.)

SIZE of a *Lark* in the body, but appears much larger, and has long wings and tail. Upper mandible of the bill hooked; baſe of it beſet with ten or twelve thick briſtles: eyes black: the head large, flat, and broad: general colour of the plumage cinereous brown, marked with ſpots of a dull yellow, as well as ſome whitiſh ones round the neck: behind the head a dark gold-coloured ring: the two middle tail feathers are eight inches in length; the others much ſhorter: legs duſky: claws black; the middle one ſerrated. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Braſil*. PLACE.

ORDER IV. COLUMBINE†.

GENUS XLVI. PIGEON.

* WITH MODERATE TAILS.

N° 1. Stock P.
2. White-rumped P.
Var. A. Biſet P.
——B. Rock P.
——C. Roman P.
——D. Rough-footed P.
——E. Creſted P.
——F. Norway P.
——G. Barbary P.
——H. Jacobine P.
—— I. Laced P.
——K. Turbit P.
——L. Shaker P.
——M. Tumbler P.
——N. Helmet P.
——O. Perſian P.
——P. Carrier P.
——Q. Powter P.
—— R. Horſeman P.
—— S. Smiter P.
Var. T. Turner P.
—— V. Spot P.
N° 3. Partridge P.
4. Tetraoid P.
5. White-crowned P.
6. White-winged P.
7. Martinico P.
Var. A.
8. White-bellied P.
9. Great-crowned P.
10. Leſſer-crowned P.
Var. A.
11. Grey-headed P.
12. Pompadour P.
13. Garnet-winged P.
14. Green-winged P.
15. Purple-crowned P.
16. Jamboo P.
17. Red-crowned P.
18. Purple P.

† As this *Order* contains but one *Genus*, and that well known, it is unneceſſary to enlarge upon it; what has been ſaid in the *Gen. of Birds* on this head being quite ſufficient.

19. Purple-

N° 19. Purple-breaſted P.
20. Parrot P.
21. Aromatic P.
22. St. Thomas's P.
23. Hook-billed P.
24. Ferruginous-vented P.
25. Mexican P.
26. Black-ſpotted P.
27. White-ſhouldered P.
28. Blue P.
29. Ring P.
30. Nutmeg P.
Var. A.
31. White Nutmeg P.
32. Triangular-ſpotted P.
33. Ring-tailed P.
34. New-Zealand P.
35. Madagaſcar P.
Var. A.
36. Hackled P.
37. Spotted Green P.
38. Nicobar P.
39. Scallop-necked P.
40. Common Turtle.
Var. A. Spotted-necked T.
Var. B. Portugal T.
Var. C. Luzonian T.
Var. D. Chineſe T.
N° 41. Surinam T.
42. Collared T.
Var. A. Chineſe Grey T.
Var. B. Hybridal T.
43. Striated T.
44. Barred T.
45. Blue-headed T.
46. Surat T.
47. Cambayan T.
48. Malabar T.
49. Green T.
50. Black-capped T.
51. Javan T.
52. Blue-crowned T.
53. Senegal T.
54. Collared Senegal T.
55. African T.
56. Red-breaſted T.
57. Sanguine T.
58. Canada T.
59. Ground T.
Var. A. Paſſerine T.
60. Malacca T.

** WITH LONG TAILS.

61. Paſſenger P.
62. Carolina P.
63. Marginated T.
64. Amboina T.
65. Cape T.
66. Great-tailed T.

THE bill in this genus is weak, ſlender, ſtrait at the baſe, with a ſoft protuberance, in which the noſtrils are lodged.

Tongue entire.

Legs ſhort, and *red* for the moſt part: toes divided to the origin.

General manners well known; ſcarcely diſſimilar to thoſe remarked under the head of *Biſet*.

1. † STOCK P.

Columba ænas, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 279. 1. β.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 207.—*Friſch.* t. 139.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 173.

Le Pigeon ſauvage, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 86. N° 5.

Oenas, ſive Vinago, Stock Dove, *Raii Syn.* p. 62. A. 10.—*Will. orn.* p. 185. pl. 35.—*Albin.* ii. pl. 46.—*Br. Zool.* v. 2. *App.*—*Arct. Zool. Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH fourteen inches. The bill pale red: head aſh-coloured: hind part of the neck, and ſides, green gold, gloſſed with copper in different lights: the upper part of the back and wings dull aſh-colour: the lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, lighter aſh-colour: fore part of the neck aſh-colour; the lower part of it, and the breaſt, vinaceous: belly, thighs, and under tail coverts, pale aſh-colour: the four or five outer quills are black, with the exterior edges white; the reſt aſh-colour, with the ends black: on each wing are two tranſverſe bars of black: the tail is aſh-colour, with one-third of the end black; two of the outer tail feathers white from the baſe to the middle on the outer edge: the legs are red: the claws black.

Columba

2.
+ WHITE-RUMPED P.

Columba œnas, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 279. 1.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 207.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 177.
Le Pigeon domeſtique, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 68. 1.
Common Pigeon, *Raii Syn.* p. 59. A. 1. 183. 21.—*Will. orn.* p. 180.—*Sloan. Jam.* p. 302.—*Brown. Jam.* p. 468.—*Albin.* iii. pl. 42. 44.—*Br. Zool.* N° 101. pl. 45.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is ſomewhat leſs than the former, and ſeems to differ chiefly in having the lower part of the back white.

2.
VAR. A.
BISET P.

Le Biſet, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 82. 3.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 498.—*Pl. enl.* 510.
Columba Livia, *Raii Syn.* p. 62. 8.—*Will. orn.* p. 186.
Stock Dove, *Albin.* iii. pl. 44.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is the ſize of the laſt, and has alſo the lower part of the back white: it has two black bands acroſs the wings; and one of the outer tail feathers white on the outer web. I can eſteem it but a very trifling variety of the laſt-deſcribed, perhaps the identical bird.

Wild Pigeons migrate in quantities into *England*, at the approach of winter, from the more northern regions, and return in ſpring; not but many remain among the *rocks*, *ruined edifices*, and *mountains*, in the more northern parts, the whole year, where they breed; though others frequent the woody parts, building in the holes of *decayed trees*: hence they have been called by the different names of *Rock Pigeon*, *Stock Dove*, *Wood Pigeon*, &c. The firſt remove of the *Pigeon* from its wild ſtate is to that of the *Dove-houſe*; where finding every convenience for building their neſt at hand, added to their procuring food on much

eaſier terms than in their abſolutely wild ſtate, they are for the moſt part ſatisfied with their ſituation; yet theſe may be called but *half domeſticated*, as they vary but little in colour, and are very apt to return to ſuch haunts as one may ſuppoſe them to have firſt poſſeſſed in their wild ſtate. But it is far otherwiſe with what are called *tame Pigeons:* theſe, looking only to their *keeper* for food, ſearch no further; nay, were they deprived of that, would be near periſhing for want, not being accuſtomed to provide for themſelves. I mean here thoſe kept by *Pigeon fanciers*, who teach them to bear the confinement of the houſe; and, finding therein plenty of meat and drink, they have no occaſion to regret the want of liberty. Indeed there are many *Pigeons* kept by various people, which are called *tame*, but are not attended to with that degree of ſtrictneſs which the *fancy Pigeons* are; and though they may find ſome food at home, yet are obliged to ſeek the remainder abroad.

In its wild ſtate the *Pigeon* has two broods in a year, but in its firſt ſtate of confinement in the dove-houſe ſometimes three; and ſo on in proportion, to their almoſt total confinement, or domeſtic ſtate; for in this laſt circumſtance they lay ſo often as ten and even twelve times in a year. This, on conſideration, will not appear ſo wonderful as at firſt might be imagined, as it alſo holds good in ſeveral kinds of poultry, the origin of which is well known not to vary in the wild ſtate. But this is not all; for it is to this ſtate of *domeſtication*, if I may ſo call it, that we are indebted for all the varieties of the fineſt fruit, luxuriant vegetables for the table, and variety without end of the flowering part of the creation; wholly occaſioned by *culture*, and all of which will again degenerate, as well as thoſe of the animal creation, on their return to a ſtate of nature.

Pigeons ſeldom or never lay more than two eggs at a time; they ſit from fourteen to ſeventeen days before the young are hatched; and it is for the moſt part obſerved, that one proves a *male*, the other a *female* *.

Beſides their being eſteemed as a delicacy for the table, they are valued on other accounts. Their dung is thought to be ſo good amendment for ſome kinds of land, that it has been fetched ſixteen miles, and a load of coals has been given for a load of it†: it is alſo uſed for tanning the upper-leathers of ſhoes, as well as applied as a *cataplaſm* to this day. Indeed formerly *ſalt-petre* was collected from it. The greateſt uſe of *Pigeons* is at *Iſpahan* in *Perſia*, where there are recorded to be above three thouſand Pigeon-houſes, and theſe kept by the *Turks* alone, as *Chriſtians* are not allowed to keep any ‡. *Tavernier* ſays, that their dung is uſed to ſmoke *melons*. The uſual way taken to entice *Pigeons* to remain where they are intended, is to place what is called a *ſalt-cat* near them; this is compoſed of *loam*, *old rubbiſh*, and *ſalt*, and will ſo effectually anſwer the purpoſe as to decoy them from other places, and is therefore held illegal.

* Trifling as this number may appear, yet on ſuppoſition that we allow *Pigeons* to breed nine times in the year, the produce from a ſingle pair, at the end of four years, may amount to the number of 14,762. See *Amæn. Ac.* vol. ii. p. 32.—*Stillingfleet's Tracts*, 75.—*Linnæus* makes the number amount to more than 18,000.

† *Plat.*

‡ Dr. *Pococke* mentions the frequency of *Pigeon-houſes* in *Egypt*; adding, that the Pigeon-houſe is reckoned a great part of the eſtate of the huſbandman; and the common proverb in thoſe parts is, that a man who has a *Pigeon-houſe* need not be careful about the diſpoſal of his *daughter*. See *Pococke's Travels*, vol. i. p. 210, pl. 8.

We

We ſhall notice below in brief many of the varieties of the *Pigeon* tribe; but whoever wiſhes to read more, may conſult *Willughby's Ornithology—Moore's Columbarium—Treatiſe on Domeſtic Pigeons*, &c.; and in regard to the nature of them, eſpecially what *Buffon* ſays on the ſubject: for our part, we fear to have already exceeded our uſual intention of brevity; and therefore, waving all further account, return to our general deſcriptions.

2. VAR. B. ROCK P.

Le Pigeon de Roche, ou le Rocheraye, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 84. 4.
Columba rupicola, *Raii Syn.* p. 63. A. 11.
Rock Pigeon, *Will. orn.* p. 186. 9.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Biſet*, but is more inclined to aſh-colour: the bands acroſs the wings are of a blackiſh brown: and the quills brown.

2. VAR. C. ROMAN P.

Columba Hiſpanica, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 279. N° 2.
Le Pigeon Romain, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 71. N° 2.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 510.—*Pl. enl.* 110.
Columba domeſtica major, *Raii Syn.* p. 60. N° 1.
Greater Tame Pigeon, *Will. orn.* p. 181. t. 33. 34. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. THIS meaſures fifteen inches, and is double the ſize of the *Common Pigeon*. It is deſcribed as greatly varying in colour; and is ſuppoſed by *Briſſon* to give riſe to all the varieties found in the repoſitories of our fanciers in this branch.

Columba

Columba daſypus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 279. N° 3.—*Friſch.* t. 145. 2.
Le Pigeon patu, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 73. A. VAR. D.
Rough-footed Dove, *Will. orn.* pl. 34. ROUGH-
Lev. Muſ. FOOTED P.

THIS differs merely in having the legs covered with long feathers quite to the toes. DESCRIPTION.

Le Pigeon hupé, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 73. B.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 510.—*Friſch.* t. 144. 2. VAR. E. CRESTED P.

THIS is creſted on the head, and has long feathers on the legs, as the laſt. DESCRIPTION.

Le Pigeon de Norvege, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 74. C. 2. VAR. F. NORWAY P.

THIS has the head creſted; and legs as in the two laſt; but is almoſt as big as a *fowl*, and wholly as white as *ſnow*. DESCRIPTION.

Le Pigeon de Barbarie, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 74. D.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 519. 2.
Barbary Pigeon, *Raii Syn.* p. 60. 8.—*Will. orn.* p. 182. 8. pl. 34. 2. VAR. G. BARBARY P.
Lev. Muſ.

THE bill in this is ſhort; and a broad circle of tuberculated meally red fleſh ſurrounds the eyes: the irides are white: the plumage is blueiſh, with two blackiſh ſpots on each wing. DESCRIPTION.

To theſe are allied the *Baſtard Bills*, which are larger; but have a ſhorter bill and red eyes.

The *Mawmet*, or *Mahomet Pigeon*, is alſo much the ſame; dif-

fering chiefly in the eyelids, which are large and black: the general colour *cream* or *white*, with two diſtinct black bars acroſs the wings.

2. VAR. H. ← JACOBINE P.

Columba cucullata, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 280. 5.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 207. ζ.—*Friſch.* t. 150.
Le Pigeon nonain, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 74. E.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. pl. 19.
Jacobine, *Raii Syn.* p. 60. 6. — *Will. orn.* p. 181. 6. pl. 33. — *Albin.* iii. pl. 43.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. BILL ſhort: the feathers of the hind part of the head and neck turn forwards, giving the appearance of a *cowl*.

In the *Leverian Muſeum* is one of a *dun* colour. The *Pigeons* called the *Ruff*, and *Capuchin*, belong to this variety.

2. VAR. I. LACED P.

Columba hiſpida, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 280. 6.
Le Pigeon friſé, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 76. G.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 519. 3.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is white, all but the legs, which are red; and the feathers of the whole body looſe in their webs, and curled, or frizzled. This variety, I believe, is called the *Laced Pigeon*. The *Frill-back* is alſo ſomewhat like this; the tip of each feather being bent upwards. It is generally white.

Columba

Columba turbita, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 280. 7.—*Friſch.* pl. 147. 2.
Le Pigeon à gorge friſée, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 75. F. VAR. K.
——— cravate, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 513. pl. 23. TURBIT P.
Turbit, *Raii Syn.* p. 60. N° 7.—*Will. orn.* p. 182.
Lev. Muſ.

THE bill is very ſhort: crown of the head flat: it differs from others in having the feathers of the breaſt reflected both ways. DESCRIPTION.

The *Owl Pigeon* alſo belongs to this, and has the breaſt feathers the ſame; but is rather leſs, and always of one colour; whereas the *Turbit* is generally of two.

Columba laticanda, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 280. 8.—*Friſch.* t. 151. 2.
Le Pigeon Paon, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 80. P.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 512. pl. 22. VAR. L.
Broad and Narrow-tailed Shakers, *Raii Syn.* p. 60. 3. 4.—*Will. orn.* p. 181. SHAKER P.
3. 4. pl. 34.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

THIS variety has a greater number of feathers in the tail *, which it always carries erect; and is obſerved frequently to ſhake the head. This is alſo called the *Fan-tail.* DESCRIPTION.

The *Narrow-tailed Shaker* has fewer feathers in the tail †. Both vary much in colour.

* Often as far as twenty-ſix.—*Will.* † *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 81.

2. VAR. M. TUMBLER P.

Columba gyratrix, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 28. 9.—*Friſch.* t. 148.
Le Pigeon culbutant, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 99. N.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 517.
Tumbler, *Raii Syn.* p. 61. 10.—*Will. orn.* p. 182.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a ſmall Pigeon, and of various colours: the chief difference from others is in frequently tumbling round while flying in the air, which they do by throwing themſelves backwards. Of theſe the *Almond Tumbler* is moſt valued *. They are alſo called *Clappers*.

2. VAR. N. HELMET P.

Columba Galeata, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 280. 10.
Le Pigeon cuiraſſé, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 80. O.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 515.
Helmet Pigeon, *Raii Syn.* p. 61. 11.—*Will. orn.* p. 182. 11.

DESCRIPTION. IN this the head, quills, and tail, are of one colour, and the reſt of the body of a different one; but the colours themſelves vary.

2. VAR. O. PERSIAN P.

Columba turcica, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 281. 11.—*Friſch.* t. 149.
Le Pigeon turc, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 76. H.
Turkiſh or Perſian Pigeon, *Will. orn.* pl. 33.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is of a duſky colour. The bill yellow: the ſpace round the eye red: the noſtrils gibbous, and beſet with red tubercles: legs of a pale red.

* *Eighty guineas* have been given for one of theſe.

Columba tabellaria, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 281. 12.
Le Pigeon Meſſager, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 77. I.
Carrier Pigeon, *Raii Syn.* p. 60. 5.—*Will. orn.* p. 181. 5. pl. 34.—*Albin.* ii. pl. 45.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

2.
VAR. P.
CARRIER P.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is much like the laſt in colour, and remarkable for being extremely tuberculated about the eyes and bill: the irides ſcarlet: the legs red.

This ſort was formerly made uſe of for carrying letters; now greatly left off. This was effected eaſily; for after one of theſe *Pigeons* had been confined for ſome time, it was carried to a diſtance and then let fly; and never failed to find its way home immediately; flying in a direct line towards it, with the letter, which was confined under its wing *.

Columba gutturaſa, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 280. 4.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 207. γ.—*Friſch.* t. 146.
Le Pigeon Grand goſier, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 78. K.
——— groſſe gorge, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 505. pl. 17. 18.
Cropper Pigeon, *Raii Syn.* p. 60. 2.—*Will. orn.* p. 181. 2. pl. 34.

Lev. Muſ.

2.
VAR. Q.
POWTER P.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Roman Pigeon*; and has the faculty of filling its crop with wind, till it appears of a monſtrous ſize. It varies much. *Buffon* records thirteen varieties.

* Said to fly above twenty-ſix miles in an hour: But *Lithgow*, in his *Travels*, mentions a *Pigeon* which exceeded this; as it went from *Babylon* to *Aleppo*, which is thirty days journey, in the ſpace of forty-eight hours!

The

The *Parazene*, or *Pariſian Powter* *, much eſteemed; the *Cropper*, and *Uploper*, alſo belong to this variety.

2. VAR. R. HORSEMAN P.

Le Pigeon Cavalier, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 78. L.
Light Horſeman Pigeon, *Raii Syn.* p. 61. 12.—*Will. orn.* p. 182. 12.—*Albin*, ii. pl. 45.

DESCRIPTION. THESE partake of the two laſt: are ſaid to be excellent breeders; and never to forſake the place where bred. On this principle they become good *carriers*; and are oftener made uſe of in *England* than the *true Carrier*, as that bird is too much eſteemed to riſk the loſs of it on every trifling account †.

2. VAR. S. SMITER P.

Le Pigeon batteur, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 79. M.
Smiter Pigeon, *Raii Syn.* p. 60. 9.—*Will. orn.* p. 182. 9.

DESCRIPTION. NO deſcription is given of this bird, ſingular merely from its clapping the wings together during flight, ſo as to be heard at ſome diſtance.

2. VAR. T. TURNER P.

Turner Pigeon, *Will. orn.* p. 182. 14.

DESCRIPTION. THESE have a tuft of feathers hanging down backwards from the top of the head, like the mane of a horſe. To theſe are allied the *Finnikins*, which are very like, but leſs in ſize.

* *Twenty Guineas* to be given for a pair of *Powters* is not uncommon.

† It is recorded of a *Dragoon Pigeon*, which is a breed between the *Horſeman* and *Carrier*, that it flew from *St. Edmundſbury* to *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet* in two hours and a half, being ſeventy-two miles.—See *Treat. on Domeſt. Pigeons*, p. 90.

Spot

Spot Pigeon, *Will. orn.* p. 182. 17.

2. VAR. V. SPOT P.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is remarkable, from having on the forehead, above the bill, a ſpot, which is of the ſame colour as the tail: the body and wings white.

OTHER VARIETIES.

Beſides the above, the following are noticed by the *conniſſeurs* in this branch, though not noted by the uſual *Syſtematiſts:* ſuch as the *Ruff—Nun—Laugher—Trumpeter*, &c.: all of which may be found, with many others, in the various treatiſes on this ſubject.

3. PARTRIDGE P.

Columba montana, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 281. N° 13.
Le Pigeon roux de Cayenne, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 131. N° 29. pl. 12. f. 2.
Perdix montana, *Raii Syn.* p. 183. N° 20.
Mountain Partridge, *Sloan. Jam.* ii. p. 304 pl. 261. f. 1. — *Brown. Jam.* p. 469.—*Edw.* iii. pl. 119.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH eight inches and a half. Bill red, with a black tip: irides red, ſurrounded with a warty ſkin of the ſame colour: the upper parts of the body are rufous, with a purpliſh caſt; the under, as far as the breaſt, fleſh-colour: the belly, ſides, thighs, and vent, inclining to rufous: the under wing coverts, quills, and tail, rufous: legs red: claws brown.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This is ſaid to inhabit *Cayenne*. That of *Jamaica*, mentioned by *Edwards*, differs ſomewhat; the forehead being of a clay-colour: the head and neck reddiſh purple: back, wings, and tail, red brown, with a gloſs of copper-colour: fore part of the neck reddiſh clay-colour: breaſt, belly, thighs, and under tail

coverts, light clay-colour: a white mark on each ſide under the eye, and another at the ſide of the throat, and juſt at the joint of each wing.

Theſe build in trees which have low boughs; and line their neſts with *hair* and *cotton*. At firſt ſight have greatly the appearance of a *Partridge*

4. TETRAOID P.

Columba tetraoides, *Scop. ann.* i. p. 125. N° 180.

DESCRIPTION. ALL the deſcription we have of this bird is, that it equals the *Red-legged Partridge* in ſize: the head and neck black, encompaſſed with a white margin, as in that bird.

He does not inform us from whence it came, but that it was then living in a menagery. From the name he has given to it, we may conclude it to have ſomewhat the appearance of the *Red-legged Partridge* *.

5. WHITE-CROWNED P.

Columba leucocephala, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 281. N° 14.
Le Pigeon de Roche de la Jamaique, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 137. N° 33.
Columba minor capite albo, *Raii Syn.* p. 63. N° 18. 184. N° 24.
Bald-pated Pigeon, *Sloan. Jam.* p. 303. t. 261. f. 2.—*Brown Jam.* p. 468.
White-crowned Pigeon, *Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 25.—*Arct. Zool.* *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ten inches and a half. The bill red, with a white tip: the eyes are ſurrounded with a white ſkin; the irides yellow: the top of the head is white; beneath it change-

* Perhaps ſomewhat allied to the laſt.

able

able purple: the neck is of a green and blue, varied with a gloſs of copper: the upper and under parts of the body are of a blueiſh grey brown: the greater and leſſer quills and tail brown: the legs are red: the claws grey.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This inhabits *Jamaica*, *St. Domingo*, and the *Bahama Iſlands*, where it breeds in vaſt numbers, making its neſt among the rocks. Eats the berries of *ſweet wood*. "They are bitter or ſweet to the taſte according to the time of year, or rather food they feed on; and when they meet with plenty of ſweet berries, are counted very good victuals."

6. WHITE-WINGED P.

Columba leucoptera, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 281. N° 15.
Le Pigeon des Indes, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 105. N° 15.
White-winged Dove, *Brown. Jam.* p. 468.
Brown Indian Dove, *Edw.* ii. pl. 76.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Turtle*: length eight or nine inches. The bill is duſky black: a fine blue ſkin ſurrounds the eyes: irides crimſon: the forehead, cheeks, fore part of the neck, and breaſt, pale rufous brown: the hind part of the head, and neck, are dulliſh brown: under the ears, on each ſide, is a tranſverſe black ſtripe, which does not appear except the bird ſtretches the neck; under this mark the feathers have a green gold gloſs; and below this, as well as behind the neck, the gloſs changes to violet: the upper part of the body dark brown, with a mixture of blue in ſome lights: the greater wing coverts the ſame, but the outer margins and tips white: the lower part of the back and rump dull aſh-colour: the belly, ſides thighs, and under tail coverts, blueiſh aſh-colour: greater quills black, with paler margins; the leſſer the ſame, and ſome of them have white edges juſt at the tip: the

two middle tail feathers are the ſame colour as the back; the others dull aſh-colour tipped with white: the legs are red: claws brown.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This inhabits the *Eaſt Indies*. *Edwards* remarks, that it often flirts up the tail, like the *Wagtail*. The ſkin which ſurrounds the eyes in *Edwards*'s bird goes on to the baſe of the upper mandible.

7. MARTINICO P. Columba Martinica, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 283. N° 24.
Le Pigeon violet de Martinique, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 129. N° 27. pl. 12. f. 1.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 525.—*Pl. enl.* 162.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is about the ſize of a *Turtle*: the length nine inches and a quarter. The bill red: the eyes are ſurrounded with crimſon tubercles, and the irides are of the ſame colour: the head, neck, and upper parts of the body, are cheſnut, with a gloſs of violet: the under parts of the body more or leſs rufous: the quills the ſame as the upper, but on the outer edges only; the inner rufous; but the tail feathers are the ſame on both margins: the legs are red: claws browniſh.

PLACE. Inhabits *Martinico*.

7. VAR. A. Le Pigeon de la Martinique, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 103. N° 14.
Le Pigeon roux de Cayenne, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 526.—*Pl. enl.* 141.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a trifle longer than the laſt. The bill black: the head, neck, and breaſt, are purpliſh cheſnut; but the feathers which ſurround the lower part of the neck have a gilded violet gloſs, forming a kind of collar: the upper parts of the body and wings are rufous brown, with ſome ſpots of black on the greater

wing coverts which are neareſt the body: the belly, thighs, and under tail coverts, light fulvous, with a vinaceous tinge: the ſides and under wing coverts aſh-colour: the quills blackiſh, with the outer edges whitiſh; the ſecondaries the ſame, with grey tips: the two middle tail feathers are rufous brown; the others brown for two thirds of their length, with the outer margins rufous, the inner deep aſh-colour, the reſt of their length black, with grey tips; the outer feather alſo is grey on the outſide the whole length: legs red: claws black.

This likewiſe inhabits *Martinico*. PLACE.

Briſſon obſerves, that this bird is called there by the name of *Partridge*, as well as the laſt-deſcribed. Hence we may infer the very great probability of their being mere ſexual differences of each other; the colours, as well as the diſtribution of them, not varying much. This is likewiſe the opinion of *Buffon*, who thinks this laſt to be the *female*.

Columba Jamaicenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 283. N° 25.
Le Pigeon de la Jamaique, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 134. N° 31.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 529. pl. 21. 8. WHITE-BELLIED P.
Columba minor ventre candido, *Raii Syn.* p. 63. N° 16.
White-bellied Dove, *Sloan. Jam.* ii. p. 303. pl. 262. f. 1.—*Brown. Jam.* p. 469.
Lev. Muſ.

THIS is nine inches in length. The noſtrils are much elevated, forming two tubercles at the baſe of the bill: the irides white: the top of the head, and all the under parts of the neck and body, are white: the hind part of the neck varied with blue and purple: the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, purpliſh DESCRIPTION.

brown, with a light reddiſh tinge: the tail blue, terminated by a ſmall band of white.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This is found in the ſavannas of *Jamaica*, in the month of *January*; perhaps in its paſſage to ſome other parts. Feeds on berries: accounted good food, being leſs bitter than the *White-crowned Pigeon*. It makes a mournful noiſe on the trees through the whole iſland, and ſometimes very loud and diſagreeable.

9. + GREAT-CROWNED P.

Columba coronata, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 282. 17.
——— mugiens, *Scop. ann.* i. N° 179.
Le Faiſan couronné des Indes, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 279. 6. pl. 26. f. 1.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 354. 542.—*Pl. enl.* 118.
Le Goura de la Nouvelle Guinée, *Son. Voy.* p. 169. t. 104.
Great-crowned Indian Pigeon, *Edw.* pl. 338. — *Damp. Voy.* vol. iii. p^{t}. 2. p. 93. pl. 3.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Turkey*. The bill is black, and two inches long; from the baſe of this paſſes a ſtreak of black through the eyes, and a little way behind: the irides are red: the head, neck, breaſt, belly, ſides, thighs, and under tail coverts, cinereous blue: the head is creſted; the feathers which compoſe it are four inches and three quarters in length, and of the ſame colour, but the webs are of a looſe texture: the back, rump, ſcapulars, and upper tail coverts, are of a deep aſh-colour, with a mixture of purpliſh chefnut on the upper part of the back and ſcapulars: the leſſer coverts of the wings are alſo deep aſh-colour, tipped with purpliſh chefnut; the greater ones, neareſt the body, aſh-coloured within, white on the outſide, and tipped as the others, this laſt colour occupying more ſpace on the outſide than on the inner; the greater

greater wing coverts fartheſt from the body are aſh-coloured within, and purpliſh cheſnut on the outſide and tip: quills deep blackiſh aſh-colour: tail the ſame, but of a light aſh-colour at the tip: the legs are blackiſh *.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This ſpecies inhabits the *Molucca Iſles* and *New Guinea*; and has been brought to *England* alive. *Buffon* mentions five having been at once alive in *France*. In ſize it far exceeds any of the *Pigeon* tribe; but its form and manners tell us that it can belong to no other. Indeed *Briſſon* has placed it with the *Pheaſants*; and the *Planches enluminées* have copied that name; but whoever has obſerved it, cannot doubt in the leaſt to which it belongs. Its note is cooing and plaintive, like that of other *Pigeons*, only more loud in proportion. The mournful notes of theſe birds alarmed the crew of *Bougainville* † much, when in the neighbourhood of them, thinking they were the cries of the human ſpecies. In *France* they were never obſerved to lay eggs, nor in *Holland*, though they were kept for ſome time: but *Scopoli* aſſures us, that the *male* approaches the *female* with the head bent into the breaſt, making a noiſe more like lowing than cooing; and that they not only made a neſt on trees, in the menagery where they were kept, but laid eggs ‡. The neſt was compoſed of hay and ſtalks. The *female* never ſate, but ſtood upon

* *Edwards* ſays they are whitiſh, ſpotted with red; and *Scopoli*, that they are aſh-coloured. We may ſuppoſe, therefore, that they vary in different birds.

† *Voy.* p. 326.

‡ *Dampier* ſays the egg is as big as that of a hen; and that the bird builds in trees.

the

the eggs; and he ſuppoſed it was from this cauſe alone that there was no produce.

They are ſaid to be kept by ſome, in the *Eaſt Indies*, in their court-yards, as domeſtic poultry.

The *Dutch* at the *Moluccas* call them *Crown-Vogel**.

M. Sonnerat, as well as *Dampier*, found theſe in plenty at *New Guinea*; and it is probable that they were originally tranſported from that place into *Banda*, from whence the *Dutch* chiefly now procure them.

10. LESSER-CROWNED P.

Le Rouloul de Malacca, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 174. pl. 100.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Common Pigeon*. The bill is conical, a little bent; the colour of it black; the under mandible yellow at the baſe: irides yellow: the head and neck are black: on the forehead are ſix very long black briſtly hairs which ſtand upright, or may be lowered at will: at the back part of the head is a creſt of a gilded red colour; the feathers which compoſe it are rather hard and ſtiff, and the webs not united with each other: between the two creſts the ſpace is white, forming a band acroſs the head: the eyes are encircled with white ſtiff feathers: the breaſt and belly of a beautiful deep violet: the leſſer wing coverts are brown; the others, and leſſer quills, rufous white, croſſed with undulated black lines: the greater quills are rufous, marked acroſs as the others: the back, rump, and tail, are deep green; the latter ſhort, and carried horizontally: the legs yellow: the toes are ſeparated to the origin; but the hind toe wants a claw.

* By the natives they are called *Bululu*; by the *Papuans*, *Manubi*.

Lev.

Lesser crowned Pigeon.

Lev. Muſ.

10.
VAR. A.
PL. LVIII.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Common Pigeon:* length ten inches. Bill yellowiſh, with a black tip: back part of the head creſted, as in the laſt-deſcribed: the forehead white, paſſing backward on each ſide beneath the creſt: eyelids red: round the eye not well clothed with feathers, of a reddiſh colour, which paſſes backwards in a point: the head and neck dark reddiſh brown: breaſt, belly, and vent, violet black: wings fine reddiſh brown: back, rump, and tail, dull browniſh green: tail coverts long, falling over the tail: legs reddiſh yellow: claws black.

A ſpecimen of the above is in the *Leverian Muſeum,* which was met with by accident at a ſale, without the leaſt hiſtory annexed. It is moſt probably only a different ſex of the laſt. For the preſent, we ſhall place it as a variety.

Le Pigeon verd à tête griſe d'Antigue, *Son. Voy.* p. 112. t. 66.

11.
GREY-HEADED P.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Common Pigeon.* The bill of a dull red: the irides yellow: upper part of the head dirty white: hind part of the head and ſides of the neck reddiſh brown, gloſſed with copper: the leſſer quills are of a bright green, with a metalline gloſs, changeable in different lights: the greater quills and tail black: between the bend of the wing and the body there is a ſemicircular ſpot, compoſed of feathers half green half grey: the reſt of the body green: the legs of a dull red.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *Iſle of Panay.*

Pompadour

12. POMPADOUR P.

Pompadour Pigeon, *Brown. Illuſt.* pl. 19. (male?)
Yellow-faced Pigeon, ——— pl. 20. (female?)

DESCRIPTION. MALE. LESS than a *Turtle*. Bill blueiſh: cheeks and chin pale yellow: back, breaſt, and belly, pale green: wing coverts of a fine pompadour colour: quills black, edged with yellow: tail of a light green, and long: legs red.

FEMALE. The ſecond of the above is the female. The colours are paler; and the wing coverts of the ſame colour as the body.

PLACE. Theſe inhabit *Ceylon*; and are always ſeen on trees, never on the ground; for the moſt part on thoſe known by the name of *Waringin Grothebria*, on the berries of which it delights to feed. Theſe prove good food, and are ſhot by the *Europeans* for that purpoſe. The natives catch them with birdlime.

13. GARNET-WINGED P.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH nine inches and a half. Bill three quarters of an inch, and of a duſky yellow; in ſome ſpecimens black: the forehead white; from thence paſſes a ſtreak of the ſame over each eye, almoſt to the hind head, which, as well as the nape, is black: the lower part of the neck behind, the ſhoulders, and wing coverts, are of a beautiful deep garnet-colour: the back between the wings, the quills, tail, lower part of the breaſt, belly, and vent, are all black: the tail is two inches and a half long, and even at the end; the baſe half of a greyiſh aſh-colour, the end half black; the under part plain duſky: the legs brown.

PLACE. Inhabits the iſland of *Eimeo*.

VARIETIES. With the above, at Sir *Joſeph Banks*'s, is another, which no doubt

doubt differed in ſex or age only: it is about an inch longer: the forehead, throat, fore part of the neck, and breaſt, white: hind part of the neck duſky: over the eye a ferruginous ſtreak, paſſing a little downwards on each ſide of the neck: back duſky black: belly duſky: ſhoulders and wing coverts as in the other: quills and tail blackiſh.

This was met with at *Otaheite*. PLACE.

In the ſame collection I alſo find one which came from the iſland of *Tanna*, and ſeems between both the above; for it has the white ſtreak over the eye of the firſt, and the fore part to the breaſt white as the laſt: the forehead, ſides of the head, and fore part of the neck, are alſo white: legs deep dull crimſon: belly and back reddiſh black: tail rounded.

Columba indica, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 284. N° 29.
Le Pigeon ramier d'Amboine, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 150. N° 42. pl. 15. f. 1.
Green-winged Dove, *Edw.* pl. 14.
Lev. Muſ.

14. GREEN-WINGED P.

SIZE of a Turtle: length ten inches. Bill ſcarlet, and ten lines in length: noſtrils blueiſh: eye of a dark colour: forehead white; through the eye a ſtreak of the ſame: top of the head blueiſh: the ſides of the head, the neck, and breaſt, reddiſh; the hind part of the neck deepeſt: the upper part of the back, and wing coverts, green gold, gloſſed with copper: ridge of the wing ſpotted with white: lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, aſh-colour: belly, ſides, thighs, and under tail coverts, reddiſh brown: quills browniſh; the inner webs, for two-thirds of their length from the baſe, rufous: DESCRIPTION.

tail black, three inches long; the two middle feathers black; the reſt cinereous, with black tips: the legs red: claws black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Amboina*, in the *Eaſt Indies*.

15. PURPLE-CROWNED P.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Turtle:* length nine inches. Bill three quarters of an inch in length, and yellowiſh: irides of a pale yellow: forehead, to the middle of the crown, purple: the head, neck, and under parts of the body, are of a pale green, inclining to aſh-colour: vent, and under tail coverts, yellow: all the upper parts of the body of a beautiful deep green, and very gloſſy: quills black; the two outer ones wholly ſo, the others edged with green; the ſecondaries fringed with yellow on the outer margins: the tail is three inches and a half long; the feathers pretty even, all of them ſomewhat pointed at the end; the colour a greeniſh black, the outer edges green; when the tail is ſpread open, a greyiſh bar appears near the end, but on inſpection it proves interrupted, the colour only occupying the inner webs of each feather: the legs are very rough, of a duſky black: the claws black.

PLACE AND VARIETIES. This was deſcribed from a ſpecimen from *Otaheite*; but I find of theſe birds great varieties, according to the different iſlands from which they are brought, for they inhabit the whole of the *Pacific Ocean* within the tropics. In *Otaheite* the crown is of a very faint purple; at *Uliatea*, and ſome other iſlands, deeper; but the ſpecimens found at *Tongo Taboo*, have the top of the head of an exceeding deep and vivid purple, and this ſurrounded by

by yellow: the bill in this is duſky: irides yellow: the vent almoſt orange: and the legs of a deep red.

Among the others, I obſerve ſome which have not the leaſt veſtige of red on the crown; but whether theſe are of a different ſex, young birds, or owing to difference of place, I am not able to determine.

This ſpecies is called by the natives of *Tongo Taboo*, *Kurukuru*; by thoſe of *Otaheite*, *Oopa*, or *Oopara*. It lives on the *Banana*, and is eaſily tamed.

The beautiful green Turtle Dove, mentioned by *Bougainville* *, is perhaps the ſame with this. He alſo mentions Pigeons of a green gold plumage †, neck and belly of a greyiſh white, and having a little creſt on their heads; whether of the above, or any other ſpecies, cannot be determined by ſo ſhort a deſcription; perhaps the next deſcribed.

Pooni Jamboo, *Marſd. Sumatr.* p. 84.

16. JAMBOO P.

Description.

THIS is ſmaller than the uſual ſize of *Doves*. Bill yellow: fore part of the head of a deep pink ‡: back, wings, and tail, green: breaſt and crop white; but the front of the latter has a light ſhade of pink; the white of the breaſt is continued in a narrow ſtreak, having green on one ſide and pink on the other, half round the eye, which is large and yellow.

* *Voy.* p. 247. † p. 329.

‡ This is likened to the colour of the *bloſſom* of the *Jamboo*, the fruit of which is like a Pear in ſhape: there are two kinds of it ‖, both of which are ſaid to be delicious eating.

‖ *Eugenia malaccenſis*, & *Jambos*. Lin.

PLACE. Inhabits the iſland of *Java*: feeds, when at large, on the berries of the *Rum-pooni*; but will alſo live on boiled *Rice* and *Padda*.

17. RED-CROWNED P. Le Pigeon violet à tête rouge d'Antigue, *Son. Voy.* p. 112. t. 67.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Jacobin* Pigeon. The bill is grey; from the baſe of the upper mandible is a fleſhy membrane of a bright red colour, which wholly encircles the eyes: the irides have two circles, a large one of red, and a leſſer one of grey colour: the top of the head is covered with ſlender feathers of a fine red colour, forming a kind of hood: the neck, upper parts of the back, and breaſt, blueiſh grey, paleſt on the breaſt: the reſt of the body, and tail, of a velvety black, changing into both violet and blue in different reflections of light: the legs grey.

PLACE. This was found at *Antigue*, in the Iſle of *Panay*, by Mr. *Sonnerat*.

18. PURPLE P. Purple Pigeon, *Brown. Ill.* p. 42. pl. 18.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Engliſh Wood Pigeon*. Front pale green: head and neck fine light purple: breaſt orange: back, ſcapulars, and belly, light green: vent ſcarlet: quills duſky.

PLACE. Inhabits the iſland of *Java*, where it is called *Jooan*, from *Joo*, which ſignifies green in the *Javan* and *Malayan* languages *.

* Mr. *Loten* mentions, that he has known more than eighteen or twenty ſpecies of *Wood Pigeons* on the iſlands of *Java*, *Celebes*, and *Ceylon*; ſome as big as a *ſmall Hen*, of a beautiful white, with black wings and tail; ſome blueiſh green; ſome entirely of a dark beautiful red, between ſcarlet and carmine; and ſome alſo like our *European Turtles*.

LENGTH

19. PURPLE-BREASTED P.

LENGTH fourteen inches. Bill black: ſides of the head beneath the eyes duſky: the forehead, throat, and fore part of the neck, of a pale rufous, or rather vinaceous colour: the crown, and hind part of the neck, duſky brown, with a greeniſh tinge on the firſt: ſides of the neck red brown, changing into a gloſſy purple or lake-colour as it advances downwards, uniting on both ſides to form a bar of the ſame colour on the breaſt: the wing coverts are of the ſame beautiful purple red as the bar on the breaſt: the quills are duſky: above the purple bar on the breaſt is a tranſverſe band of white: the belly duſky: the legs are red, an inch and a half in length: claws black. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the iſland of *Eimeo*. PLACE.

20. PARROT P. THE MALE.

Columba vernans, *Lin. Mantiſſ.* 1771. p. 526.
Le Pigeon verd des Philippines, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 143. N° 38. pl. 11. f. 2.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 528.—*Pl. enl.* 138.
Parrot Dove, *Raii Syn.* p. 196. N° 15. pl. 2. N° 15.
Le Pigeon verd mâle des Iſles de Luçon & d'Antigue, *Son. Voy.* p. 110. t. 64.

SOMEWHAT bigger than the *Turtle*: length nine inches and a half. The bill is three quarters of an inch, and blackiſh, with a yellowiſh tip: the head and throat are dull olive green: irides compoſed of two circles; the outer red, the inner blue: neck pale cheſnut, inclining to vinaceous: back, rump, ſides, and upper tail coverts, olive green: wing coverts the ſame; but the greater ones are tipped with brimſtone, making a ſpot on the wing: the breaſt is orange: belly and thighs pale olive DESCRIPTION.

olive green, inclining to yellow, growing paler towards the vent, where it is yellow: the under tail coverts are rufous, and as long as the tail itſelf: the quills are blackiſh above, and aſh-coloured beneath, edged with brimſtone: the tail feathers are aſh-coloured above and blackiſh beneath: the legs are red: the claws black.

This I ſhould take to be the bird above referred to in *Sonnerat*; but the pale grey aſh-colour * on the crown, mentioned by this author, was not in *Briſſon*'s bird. *Sonnerat* ſays the bill of his bird was very ſhort, and of a grey colour; and likens the yellow colour on the breaſt to *orpiment*, which *Briſſon* calls *orange*: in other particulars both ſeem to anſwer.

20. FEMALE.

Le Pigeon verd *femelle* de L'Iſle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 111. t. 69.

DESCRIPTION.

IN this the head, neck, and upper parts of the body, are of a greyiſh green: the breaſt and belly yellowiſh green: quills black, edged with yellow, but the leſſer ones have a reddiſh gloſs: the tail black: the bill is longer in this than in the other, and is, as well as the legs, aſh-coloured: and the irides of a light apple green.

PLACE.

This is the *female* of the laſt. Both of them inhabit the iſlands of *Manilla* and *Panay*.

* Perhaps *Briſſon* might mean this very bird, when he ſays that he ſaw one ſent from beyond the *Ganges*, which differed only in having the head of a fine greyiſh white.—*Orn.* vol. i. p. 145.

Le

Le Pigeon verd d'Amboine, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 145. N° 39. pl. 10. f. 2.—*Buf. oif.* ii. p. 528.—*Pl. enl.* 163.

21. AROMATIC P.

SIZE of a *Turtle:* length ten inches and a half. Bill greeniſh: the upper part of the head is light grey before, deeper behind: the ſides, throat, neck, breaſt, belly, rump, upper tail coverts, and tail, are olive green, inclining to yellow on the neck and breaſt: the under part of the tail is black at the baſe, and dirty white at the end; the under tail coverts dirty yellowiſh white: back, and wing coverts, fine cheſnut; the tips of ſome of them yellowiſh, forming a band on the wing; and below theſe black, edged with yellow: bend of the wing blackiſh: quills black, edged with yellow, narroweſt on the prime ones: legs and claws grey *.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Amboina.*

PLACE.

Le Pigeon verd de l'Iſle de St. Thomas, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 147. N° 40.—*Buf. oif.* ii. p. 528.

A Wild Pigeon from St. Thomas his iſland, *Will. orn.* p. 183.—*Raii Syn.* p. 62. N° 7.

22. ST. THOMAS'S P.

"THIS," ſays *Willughby*, "is of the bigneſs and figure "of our country Pigeon, but its upper bill hooked, the "foremoſt half being of a blue colour, mixed with a little white "and yellow, the hindmoſt of a ſanguine: the eyes are black, "with a circle of blue: the whole body is covered with green "feathers, like a *Parrot:* the prime feathers of the wings are "duſkiſh, as is alſo the end of the tail: under the vent it hath

DESCRIPTION.

* Red in *Pl. enl.*

" yellow feathers: the legs and feet are of an elegant ſaffron-
" colour: but the claws duſky."

PLACE. Inhabits the iſland of *St. Thomas*.

23.
HOOK-BILLED P.
PL. LIX.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſeven inches and a half. The bill is ſharply carinated on the top, and much incurvated at the end; the baſe of it red, and the reſt yellow: the general colour of the bird green; yellowiſh beneath: on the wings are two yellow bars; ſome of the wing coverts and ſecondaries in this direction having yellow ends: the back and ſhoulders fine reddiſh cheſnut: the outer part of the thighs aſh-colour: the under tail coverts ferruginous; but the vent itſelf is white: the tail is rounded; the two middle feathers green; the others dark aſh-colour, with a bar of black about three quarters of an inch from the end.

FEMALE. Another along with this, ſuppoſed to be the *female*, differed in having the back and ſhoulders green; and the under tail coverts white, as well as the vent.

PLACE. Theſe birds were met with in the iſland of *Tanna*, in the *South Seas*.

One ſimilar to the above is among the drawings of Sir *J. Banks*; it was near eleven inches long: the bill not ſo hooked: the leſſer wing coverts ſpotted with white: the ends of the ſecondary quills yellow on the outer web: the end of the tail very pale: legs red.

LENGTH

Hook-billed Pigeon.

24. FERRUGINOUS-VENTED P.

LENGTH thirteen inches and a half. The bill black; noſtrils gibbous: the head and neck of a very light aſh-colour: chin nearly white: the upper parts of the body brown, with a gloſs of green: the breaſt reddiſh buff, with a vinaceous tinge: the belly aſh-colour, verging to brown down the middle: vent, and under tail coverts, deep ferruginous: the quills dark brown, with greeniſh brown edges: the tail is five inches in length, and black, with a greeniſh gloſs: the legs are red; in ſome ſpecimens brown or duſky. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *Friendly Iſles* in the *South Seas*. PLACE.

25. MEXICAN P.

Le Pigeon du Mexique, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 99. N° 10.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 525.
Cehoilotl, *Raii Syn.* p. 63. N° 14.

ALL that we find related of this bird is, that the eyes are ſurrounded with crimſon: the irides black: the whole plumage is brown, except the breaſt and tips of the wings, which are white: the legs red. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Mexico*. PLACE.

26. BLACK-SPOTTED P.

Le Pigeon ſauvage du Mexique, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 100. N° 11.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 525.
Hoilotl, *Raii Syn.* p. 63. N° 12.

SIZE of the firſt ſpecies. The bill black: the head, neck, and upper parts, brown ſpotted with black: breaſt, belly, and thighs, pale fulvous: under tail coverts, and under the wings, cinereous: quills and tail brown: legs red. DESCRIPTION.

PLACE. This is found at *Mexico*, inhabiting the woods in the colder parts thereof.

27. WHITE-SHOULDERED P.

Le Pigeon de Montagne du Mexique, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 130. N° 28.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 525.
Hoilotl, *Raii Syn.* p. 63. N° 13.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Roman Pigeon.* The bill and legs ſcarlet, and the plumage of a purpliſh rufous colour, except the leſſer wing coverts, which are white.

Others are of a pale fulvous, with the leſſer wing coverts white, as in the others: the bill and legs reddiſh.

PLACE. Inhabits *Mexico.*

28. BLUE P.

Le Pigeon bleu du Mexique, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 139. N° 35.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 525.
Tlacahoilotl, *Raii Syn.* p. 63. N° 15.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Domeſtic Pigeon.* The bill, irides, and legs, red: the head, neck, upper parts, and thighs, are blue: on the head and neck there is alſo a mixture of red, eſpecially on the fore part: the breaſt, belly, ſides, wing coverts, and under the tail, red: quills and tail blue.

PLACE. Inhabits *Mexico.*

Theſe four *Buffon* believes to have much affinity to the *European common Pigeon.*

Colomba

29.
+ RING P.

Columba palumbus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 282. 19.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 208.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 178.—*Muller*, N° 228.—*Brun.* N° 204.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 173.—*Kram. el.* p. 359. 2.—*Friſch.* t. 138.

Le Pigeon ramier, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 89. 6.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 531. pl. 24.—*Pl. enl.* 316.

Ring Dove, *Raii Syn.* p. 62. A. 9.—*Will. orn.* p. 185. pl. 35.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 102.—*Arct. Zool.*

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a large ſpecies: length ſeventeen inches and a half. The bill is fourteen lines, and of a yellowiſh colour; the noſtrils covered with a mealy red fleſhy membrane: the irides pale yellow: the head, back, and wing coverts, blueiſh aſh-colour, deepeſt on the head: the upper part of the back inclines to brown; and the lower part of it, rump, and fore part of the neck, pale aſh-colour; the reſt of the neck, and the breaſt, vinaceous, mixed with aſh-colour: the belly, thighs, and vent, dirty white: the hind part and ſides of the neck are green gold, in ſome lights changing to blue, with a copper gloſs; and on each ſide of the neck is a white creſcent: the greater quills are duſky; all of them, except the outermoſt, have the exterior edges whitiſh; the ſecondaries are greyiſh brown: at the baſe of the baſtard wing is a daſh of white: the tail is aſh-coloured above, with the end blackiſh; but beneath the baſe and ends are black; the middle hoary: the legs are covered with feathers almoſt to the toes, of a red colour: and the claws black.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This bird is found throughout *Europe*; the major part of them, in reſpect to this kingdom, are emigrants, departing elſe-

where at the latter end of the year, and returning early in ſpring *. They inhabit the woods altogether, and build on the tops of trees, making a large, looſe, and flat neſt with dry ſticks. Are ſaid to have two broods in a year; the firſt in *April*, the ſecond about *Midſummer*. *Buffon* is clear of the firſt, as he has more than once had a neſt brought him the beginning of *April*, containing two and ſometimes three young ones; and the quantity encreaſing in all parts about the month of *Auguſt*, may give us reaſon to think that they breed more than once in *England*. Indeed it is generally ſuppoſed that they have but one brood in a year, except the young be taken from the firſt neſt; but I could never find any one who could aſcertain this point. The eggs are like thoſe of other Pigeons, but larger, and they ſit fourteen days on them before the young are hatched.

This ſpecies is called in ſome parts of *England* by the names of *Queeſt* and *Cuſhat*.

30. NUTMEG P.

Columba ænea, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 283. N° 22.
Le Pigeon ramier des Moluques, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 148. N° 41. pl. 13. f. 2.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 538.—*Pl. enl.* 164.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Ring Pigeon*: length ſeventeen inches. The bill almoſt greeniſh: the head, neck, and under parts of the body, dirty white, with a tinge of vinaceous: the back, rump, upper tail coverts, and tail, green, gloſſed with gold and copper: the ſides, and under the wings, dirty white: under tail coverts purpliſh cheſnut: quills aſh-coloured, with the tips of the prime,

* I have had this bird more than once ſent to me beyond the middle of *December*.

and

and the outer edges and tips of the ſecondaries, of the ſame colour with the back: the tail is even at the end: the legs covered half way down with feathers; the colour of them, and the claws, greeniſh.

This inhabits the *Molucca* iſlands, where it feeds on *Nutmegs*. PLACE.

Le Pigeon cuivre Mangeur de Muſcade, *Son. Voy.* p. 168. pl. 102. *Lev. Muſ.* 30. VAR. A.

THIS ſeems to be very like the laſt-deſcribed, and perhaps is a ſlight variety of ſex, &c.: it is of the ſame ſize. The head blue grey: the bill grey: irides and legs pale carmine: upper parts of the body green, gloſſed with gold and copper: the neck, breaſt, and belly, reddiſh grey: under tail coverts yellowiſh white: quills and tail black. DESCRIPTION.

One ſimilar to this is in the collection of Sir *Joſeph Banks*, which came from *New Zealand*.

Among the drawings of the ſame gentleman, I obſerve one nearly ſimilar, but only thirteen inches in length. Bill an inch long; the noſtrils riſing into a knob: head and neck aſh-colour: irides orange: round the bill, and chin, grey: the upper parts of the body green, inclining to red on the rump: beneath reddiſh brown: wings blue: quills edged with deep blue: tail duſky: legs red.

This was met with at *Amſterdam Iſle*, and is there called *Orooba ya*. PLACE.

31. WHITE NUTMEG P.

Le Pigeon blanc Mangeur de Muſcade de la Nouvelle Guinée, *Son. Voy.* p. 169. t. 103.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is of a middling ſize. The bill light grey: irides yellowiſh: the plumage wholly white, except the quills, and one-third of the tail next the end, which are black: the legs are light grey.

PLACE.

This inhabits *New Guinea*, and, with the laſt, feeds on *Nutmegs*; and ſerves to propagate this uſeful ſpice in the ſame manner as that bird.

This ſpecies, we are informed by the author, lives on *Nutmegs*; and it is moſt likely the outer ſkin alone ſerves them for nouriſhment: as to the nut itſelf, it is voided whole, and ſo little altered, that after having paſſed the organs of digeſtion, it is not rendered the leſs fit for vegetation: from hence it comes that theſe birds, flying from one iſland to another, ſow and ſpread the *Nutmeg* in all of them which they frequent *.

* A *Pigeon* was found with two *Nutmegs* in its mouth and craw, ſtill ſurrounded with their ſcarlet covering or *Mace*, at the *Iſle of Rotterdam*. *Forſt. Voy.* ii. p. 332. *Ditto Reply*, p. 35.

By this means likewiſe is the *Cinnamon-tree* propagated at *Ceylon*, by certain wild Doves, called from thence *Cinnamon-eaters*; and occaſion the riſe of ſo many young trees along the road that they look like a foreſt. *Forr. Voy.* p. 345. (no deſcription of the bird). Pigeons ſaid alſo to be the propagators of the *Loranthus Stelis*, *Lin.*—"feeding on the berries, and voiding the ſtones on "the trunks of trees, where it grows." See *Parkinſ. Voy.* p. 38.

Columba

Columba Guinea, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 282. N° 16.
Le Pigeon de Guinée, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 132. N° 30.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 538.
La Tourterelle du Cap de Bonne Eſperance, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 179.
Triangular-ſpotted Pigeon, *Edw.* ii. pl. 75.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

32. TRIANGULAR-SPOTTED P.

THIS equals the *Wood Pigeon* in ſize. The bill is blackiſh: the eyes ſurrounded by a red ſkin; the irides bright yellow: the head, neck, and under parts of the body, pale aſh-colour: belly and vent white: the feathers on the neck are pointed; of an aſh-colour, with vinaceous margins: the upper part of the back purpliſh brown, gloſſed with violet: wing coverts, and leſſer quills, the ſame, but each feather tipped with a triangular white ſpot, the point upwards; the greater quills black, with grey edges: lower part of the back and rump white: the tail dull aſh-colour, tipped with black: legs pale red: claws brown. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Guinea*, in the ſouthern parts; the rocky parts of *Africa*; common about the *Cape of Good Hope*. PLACE.

Le Pigeon à queue annelée de la Jamaique, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 138. N° 34.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 539.
Columba caudâ faſciâ notatâ, *Raii Syn.* p. 63. N° 17.—p. 183. N° 22.
Ring-tailed Pigeon, *Sloan. Jam.* p. 302.—*Brown. Jam.* p. 468.

33. RING-TAILED P.

SIZE of the *Ring Pigeon:* length fifteen inches. The membrane which covers the noſtrils gibbous: irides crimſon: the head, fore part of the neck, and breaſt, purpliſh: the hind part of the neck greeniſh purple, with a ſilky gloſs: back, rump, and upper tail coverts, pale blue: the wings are browniſh: the DESCRIPTION.

the belly whitiſh: the tail, like the back, croſſed with a band of black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Jamaica*, where it is frequently called *Mountain Pigeon*. Sometimes found in the *ſavanna* woods in *January*.

34. NEW-ZEALAND P.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH eighteen inches. Bill an inch long, and red: irides, and round the eyes, red: the upper parts of the body are of a ruby red, gloſſed with green on the fore part of the neck: quills duſky: rump blue: tail black: under parts from the breaſt white, inclining to blue towards the vent: legs red.

PLACE. Inhabits *Duſky Bay, New Zealand*; called *Hagarrèroo*.

35. MADAGASCAR P.

Columba Madagaſcarienſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 283. N° 21.
Le Pigeon ramier bleu de Madagaſcar, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 140. N° 36. pl. 14. f. 1.—*Pl. enl.* 11.
Le Founingo, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 539.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is about the ſize of the *common Pigeon*, and is ten inches and a half in length. The bill red: the eyes placed in a bare red ſkin: the plumage is wholly of a blue black, and very gloſſy; the feathers on the neck narrower than the others, and have a mixture of aſh-colour: the tail violet purple: legs red: claws black.

PLACE. This ſpecies inhabits *Madagaſcar*, where it is called *Founingo-mena-rabou*.

Columba auſtralis, *Lin. Manti∫∫.* 1771. p. 526.
Le Pigeon ramier verd de Madagaſcar, *Bri∫. orn.* i. p. 142. N° 37. pl. 14. f. 2.—*Buf. oi∫.* ii. p. 540.—*Pl. enl.* 111. 35. VAR. A.

SIZE of the laſt: length near twelve inches. The bill aſh-colour, with a reddiſh cere: the head, neck, breaſt, belly, and ſides, are olive green: the back, rump, upper wing, and tail coverts, the ſame, but deeper: near the bend of the wing is a ſmall reddiſh ſpot: the quills blackiſh above, and aſh-coloured beneath; the outer edges brimſtone-colour: the greater wing coverts are tipped with the ſame: the lower part of the belly, and thighs, of the ſame green as the body, mixed with yellow and blackiſh: the under tail coverts mixed rufous and whitiſh: the tail aſh-coloured; the two middle feathers are of a deeper colour at the baſe: the legs are red; the claws aſh-coloured. DESCRIPTION.

This, likewiſe, is a native of *Madagaſcar*, and is called there by the name of *Founingo-maitſou*; is probably a mere variety of the laſt, or different in ſex. PLACE.

Le Pigeon Hollandais, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 175. pl. 101. 36. HACKLED P.

THIS is much bigger than our Ring Pigeon. The bill and irides crimſon: the feathers of the head, neck, and breaſt, are long, narrow, and pointed, and of a ſingular conſtruction, appearing as a poliſhed ſurface, in the ſame manner as the appendices of the wing feathers of the *Bohemian Chatterer*, DESCRIPTION.

or *Wild Indian Cock:* round the eye is a naked deep red ſkin: the back, wings, and belly, are of a deep blue: rump and tail of a deep crimſon: legs black.

PLACE. Found in the *Iſle of France*, where *tradition* informs us that the fleſh is poiſonous.

37. SPOTTED-GREEN P.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH twelve inches. Bill black, tipped with pale yellow: general colour of the plumage dark green, and gloſſy: the head and neck are darker than the reſt, and of one plain colour: the feathers of the neck long and narrow, like the hackles of a Cock; every feather of the wings and ſcapulars tipped with a ſpot of very pale cinereous white, with a point running upwards, ſomewhat triangular: quills and tail black; the feathers of the firſt tipped with cinereous white, thoſe of the laſt with ferruginous white, and even at the end: belly, thighs, and vent, duſky black: the legs are brown, and the ſhins covered half way with downy feathers: claws black.

In the collection of *Major Davies*. I likewiſe met with a ſpecimen in that of Sir *Joſeph Banks*. Native place uncertain.

38. NICOBAR P.

Columba Nicobarica, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 283. N° 27.

Le Pigeon de Nincobar, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 153. N° 44.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 541.—*Pl. enl.* 491.

Pigeon from the Nincobar, *Albin.* iii. pl. 47, 48. (male and female.)—*Edw. Glean.* pl. 339.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the common Pigeon. The bill is duſky: irides hazel: the head, neck, breaſt, belly, thighs, and under tail coverts,

coverts, dark blueiſh purple: the feathers on the neck are long and pointed, reflecting gloſſes of blue, red, gold, and copper: the back, and upper part of the wings, green, changing to copper and gold; ſome of the outer quills, and the coverts above them, fine blue: the tail, and upper coverts, white: legs reddiſh.

This is the deſcription of *Edwards*, who drew it from the living bird.

The *female* differs only in the colours being leſs gloſſy, and the pointed feathers of the neck being ſhorter. FEMALE.

Inhabits the *Iſle of Nicobar*. PLACE.

39. SCALLOP-NECKED P.

Le Ramiret, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 541.
Le Pigeon ramier de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 213.
Lev. Muſ.

BIGGER than the *Turtle*. Bill red, covered with a white cere: the head is ferruginous: neck and breaſt variegated with rufous, white, and purpliſh blue; each feather being rufous, then white, with blue margins, appearing undulated, and giving a beautiful appearance: the back and wings are ferruginous; quills darker than the reſt: tail duſky black, and rounded in ſhape: legs red. DESCRIPTION.

The *female* is marked in the ſame manner as the *male*, but is much duller in colour. FEMALE.

Inhabits *Cayenne*. PLACE.

40. + COMMON TURTLE.

Columba Turtur, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 284. N° 32.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 181.—*Kram. el.* p. 359. 3.—*Friſch.* t. 140.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 173.

La Tourterelle, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 92. N° 7.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 545. pl. 25.—*Pl. enl.* 394.

Turtle Dove, *Raii Syn.* p. 61. A. 2.—*Will. orn.* p. 183. pl. 35.—*Albin.* ii. pl. 47.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 103. pl. 45.—*Arct. Zool.* *Br. Muſ.* *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this bird is above twelve inches. The bill is brown: the irides yellow: the eyes ſurrounded with crimſon: the top of the head cinereous olive: the forehead and chin nearly white: on each ſide of the neck is a patch of black feathers with white tips: the back is aſh-coloured, margined with reddiſh brown: ſcapulars and wing coverts reddiſh brown; each feather black in the middle: quills brown, with pale edges and tips: the fore part of the neck and breaſt vinaceous, but pale: the lower part of the breaſt and ſides duſky grey: the belly, thighs, and vent, white: the two middle feathers of the tail are brown; the others darker, tipped with white; and the outer one white on the outer edge: the legs reddiſh.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This bird is very common in theſe kingdoms, and I believe is wholly migratory, none having been obſerved after the time of departing in autumn. It arrives later, and departs ſooner, than any other of the *Pigeon* tribe; and is pretty common in *Kent*, where it is often ſeen in woods during the ſummer, and frequents the *Pea-fields* in flocks of twenty or more, as ſoon as the *Peas* begin to ripen, of which it ſometimes deſtroys too many, and continues thus doing till the departure, which is about the end of *Auguſt* or

or beginning of *September*. They build for the moſt part in the thick woods, on the higheſt trees: lay two eggs, like the other ſpecies, and are ſuppoſed to breed but once in the ſeaſon; which is the more probable, as their ſtay in this country at leaſt is two months ſhorter than the other ſpecies which frequent us.

I obſerve that Mr. *Pennant*, as well as *Scopoli*, are both ſcrupulous of adding the ſynonym of *Linnæus* to this bird; but I make no doubt of either this or the firſt variety being the identical ſpecies meant by him, though he particulariſes his as *Indian*. *Briſſon* mentions a drawing of one ſent from *China*, no ways differing from the bird by him deſcribed, except the whole of the under parts being vinaceous: it is his opinion likewiſe, that the *Ear Dove* of *Sloane* * is the ſame bird: and in the *Indian Zoology* †, the *European Turtle* is mentioned as an inhabitant of *Java*.

40. VAR. A. SPOTTED-NECKED T. DESCRIPTION.

IN the *Leverian Muſeum* is a bird ſhot in *Buckinghamſhire*, which differs from the common one in having almoſt the whole ſide of the neck black, inſtead of a patch only; and inſtead of each feather being tipped with white, there is a round ſpot of white on each very near the end, giving the ſides of the neck a moſt beautiful appearance. I have been likewiſe informed, that many of this ſort have been obſerved in this county.

Among ſome birds which came from the laſt expedition to the *South Seas*, I obſerve one of theſe; but as it was in a parcel wherein were ſome others which belonged to the *Cape of Good Hope*,

* *Hiſt. Jam.* ii p. 304. t. 262. f. 2.—*Raii Syn.* p. 184. 26.

† P. 42.—This too is noticed in *Oſb. Voy.* i. p. 158.

it

it is poſſible that this may have been brought from that place *; however this may be, it ſerves to ſhew that neither this nor the former are confined to the *European* regions.

40. VAR. B. PORTUGAL T.

La Tourterelle de Portugal, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 98. N° 9.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 556. Portugal Dove, *Albin.* ii. pl. 48.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is bigger than our *Turtle*. The bill is black: irides ſaffron-colour: the whole of the bird is of a deep brown: on each ſide the neck, about the middle, are two or three ſhining black feathers tipped with white: the leſſer wing coverts are black, edged with white; the others brown, edged with yellow; the quills blackiſh, with yellow edges: the two middle tail feathers are deep aſh, tipped with white; the others white on the outer edges and tips, and aſh-coloured within: the legs are red: the claws black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Portugal*.

40. VAR. C. LUZONIAN T.

La Tourterelle griſe de l'Iſle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 52. t. 22.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Turtle*. Bill and irides the colour of carmine: head and neck light grey aſh-colour: on each ſide of the neck ſix or ſeven of the feathers are tipped with black: the breaſt and belly vinaceous grey: quills black; the ſecondaries are the ſame, but the ends have a browniſh yellow tinge: the two middle feathers of the tail black; the others white: the legs reddiſh.

PLACE. Inhabits *Manilla*.

* And this I am the rather confirmed in, from obſerving it in two ſeparate collections of *Chineſe* drawings, in which it was well expreſſed. The name given to it in *China* is *Pancou*.

La

La Tourterelle brune de la Chine, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 177.

40. VAR. D. CHINESE T.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Common Turtle*. Bill and irides red: head, neck, breaſt, and back, dirty browniſh grey, paleſt on the breaſt: on each ſide of the neck are ſome black feathers, with pale cinereous grey ends: wings brown, croſſed with a band of yellow: quills brown: rump and tail deep cinereous grey: belly and thighs vinous grey: under tail coverts pale cinereous grey: legs red.

PLACE.

Inhabits *China*.

41. SURINAM T.

La Tourterelle, *Deſcr. de Surin.* vol. ii. p. 165.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is ten inches in length, and eighteen in breadth. The bill is fine and long; of a deep blue without, and red within: the head and back are aſh-colour: throat mixed green and black: the exterior wing feathers brown; and thoſe of the middle aſh-colour: the breaſt and belly are whitiſh: the legs red.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This is *Fermin*'s deſcription; who ſpeaks of it as a bird common at *Surinam*, and ſays that it lays twice in a year, making its neſt in the woods, diſtant from habitations, on the higheſt trees: in this imitating our ſpecies, to which it bears ſome reſemblance, though ſmaller by two inches. The fleſh, he obſerves, is juicy, and delicious.

42. COLLARED T.

Columba riſoria, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 285. N° 33.—*Scop. ann.* i. p. 125. N° 182. — *Friſch.* t. 141.

La Toutereſle à Collier, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 95. N° 8. — *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 550. pl. 26.—*Pl. enl.* 244.

Turtur indicus Aldrov. *Raii Syn.* p. 61. N° 3.

Indian Turtle, *Will. orn.* p. 184.—*Albin.* iii. pl. 45.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a trifle bigger than the laſt. The bill is blackiſh: irides fine red: the upper parts of the head and neck, the back, and wing coverts, are of a rufous or reddiſh white, nearly *cream-colour*: the fore part of the neck and breaſt white, with a vinaceous tinge: the reſt of the under parts white: the rump is greyiſh brown: the quills the ſame, with whitiſh edges: tail cinereous; the two middle feathers plain; the others tipped with white; and the outer one white on the outer edge: the hind part of the neck marked with a collar of black feathers: the legs are red: the claws brown.

FEMALE. The *female* differs from the *male* in having the colours leſs vivid, and inclines to grey.

PLACE. This inhabits *India*; but is a bird common to *France*, and other parts of the *European* continent *: but I do not hear of it at large in *England*.

* Some think as far as *Sweden*; but I think *Linnæus*'s words do not juſtify this. He ſays, "Habitat in India, nobis communis Turtur;" by which I ſhould think he only means, that it is every where kept in cages, as with us in *England*. It is not mentioned in his *Fauna Suecica*.

La

La Tourterelle griſe de la Chine, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 176. pl. 102.

42.
VAR. A.
CHINESE
GREY T.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is the ſize of the laſt. Bill black: irides red: top of the head grey; back part of it deep vinaceous grey: round the eyes the feathers are white: fore part of the neck, breaſt, and belly, very pale reddiſh vinaceous grey; the feathers on the hind part of the neck are in ſhape of an heart reverſed, the colour of them black, forming a broad creſcent, and have on each ſide a round ſpot of white: the wings, back, and rump, are dirty brown: the quills black: the two middle tail feathers are brown; the others are black half-way, and white from thence to the end: the under tail coverts are very pale reddiſh grey: the legs are yellow.

PLACE.

Inhabits *China*.

I have likewiſe ſeen it in ſome drawings, which ſpecified that it was a native of *Madras*.

La Tourterelle mulet, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 97. A.

42.
VAR. B.
HYBRIDAL T.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a mixed breed, between the *Common* and *Collared Turtles*. The head, neck, and breaſt, are vinaceous: back dull reddiſh aſh-colour: belly, beneath the wings, and tip of the tail, as in the laſt-mentioned bird: the quills are brown: the legs blood red.

43. STRIATED T.

Columba ſinica, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 284. N° 28.
La Tourterelle rayée de la Chine, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 107. N° 16. — *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 556.
Dove from China, *Albin.* iii. pl. 46.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Collared Turtle*. The bill is blueiſh aſh-colour: irides white: the top of the head aſh-colour: cheeks and ſides of the neck yellow; the tips of the feathers on the laſt red, which colour is ſeparated from the upper part of the neck by a longitudinal band of blue: the hind part of the head, the upper part of the neck, the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, are brown, tranſverſely marked with narrow black arcuated bands: the breaſt, belly, ſides, and thighs, are roſe-colour: the leſſer wing coverts are pale brown, varied with a black and white tranſverſe mark near the tip of each feather: the other coverts are black, with white tips: quills black, with white edges: the tail of a paliſh brown: the legs red; and the claws white.

PLACE. This bird inhabits *China*.

44. BARRED T.

Columba ſtriata, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 282. N° 18.
La Tourterelle rayée des Indes, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 109. N° 17. — *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 557.
Tranſverſe-ſtriped or barred Dove, *Edw.* pl. 16.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a trifle leſs than our *Turtle*: the length is nine inches and a half. The bill three quarters of an inch long, and of a pale horn-colour: the noſtrils pale blue: irides blue grey: the eyes placed in a bare white ſkin, which paſſes to the noſtrils: the forehead, cheeks, and throat, are pale blue: the top

of the head and hind head incline to rufous: the upper part of the neck, the back, and wing coverts, are browniſh aſh-colour, marked with tranſverſe arcuated black bands: the rump the ſame, but not banded: the ſides of the neck and the body verge to blue, croſſed with blue black tranſverſe ſlender lines: fore part of the neck, breaſt, belly, and thighs, tinged with roſe-colour: the under tail coverts white: legs pale red: claws brown.

Inhabits the *Eaſt Indies* and *China*. Called by the *Chineſe*, *Fowat*. PLACE.

45. BLUE-HEADED T.

Columba cyanocephala, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 282. N° 20.
La Tourterelle de la Jamaique, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 135. N° 32. pl. 13. f. 1.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 558.—*Pl. enl.* 174.
Turtle Dove from Jamaica, *Albin.* ii. pl. 49.

SIZE of the *Common Pigeon:* length eleven inches. The bill is near an inch in length, red at the baſe, and aſh-coloured at the point: the crown of the head and the throat are blue; this colour deſcends a little way down the middle of the fore part of the neck; beneath which the feathers are black, and on ſome of them is a tranſverſe ſtripe of white: from the lower jaw to the hind part of the head is a ſtripe of white, paſſing under the eye: the hind part of the neck, back, rump, wing and tail coverts, vinaceous brown: the fore part of the neck (except juſt down the middle, as above-mentioned) and the breaſt, are of a fine vinaceous colour: the belly, ſides, thighs, and under tail coverts, the ſame, but inclining to rufous: the quills are brown, with the outer edges rufous: the tail duſky aſh-colour above, and blackiſh beneath: the legs and claws are red. DESCRIPTION.

PLACE. This bird inhabits *Jamaica*, and the warmer parts of the *American* continent.

46. SURAT T. La Tourterelle de Surate, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 179.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Collared Turtle*. Bill black: irides red: head and fore part of the neck vinous grey: breaſt, belly, and thighs, the ſame, but paler: the feathers on the top of the neck behind are black, tipped by a white band; on the lower part black alſo, but tipped by a rufous band: wing coverts pale aſh grey, each feather ſtreaked with black down the ſhaft, and widens as it approaches the tip: quills black: back, rump, and tail, deep dirty grey: under tail coverts white: legs red.

PLACE. Inhabits *Surat*, in the *Eaſt Indies*.

47. CAMBAYAN T. La Tourterelle griſe de Surate, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 180.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the laſt. Bill black: irides red: head pale vinaceous grey; the feathers on the fore part of the neck are black for two thirds of their length, and of a pale rufous the reſt: the hind part of the neck and back dirty grey: the wing coverts cinereous grey; the quills black: the two middle tail feathers are dirty grey; the others half black half grey: the belly, thighs, and under tail coverts, are white: legs red.

PLACE. Inhabits *Surat*, and other parts of the province of *Cambaya*.

48. MALABAR T. La Tourterelle de la Côte de Malabar, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 180.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Collared Turtle*. Bill and irides red: the head, back, and wings, are of a pale cinereous grey: the neck and

and breaſt light vinaceous grey: the middle wing coverts marked with oval ſpots: the two middle tail feathers grey; the others black for two thirds of their length, and from thence to the end white: the belly is white: the legs red.

Inhabits the coaſt of *Malabar*. PLACE.

Columba viridis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 283. N° 23.
La Tourterelle verte d'Amboine, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 152. N° 43. pl. 15. f. 2. 49. GREEN T.
Le Turvert, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 555. 1re Eſpece.
La Tourterelle à gorge pourprée d'Amboine, *Pl. enl.* 142.

LENGTH ſeven inches and three quarters. The bill is red, and eight lines long: the fore part of the head and the throat are aſh-coloured: the hind part of the head and neck, the back, rump, upper tail and wing coverts, breaſt, belly, ſides, and thighs, green gold, gloſſed with copper: the fore part of the neck a beautiful violet purple: the greater wing coverts above have the outer edges at the tip brimſtone; the under wing coverts aſh-colour: the quills are blackiſh, with the outer edges and tips of the ſame colour as the body: the tail is blue green, gloſſed with copper; the two middle feathers are plain, and verge to blackiſh on the inner webs; the others are all tipped with brimſtone; beneath they all appear blackiſh, with the tips of a dirty white; and the under tail coverts are of a greeniſh white: the legs are red, and half-covered with feathers: the claws grey brown. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the iſland of *Amboina*. PLACE.

Columba

50. BLACK-CAPPED T.

Columba melanocephala, *Zool. Ind.* p. 16. pl. 7.
Turvert, *Buf. oif.* ii. p. 555. 2de Eſp.
Tourterelle de Batavia, *Pl. enl.* 214.
Black-capped Pigeon, *Ind. Zool.* pl. 7.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH nine inches and a half. Bill black, ſhort, and yellow at the tip: the head of a pale blueiſh aſh-colour; the back part of it black: chin and throat of a fine deep yellow: neck, and body in general, of a fine deep green: vent orange yellow: ſome of the feathers on the outſide of the thighs tipped with the ſame; inſide of them white: the tail a little cuneiform in ſhape; ſix of the middle feathers green; the three outer ones on each ſide of a moſt beautiful crimſon: legs red.

Deſcribed from a moſt perfect ſpecimen, in the poſſeſſion of Sir *Joſeph Banks*.

PLACE. The bird figured in the *Indian Zoology* has the lower part of the belly yellow, as well as the vent; and was found dead on the ground in the iſland of *Java*.

51. JAVAN T.

Le Turvert, *Buf. oif.* ii. p. 556. 3me Eſp.
La Tourterelle de Java, *Pl. enl.* 177.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the laſt. Bill pale red, covered with a white cere: head, neck, and breaſt, vinaceous red; forehead and ſides of the head paleſt: back and wings deep green; greater quills brown: belly duſky, growing very pale towards the tail, which is duſky beneath: legs red.

PLACE. Inhabits *Java*.

SIZE

52. BLUE-CROWNED T.

SIZE of the laſt. Bill red: crown of the head blue: the upper parts of the neck and body green: neck and under parts reddiſh: quills and tail blue black: legs red. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *China*. PLACE.

Called by the natives *Yaupuan*. It is ſomewhat ſimilar to the laſt-deſcribed.

Columba Senegalenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 283. N° 26.
La Tourterelle à gorge tachetée du Senegal, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 125. N° 25, pl. 8. f. 3.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 552. 53. SENEGAL T.

THIS equals a *Blackbird* in ſize; and is in length nine inches and three quarters. The bill eight lines long, and blackiſh: the head, neck, and breaſt, are vinaceous: the fore part of the neck ſpotted with black: the upper part of the back brown, with the end of each feather inclining to rufous: the wing coverts neareſt the body the ſame; the others aſh-coloured, as are the lower parts of the back and rump: the belly, ſides, thighs, and under tail coverts, white: quills outwardly aſh-coloured; within and beneath brown: the tail has the ſix middle feathers cinereous brown; and the three others, on each ſide, of a dark aſh-colour from the baſe to the middle; from thence to the ends white; the under part of it half black, half aſh-colour, in the ſix middle feathers, and white in the three outer ones: the legs are red: the claws brown. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Senegal*. PLACE.

54. COLLARED SENEGAL T.

Le Tourterelle à Collier du Senegal, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 124. N° 24. pl. 11. f. 1. — *Buf. oif.* ii. p. 553.—*Pl. enl.* 161.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the laſt. The bill blackiſh: the head, neck, and breaſt, vinaceous, darkeſt on the upper parts: back, rump, and wing coverts, grey brown: belly, ſides, thighs, and under tail coverts, dirty white: quills blackiſh brown, edged with dirty white: tail three inches long; the two middle feathers grey brown; the others black for two thirds, the reſt of the length grey: on the back part of the neck is a black collar, which riſes upwards on the ſides of the neck: the legs are reddiſh: the claws browniſh.

PLACE. This likewiſe inhabits *Senegal*.

55. AFRICAN T.

Columba afra, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 284. N° 31.
La Tourterelle du Senegal, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 122. N° 23. pl. 10. f. 2. — — *Buf. oif.* ii. p. 553.—*Pl. enl.* 160.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is leſs than the laſt: length eight inches. The bill reddiſh: the top of the head is aſh-coloured: the hind part of the neck, back, wing coverts, and rump, grey brown: the throat is whitiſh: the fore part of the neck and breaſt pale vinaceous: belly, ſides, thighs, and under tail coverts, dirty white: the upper tail coverts grey brown, with blackiſh tips: the quills are brown, with the inner webs rufous: on each wing are ſome ſpots of a green gold-colour, gloſſed with violet: the tail is two inches and three quarters long; the two middle feathers blackiſh brown, the reſt grey brown, with blackiſh ends; the outer one has a ſpot of white at the tip; beneath all are black, except the outer

outer one, which has the outer web for two thirds of its length white, and a ſpot at the tip, as appears above: the legs are red: the claws brown.

Inhabits *Senegal*. PLACE.

La Tourterelle griſe enſanglantée, *Son. Voy.* p. 52. t. 21. 56. RED-BREASTED T.

SIZE of the laſt. Bill black: irides ferruginous: top of the head whitiſh grey: hind part of the neck violet, gloſſed with green: fore part of the neck white: on the breaſt is a blood-coloured ſpot, deepeſt on the middle, and paler on the edges: the belly grey, with a reddiſh tinge: acroſs each wing are three tranſverſe grey bands; and between theſe are two bands of black: the quills are black: the tail grey at the baſe, and black at the end: legs reddiſh violet. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Manilla*. PLACE.

La Tourterelle blanche enſanglantée, *Son. Voy.* p. 51. t. 20. 57. SANGUINE T.

SIZE of a *Turtle*. Bill red: irides reddiſh purple: the whole plumage white, except the lower part of the neck and breaſt, which are blood red, in the manner of the laſt, as if a ſword had been ſtuck into that part, and the blood had ſoiled the feathers: legs red. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Manilla*. PLACE.

58. CANADA T.

Columba Canadenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 284. N° 30.
La Tourterelle de Canada, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 118. N° 21.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 552. —*Pl. enl.* 176.
Canada Turtle, *Arct. Zool.*
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a little bigger than the *Common Turtle*: length thirteen inches. Bill one inch, and blackiſh: the upper parts of the head, neck, back, and wings, are grey brown: the lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, aſh-colour: the throat, fore part of the neck, and breaſt, grey brown, tinged with yellowiſh: the ſides greyiſh: belly and thighs dirty white: under tail coverts pure white: the wing coverts are marked with blackiſh brown ſpots: the quills are brown; the greater ones have the outer edges yellowiſh: the tail is five inches and a half long, even at the end; all the feathers of it aſh-coloured, tipped with white, except the two middle ones, which have a large rufous ſpot on the inner web towards the baſe, under which is another of a blackiſh brown: the legs are red: the claws black.

FEMALE. In the *female* the feathers of the head, neck, breaſt, and upper part of the back and wing coverts, are tipped with dirty white, which gives thoſe parts a ſtriated appearance.

PLACE. This inhabits *Canada*.

Columba

59. +GROUND T.

Columba paſſerina, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 285. N° 34. — *Scop. ann.* p. 126. N° 183.
La petite Tourterelle d'Amerique, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 113. N° 19. pl. 9. f. 1.
Le Cocotzin, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 559.
La petite Tourterelle de St. Domingue, *Pl. enl.* 243. f. 1. (the *male.*)
——————— de la Martinique, *Pl. enl.* 243. f. 2. (the *female.*)
Turtur indicus ſeu Cocotzin, &c. *Raii Syn.* p. 61. 62. N° 4. 5. 6.
Indian Turtle, Cocotzin, or Leaſt Barbadoes Turtle, *Will. orn.* p. 184. pl. 36.
Ground Dove, *Cateſb.* i. pl. 26. (female.) — *Sloan. Jam.* ii. p. 305. N° 32. t. 261. f. 1.—*Brown. Jam.* p. 469.—*Art. Zool. Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a ſmall ſpecies, not much exceeding the *Creſted Lark* in ſize: the length is ſix inches and a quarter. The bill is pale red, with a blackiſh tip, and is ſeven lines long: the irides orange: the upper parts of the head and neck are aſh-colour: the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, the ſame, but deeper: the forehead, throat, fore part of the neck, breaſt, ſides, the belly, and under tail coverts, vinaceous, ſpotted with brown on the fore part of the neck and breaſt; the middle of each feather being of this laſt colour: ſome of the wing coverts are of a deep aſh-colour; others vinaceous, marked with gloſſy green ſpots; beneath rufous: the quills are likewiſe rufous, but on the outer edges and tips blackiſh: the two middle tail feathers are deep aſh-colour; the others blackiſh: the legs red: the claws blackiſh.

FEMALE.

The *female* differs from the *male* merely in being every way more dilute in colour.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Theſe inhabit the warmer parts of *America*, and the iſlands contiguous thereto; chiefly between the tropics, though ſome-

times found in *Carolina*. *Willughby* ſays it is very common at *Mexico*, where it inhabits mountainous places, and is thought excellent eating. *Bancroft* * obſerves, that this is the only Dove met with in *Guiana*. It is alſo common in *Jamaica*; where *Sloane* mentions that "they feed on the ground as *Partridges*, and ſpring as they do; riſing and flying for a ſhort flight, and then light again on the ground. They are very often many together; very good meat; very common in all the plains of the iſland; and feed on the grains and ſeeds of vegetables.

They are taken in *clavanies*, or traps, made of reeds, baited with the ſeeds of that *Ricinus* called here *Wild Caſſada*.

59. VAR. A. PASSERINE T.

Columba minuta, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 285. N° 35.
La petite Tourterelle brune d'Amerique, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 117. N° 20. pl. 8. f. 2.
Tlapalcocotli, *Will. orn.* p. 184.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is ſtill leſs than the laſt, being only five inches and a half in length. The upper parts of the body are brown: the under parts more or leſs rufous white: wing coverts rufous brown, with ſeven ſmall ſpots of the colour of poliſhed ſteel; three being on the leſſer, and four on the greater wing coverts: the quills as in the laſt ſpecies: the two middle tail feathers are brown; the others aſh-coloured at the baſe, then black, with brown tips; beſides which the two outer ones have the outer webs towards the tips white: the bill and legs are brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *St. Domingo*; and is probably a variety of the laſt.

* *Hiſt. of Guiana.*

La

La petite Tourterelle de Quéda, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 177.

60. MALACCA T.

THIS is a little bigger than the *Houſe Sparrow*, and longer. The bill is black, tinged with yellow at the tip and baſe: irides yellow: the forehead and throat are light cinereous grey: the hind part of the head the ſame, croſſed with black lines: the back, rump, and leſſer wing coverts, are pale cinereous grey, tipped with a black band: ſides of the neck white, croſſed with numerous lines of black: breaſt and belly pale vinous grey; ſides of the laſt undulated with black lines: quills brown: the middle tail feathers the ſame; the others are brown for two thirds of their length, and from thence to the end white: thighs and under tail coverts are alſo white: legs the colour of yellow orpiment. DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits *Malacca*; and is a beautiful ſpecies, and the fleſh ſaid to be extremely delicate. It has been tranſported into the *Iſle of France*, where it has multiplied exceedingly. PLACE.

** WITH LONG TAILS.

Columba migratoria, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 285. N° 36.—*Friſch.* t. 142.
Le Pigeon ſauvage d'Amerique, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 100. N° 12.
Pigeon de Paſſage, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 527.
Pigeon of Paſſage, *Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 23.
Migratory or Paſſenger Pigeon, *Phil. Tranſ.* vol. lxii. p. 398.
American Migratory Pigeon, *Kalm. Trav.* vol. ii. p. 82. plate oppoſite. — *Arct. Zool.*

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

61. + PASSENGER P.

THIS is about the ſize of the *Common Pigeon:* weight nine ounces: length fourteen inches. Bill eleven lines long, and black: round the eyes crimſon: irides orange: the head, throat, DESCRIPTION.

throat, hind part of the neck, back, rump, and upper tail coverts, cinereous: the wing coverts are the ſame, but marked with ſome black ſpots: ſides of the neck of a gloſſy variable purple colour: the fore part of the neck and breaſt vinaceous: belly, ſides, thighs, and under tail coverts, the ſame, but paler: quills black brown, with whitiſh edges: the tail pretty long; the two middle feathers blackiſh brown; the reſt hoary: the legs are red; and the claws black.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This bird inhabits *North America*, but more eſpecially between 20 and 60 degrees of latitude; paſſing the ſummer in the northern parts, and retiring to the more ſouthern provinces at the approach of winter. Theſe are called at *Mooſe Fort* and *Severn* river, *Wood Pigeons*. They build in trees; lay two eggs, like thoſe of other Pigeons; and are reckoned good eating. One can ſcarce conceive in what prodigious flocks they are ſeen in their paſſage from one part to the other; often in ſtrings of two miles long, and a quarter of a mile in breadth; and during their paſſing over any place, they quite darken the air. Frequently alight on trees, and ſometimes in ſuch immenſe numbers as to break down pretty ſtrong branches. The people at *Philadelphia* ſhoot them from the tops of their houſes; and in *New England* they are knocked down from their roofts in great numbers, of evenings; which it is not difficult to do, as they are either very tame at the time, or much fatigued *; and the common people, during flight-time, chiefly ſubſiſt on them.

The

* They have alſo another way of catching them in *Louiſiana*. A party of five or ſix go in the evening into the woods; and, taking with them ſeveral diſhes or other flat veſſels, they ſet *brimſtone* on fire in theſe, under ſuch trees as the birds are fondeſt of rooſting on the ſmoke of which ſo ſtupefies them, as to oblige

The chief food of this ſpecies is *acorns*, and *maſt* of all kinds; but they will alſo deſtroy *corn* and *rice*, if they come in the way of them.

62. CAROLINA P.

Columba Carolinenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 286. N° 37.
La Tourterelle de la Caroline, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 110. N° 18. pl. 8. f. 1.—*Pl. enl.* 175. (the female?)
La Tourte, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 557.
Turtle of Carolina, *Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 24.
Carolina Pigeon, *Arct. Zool.*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a trifle bigger than our *Common Turtle*: in length ten inches and a half. The bill is eight lines long, and of a blackiſh colour: the eyes are ſurrounded with a bare blue ſkin: the irides are black: the forehead, fore part of the neck, and breaſt, incline to reddiſh, with a green gold and violet gloſs on the laſt: the hind part of the head and neck are of a browniſh aſh-colour: the back, rump, and upper tail and wing coverts neareſt the body, the ſame, but irregularly mixed with rufous; the reſt of the wing coverts aſh-brown: belly, ſides, thighs, and under tail coverts, inclining to rufous: on each wing, near the tip of the greater coverts, are a few black ſpots: quills blackiſh aſh-colour, with whitiſh edges: tail feathers unequal; the two middle ones are four inches and a half in length; the outer ones very ſhort; the two middle ones are wholly of aſh-coloured brown; the next two on each ſide are aſh-coloured, marked with black in the middle; and the others are of a light aſh-colour,

oblige them to fall to the ground; when no more remains than to fill the ſacks they have brought with them for that purpoſe. In this they are often accompanied by the ladies, who eſteem it an agreeable evening's amuſement. — *Hiſt. des oiſ.*

whitiſh

whitiſh at the end, with a black ſpot between the two colours; beneath, the two middle feathers are the ſame as above; the two next, on each ſide, have the baſe half black, the end half aſh-coloured; and the reſt the ſame, but the end half white: the legs are red: the claws black.

FEMALE. The *female* differs from the *male* in wanting the gloſſy violet-colour on the breaſt.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina*, *Braſil*, *St. Domingo*, and other places. In the firſt they are found throughout the whole year; and in conſequence breed there.

63. MARGINATED T.

Columba marginata, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 286. N° 40.
La Tourterelle d'Amerique, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 101. N° 13.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 552.
Long-tailed Dove, *Edw.* pl. 15.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is the ſize of the *Common Turtle:* the length is eleven inches. The bill is horn-colour, darkeſt at the tip, and eight lines in length: irides of a dull rufous: from the corners of the mouth to the eyes is a white ſtreak: the fore part of the head, and throat, are rufous brown; the hind head blueiſh aſh-colour; between theſe two colours, under the ears, is a black ſpot as big as a *Tare:* the hind part of the neck, the back, ſcapulars, and wing coverts, are of a dull brown; but the ſcapulars, and greater coverts neareſt the body, are marked with oval black ſpots of different ſizes: the lower part of the back, the rump, and upper tail coverts, incline to aſh-colour: the fore part of the neck and breaſt are of a roſe-colour, growing paler by degrees as it approaches the ſides: the belly, thighs, and under tail coverts, are brown, mixed with aſh-colour: quills deep brown, with the outer edges rufous: tail feathers of unequal

equal lengths; the two middle are blackiſh; the others are aſh-colour, with white tips *; between which two colours is a band of black: the legs are red :the claws black.

This ſpecies inhabits *America*. That from which *Edwards* took his deſcription came from the *Weſt Indies*. PLACE.

Columba Amboinenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 286. N° 38.
La Tourterelle d'Amboine, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 127. N° 26. pl. 9. f. 3.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 557. 64. AMBOINA T.

THIS equals the *Common Turtle* in ſize: the length fourteen inches, of which the tail alone is eight inches. The bill is ten lines long, and red: the head, neck, breaſt, belly, ſides, thighs, and under tail coverts, rufous: the feathers on the top of the head, the neck, and breaſt, have each of them a blackiſh tranſverſe band near the tip: the upper part of the back, and wing coverts, are deep brown, tipped with rufous: the lower part of the back, the rump, and upper tail coverts, rufous: quills deep brown: the tail very unequal, the outer feathers being very ſhort, and wholly of a rufous brown colour: legs red: claws brown. DESCRIPTION.

The *female* is much of the ſame colour, but not ſo bright as the male. FEMALE.

This ſpecies inhabits the iſland of *Amboina*. PLACE.

* *Linnæus*.

65. CAPE P.

Columba Capenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 286. N° 39.
La Tourterelle du Cap de Bonne Eſperance, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 120. N° 22. pl. 9. f. 2. (the *male.*)
La Tourtelette, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 554.
La Tourterelle à cravatte noire du Cap de Bonne Eſperance, *Pl. enl.* 140. (the *male.*)
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a very ſmall ſpecies, being not bigger in the body than a Lark: the length indeed is nine inches and a half, but the tail alone meaſures five inches and a quarter. The bill is red, and ſeven lines in length: the throat, and fore part of the neck, are of a very fine black *: the reſt of the head, neck, breaſt, back, rump, upper wing and tail coverts, are grey brown: greater wing coverts tipped with black: the belly, ſides, thighs, and under tail coverts, are dirty white: on each wing is a bright ſpot like poliſhed ſteel: the greater quills are rufous within, and brown on the outer webs and tips; the ſecond quills are brown, with the outer edges grey: the tail is very unequal, the outer feather being very ſhort; the two middle feathers are blackiſh brown, tinged with rufous; and thoſe on the ſides grey brown at the baſe, and blackiſh at the ends; beneath they are all black, except the outer one, which has the outſide and tip white: the legs are red: and the claws brown.

FEMALE. The *female* differs in having the throat, and fore part of the neck, of the ſame colour as the reſt of the head, and the greater wing coverts not tipped with black.

* In the *Pl. enl.* the crown and forehead are alſo black.

This

This bird is found in *Africa*; it has been brought from the *Cape of Good Hope* and *Senegal*, and no doubt is to be found in all the ſouthern parts of that quarter of the globe. PLACE.

I have obſerved ſeveral varieties of this ſpecies: in ſome the forehead is black, in others not: one had a ſtripe of white acroſs the head, and down each ſide of the neck, a bar of white acroſs the rump, and the ſpots of the wings of a blue green inſtead of black: and in another ſpecimen there was a creſcent of very pale aſh-colour on the breaſt; and the ſides, beneath the eye, mottled with cinereous and black.

Le Tourocco, *Buf. oif.* ii. p. 553.
La Tourterelle à large queue du Senegal, *Pl. enl.* 329.

66. GREAT-TAILED T.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill red; baſe of it covered with a white cere: head, neck, and upper parts of the body, reddiſh cinnamon-colour: breaſt, belly, and thighs, duſky white: tail very long, occupying half the length of the bird; it is cuneiform in ſhape, and white at the tip: legs red. DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits *Senegal*. It is ſaid to carry the tail like the *Creſted Curaſſow*. PLACE.

ORDER V. GALLINACEOUS.

GENUS XLVII. PEACOCK.

N° 1. Crested P.
Var. A. Variegated P.
B. White P.
N° 2. Japan P.
3. Iris P.
4. Thibet P.

THE bill in this genus is convex, and strong.
Nostrils large.
Head small, crested.
Spurs on the legs.
Feathers above the tail very long, broad, expansible, consisting of ranges of feathers, adorned at their ends with rich ocellated spots.

1. CRESTED P.

Pavo cristatus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 267.—*Faun. Suec.* 197.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 162.—*Brun.* p. 58.—*Frisch.* pl. 118.—*Kram. el.* p. 355.
Le Paon, *Brisson. orn.* i. p. 281. pl. 27.—*Buff. ois.* ii. p. 288. pl. 10.—*Pl. enl.* 433. (the male) 434. (the female.)
Peacock, *Raii Syn.* p. 51. A. 2. p. 183. 18.—*Will orn.* p. 158. pl. 27.—*Sloan. Jam.* p. 302. N° 23.—*Brown. Jam.* p. 470.
Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a middling *Turkey*: length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, three feet eight inches. The bill is near

near two inches long, and brown: irides yellow: on the crown is a kind of creſt, compoſed of twenty-four feathers, ſcarcely webbed, except at the ends, which are gilded green; the ſhafts whitiſh: the head, neck, and breaſt, are green gold: over the eye is a ſtreak of white, and beneath it another: the back and rump are green gold, gloſſed with copper, and the feathers are diſtinct, and lay over each other like ſhells: above the tail ſprings an inimitable ſet of long beautiful feathers, adorned with a variegated eye at the end of each; theſe reach conſiderably beyond the tail; and the longeſt of them in many birds are four feet and a half in length. This beautiful *train*, or *tail* as it is falſely called, may be expanded quite to a perpendicular upwards at the will of the bird. The true *tail* is hid beneath this group of feathers, and conſiſts of eighteen grey brown feathers, one foot and a half long, marked on the ſides with rufous grey: the ſcapulars and leſſer wing coverts are reddiſh cream-colour, variegated with black: the middle coverts deep blue, gloſſed with green gold: the greateſt and baſtard wing rufous: the quills are alſo rufous; ſome of them variegated with rufous, blackiſh, and green: the belly and vent are greeniſh black: the thighs yellowiſh: the legs ſtout; thoſe of the *male* furniſhed with a ſtrong ſpur three quarters of an inch in length; the colour of them grey brown.

The *female* is rather leſs. The *train* is very ſhort, much more ſo than the tail; ſcarcely longer than its coverts, and the feathers not furniſhed with eyes: the creſt on the head the ſame: the ſides of the head have a greater portion of white: the throat and neck green: the reſt of the body and wings cinereous brown: the breaſt fringed with white: the bill the ſame: irides lead-colour: legs as in the *male*; but the ſpur is generally wanting, though in ſome birds a rudiment of one is ſeen. In ſome *male* birds FEMALE.

birds the whole of the wing coverts and ſcapulars are of a fine deep blue green, very gloſſy; but the outer edge of the wing and quills are of the uſual colour.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This bird, now ſo common in *Europe*, is of *eaſtern* origin, and has been the admiration of all ages, from that of King *Solomon* * to the preſent. Found in a wild ſtate in many parts of *Africa* and *Aſia* †; but are no where ſo large nor ſo fine as in *India*, in the neighbourhood of the *Ganges*, from whence, by degrees, they have ſpread into all parts, increaſing in a wild ſtate in the warmer climes ‡, but wanting ſome care in the colder regions. In ours, this bird does not come to fullneſs of plumage till the third year. The *female* lays five or ſix greyiſh white eggs ‖, the ſize of thoſe of a *Turkey*. Theſe, if let alone, ſhe lays in ſome ſecret place, at a diſtance from the uſual reſort, to prevent their being broken by the *male*, which he is apt to do, if he find them. The time of ſitting is from twenty-ſeven to thirty days. The young may be fed with *curd*, *chopped leeks*, *barley-meal*, &c. moiſtened; and are fond of *graſhoppers*, and ſome other inſects. In five or ſix months will feed as the old ones, on *wheat* and *barley*, with what elſe they pick up in the circuit of their confinement. They ſeem to prefer the moſt elevated places to rooſt on of nights; ſuch as high trees, tops of houſes, and the like. Their cry is loud and inharmonious; a perfect contraſt to their external beauty. They are caught in *India* by carrying lights to the trees where they rooſt;

* Every three years once came the ſhips of *Tarſhiſh*, bringing gold and ſilver, ivory, apes, and *Peacocks*.—2 *Chron.* ix. 21.

† Not indigenous to *China*.—*Hiſt. des oiſ.*

‡ Found wild at *St. Helena*; alſo at *Barbuda*, and other *Weſt India* iſlands.

‖ As far as twenty in hot climates.

and

and having painted repreſentations of the bird preſented to them at the ſame time; when they put out the neck to look at the figure, the ſportſman ſlips a nooſe over the head, and ſecures his game *. In moſt ages they have been eſteemed as a ſalutary food. *Hortenſius* gave the example at *Rome*, where it was carried to the higheſt luxury, and ſold dear †: and a young *Pea-fowl* is thought a dainty in the preſent times.

The life of this bird is reckoned by ſome at about twenty-five years; by others, one hundred ‡.

Le Paon panaché, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 288. — *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 327. — *Friſch.* pl. 119.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

1. VAR. A. + VARIEGATED P.

THIS is no other than a mixed breed between the *Common* and *White Peacock*; and in courſe is to be ſeen in every variety and proportion of colour between theſe two birds. DESCRIPTION.

* *Tavernier's Travels*, iii. p. 57. — The inhabitants of the mountains on both ſides of the *Ganges* catch them with a *birdlime*, prepared from the milky juice of two ſorts of trees ||, boiled with oils into a conſiſtence, which proves ſufficiently tenacious to entangle them, or the largeſt birds. — *Phil. Tranſ.* vol. lxxi. p. 376.

† They muſt have been in plenty notwithſtanding, or the Emperor *Vitellius* could not have got ſufficient for his large diſh, called the *Buckler of Minerva*, which hiſtory ſays was filled with the livers of *Scari*, tongues of *Flamingoes*, and brains of *Pheaſants* and *Peacocks*.

‡ *Willughby*.

|| *Ficus religioſa & indica*.—Linn.

1. VAR. B. + WHITE P.

Le Paon blanc, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 288.—*Buf. oif.* ii. p. 323.—*Raii Syn.* p. 51. A. 2.—*Friſch.* pl. 120.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is wholly white, the eyes of the *train* not excepted; but theſe are to be plainly traced out on the feathers by a different undulation of ſhade, though apparently of the ſame pure white colour. I believe this variety to be more common in *England* than elſewhere.

I cannot cloſe this account without mentioning a circumſtance which now and then occurs in the *females* of this ſpecies, *viz.* having the external marks of the plumage of the *male:* two inſtances of which have occurred to me; the one belonging to a friend of mine in this county; the other now to be ſeen in the *Leverian Muſeum.* This laſt beautiful bird belonged to Lady *Tynte,* and had bred for ſome years; but after ceaſing to lay eggs, began to put out the male *eyed feathers*; and at the time of its death appeared like a young *male.*

Pl. LX.

2. JAPAN P.

Pavo muticus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 268.
Le Paon du Japon, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 289.
Le Spicifere, *Buf. oif.* ii. p. 366.
Pavo Japonenſis, *Aldr. av.* ii. pl. 33. 34. (male and female.) — *Johnſt. av.* pl. 23.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Creſted Peacock*; but the bill is larger, and aſh-coloured: the ſpace round the eyes is red: irides yellow: on the top of the head is an upright creſt, four inches in length, and in ſhape not much unlike an *ear of corn*; the colour mixed green and blue: the top of the head and neck are greeniſh, marked with

Male-feathered Peahen.

with ſpots of blue, which have a ſtreak of white down the middle of each: the back is greeniſh blue: the breaſt is blue and green gold mixed: the belly, ſides, and thighs, aſh-colour, marked with black ſpots, ſtreaked with white on the belly: wing coverts and ſecondaries not unlike the back: the greater quills green, tranſverſely barred with black lines, but growing yellowiſh towards the ends, where they are black: the upper tail coverts are fewer than thoſe of the *Common Peacock*, but much longer than the tail; they are of a cheſnut brown, with white ſhafts, and have at the end of each a large ſpot gilded in the middle, then blue, and ſurrounded with green: the legs are aſh-colour, and not furniſhed with ſpurs *.

The *female* is ſmaller; and differs in having the belly quite black, and the upper tail coverts much ſhorter: the tail green, edged with blue, and white ſhafts. FEMALE.

This inhabits *Japan*. Only known to *Europe* by means of a painting, ſent by the *Emperor* of *Japan* to the *Pope*. PLACE.

Pavo bicalcaratus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 268. 2. 3.
Le Paon de la Chine, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 291. 9. IRIS P.
L'Eperonnier, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 368.—*Pl. enl.* 492. 493.
Le petit Paon de Malacca, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 173. pl. 99.
Peacock Pheaſant, *Edw.* pl. 67. 69.
Lev. Muſ.

THIS is bigger in the body than the *Common Pheaſant*. The bill is blackiſh; but from the noſtrils to the tip of the upper mandible red: irides yellow: feathers on the crown of the head DESCRIPTION.

* Poſſibly they might have been overlooked by the painter.

pretty long, ſufficient to form a creſt; of a dull brown colour: between the bill and eyes naked, with a few ſcattered hairs: ſides of the head white: neck bright brown, ſtriated acroſs with duſky brown: the upper parts of the back, ſcapulars, and wing coverts, are dull brown, dotted with paler brown and yellowiſh; beſides which, each feather is marked near the end with a roundiſh large ſpot of a gilded purple colour, changing into blue and green in different lights: lower part of the back and rump dotted with white: all the under parts brown, ſtriated tranſverſely with black: quills duſky; the ſecondaries marked with the ſame ſpot as the reſt of the wing: the upper tail coverts are longer than the tail, and each marked at the end with a ſpot like the wing feathers, each of which is ſurrounded firſt with a circle of black, and ultimately with an orange one: the legs and claws are brown, and on the back part of each leg are two ſpurs, one above the other.

FEMALE. The *female* is ſmaller by one third. The head, neck, and under parts, are brown; the head ſmooth: the upper parts are alſo brown, and the feathers marked with a dull blue ſpot, ſurrounded with dirty orange: the feathers which cover the tail are alſo the ſame, but marked at the end with an obſcure dull oval ſpot of blue: the legs are without ſpurs.

PLACE. Theſe are indigenous to *China*, from whence they have been brought alive into *England*, and for ſome time in the poſſeſſion of Dr. *James Monro*. The *male* is now in the *Leverian Muſeum*, in the fineſt preſervation.

Sonnerat obſerves, that the bird from whence his deſcription was taken had two ſpurs on one leg, and three on the other. This muſt ſurely be a *luſus naturæ*; eſpecially as he ſays it is the ſame as that in *Edw.* pl. 67.

Pavo Tibetanus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 268. 2. β.
Le Paon du Tibet, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 294. 10. pl. 28. A. f. 2.
Le Chinquis, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 365.

4.
THIBET P.

SIZE of the *Pintado:* length two feet one inch and a half. Bill above one inch and a half long, and cinereous: irides yellow: the head, neck, and under parts, aſh-colour, marked with blackiſh lines: the wing coverts, back, and rump, grey, with ſmall white dots; beſides which, on the wing coverts and back are large round ſpots of a fine blue, changing in different lights to violet and green gold: the quills and upper tail coverts are alſo grey, marked with blackiſh lines; the quills have two round blue ſpots on each, like thoſe of the coverts; on the outer webs, and on each tail feather, there are four of the ſame, two on each ſide the web; the middle coverts are the longeſt, the others ſhorten by degrees: the legs are grey, furniſhed with two ſpurs behind, like the laſt ſpecies: claws blackiſh.

DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits the kingdom of *Thibet*.

PLACE.

The *Chineſe* give it the name of *Chin-tchien-Khi*.

GENUS XLVIII. TURKEY.

N° 1. American T.	N° 3. Guan T.
Var. A. Domeſtic T.	4. Yacou T.
2. Horned T.	5. Marail T.

THE bill in this genus is convex, ſhort, and ſtrong.

Noſtrils open, pointed at one end, lodged in a membrane.

Head and neck, or throat (ſometimes all three), covered with naked carunculated fleſh; the ſkin of the laſt flaccid, and membranaceous.

Tail broad, extenſible.

1. AMERICAN T.

Meleagris Gallopavo, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 268. 1.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 198.
Le Dindon ſauvage, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 162. B.
New England Wild Turkey, *Raii Syn.* p. 51. 3.—*Phil. Tranſ.* vol. lxxii. p. 67. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. THE *Turkey*, in its domeſticated ſtate, ſeldom exceeds three feet and a half in length; but in that of nature is conſiderably larger, and greatly inclines to black, which in ſome lights appears of the moſt reſplendent gilded copper-colour, in others, of a gloſſy green, and in ſome parts inclining to purple: greater wing coverts gloſſy brown: quills green gold, growing black towards the end, and white at the tips: the tail conſiſts of eighteen brown feathers mottled with black; the ends black; its

its coverts waved black and white: on the breaſt a tuft of black hairs full eight inches in length. In other things reſembling *Turkeys* in common; ſuch as having a bare, red, carunculated head and neck; a fleſhy dilatable appendage hanging over the bill; and a ſhort, ſtout, blunt ſpur, or rather knob, at the back part of the leg.

FEMALE. The *female* wants the tuft of hairs on the breaſt for the moſt part, though it is now and then ſeen in an old hen, but ſcarce above half the length or fulneſs as in the *male*. The legs of the *female* alſo want the ſpur.

A bird, anſwering the above deſcription, is in the *Leverian Muſeum*, which is ſaid to have come from *Georgia*.

PLACE AND MANNERS. It is without a doubt that *Turkies* originally came from *America* *, and are found to be largeſt in the northern parts of that continent †, where they are frequently met with by *hundreds* in a flock: in the day-time frequent the woods, where they feed on *acorns*, and return at night to the *ſwamps* to rooſt, which they do on the trees. They are frequently taken by means of *dogs*, though they run faſter for a time; but the *dogs* perſiſting in the purſuit, the birds ſoon grow fatigued, and take to the higheſt trees, where they will ſuffer themſelves to be ſhot one after another, if within reach of the markſman.

* *Fermin* obſerves, that they weigh twenty-five pounds at *Surinam*. *Cateſby* ſpeaks of *thirty* pounds and upwards in *Carolina*; though others mention *forty* or more. In this climate we have not met with one of a greater weight than *twenty-five*, and even that uncommon.

† *Phil. Tranſ.*—Introduced, as is ſuppoſed, into *England* about the year 1524. It is certain that the name does not occur in the liſt of *Archbiſhop Nevil's* Feaſt, nor is it mentioned in the *Earl of Northumberland's Houſehold Book*, ſo late as the year 1512.

The hen begins to lay early in the ſpring, and will often produce a great number of eggs, which are white, marked with reddiſh or yellow ſpots, or rather *freckles*. She ſits well, and is careful of her young, of which, in this climate, ſhe will often have from fourteen to ſeventeen for one brood, but ſcarce ever ſits more than once in a ſeaſon*, except allured thereto by putting freſh eggs under her as ſoon as the firſt ſet are hatched; for as ſhe is a cloſe ſitter, will willingly remain two months on the neſt; though this conduct, as may be ſuppoſed, is ſaid greatly to injure the bird.

Turkies are bred in quantities in ſome of the *northern* counties of *England*, and are driven up to *London* towards *autumn* for ſale, in flocks of ſeveral hundreds; which are collected from the ſeveral cottages about *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and neighbouring counties, the inhabitants of which think it well worth their while to attend carefully to them, by making theſe birds a part of their family, during the breeding-ſeaſon. It is pleaſing to ſee with what facility the drivers manage them, by means of a bit of *red rag* faſtened to the end of a ſtick; which, from their antipathy to it as a colour, acts to the ſame effect as a ſcourge to a *quadruped*. It is needleſs to ſay further of the general manners than the above; whoever may be deſirous of peruſing more, may be fully ſatisfied with that of *Mr. Pennant* in the *Phil. Tranſ.*: but if he wiſhes a longer detail, the account at large in the *Hiſt. des oiſ.* may be with propriety recommended.

* Said to have three broods in a year in the *Weſt Indies*.

Meleagris

Meleagris Gallopavo, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 268. 1. β.—*Friſch.* t. 122.
Le Dindon, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 158. 1. pl. 16.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 132. pl. 3.—*Pl. enl.* 97.
Turkey, *Raii Syn.* p. 51. A. 3.—*Will. orn.* p. 159. pl. 27.—*Albin.* iii. pl. 35. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 97.—*Phil. Tranſ.* vol. lxxii. p. 67.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

1. VAR. A. DOMESTIC T.

DESCRIPTION. UNDER this head may be comprehended all the varieties which have ariſen from domeſtication. The moſt common is dark grey, inclining to black, or barred duſky white and black.

COPPER-COLOURED. There is alſo a beautiful variety of a fine deep *copper*-colour, with the greater quills pure white; the tail of a dirty white; and is, when old, a moſt beautiful bird.

WHITE. A variety with a pure white plumage * is alſo now not unfrequent, and appears very beautiful; it was once eſteemed as a great rarity, and the breed ſuppoſed originally to have ariſen in *Holland*†.

CRESTED. In the *Leverian Muſeum* is alſo a common *Turkey*, with a large tuft of feathers on its head, much reſembling one figured by *Albin*‡.

* The packet of long hairs on the breaſt excepted, which is *black* throughout all the varieties, and is as conſpicuous in this as any of the others.

† *Phil. Tranſ.*—This probably is not a late variety, as a pair of *white Turkies* are repreſented going into *Noah's ark*, among the reſt, in a painting of *Baſſan* §. —*Barringt. Miſc.*

‡ Vol. ii. pl. 35.—*Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 161.

§ Which of the two *Baſſans* is not ſaid; one of them died in the year 1540, the other in 1594.

Meleagris

2. HORNED T.

Meleagris ſatyra, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 269. 3.
Le Faiſan cornu de Bengale, *Briſ. orn. App.* p. 14. N° 17.
Le Napaul, ou Faiſan cornu, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 362.
Horned Pheaſant, *Edw.* pl. 16.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE between the *Fowl* and a *Turkey*. Bill brown: the noſtrils, fore part of the head, and round the eyes, covered with ſlender black hairy feathers: top of the head red: behind each eye ſprings a fleſhy callous blue ſubſtance like a *horn*, tending backwards: on the fore part of the neck, and throat, is a looſe flap, of an exceeding fine blue colour, marked with orange ſpots; the lower part of it beſet with a few hairs; down the middle it is looſer than on the ſides, being wrinkled: the breaſt, and upper part of the back, of a full red: the neck and breaſt incline to orange: the other parts of the plumage and tail rufous brown, marked all over with white ſpots, encompaſſed with black: the legs are whitiſh, and furniſhed with a ſpur behind each.

A head of this was ſent to *Dr. Mead* from *Bengal*, with a drawing of the bird; it was called *Napaul Pheaſant*.

3. GUAN T.

Meleagris criſtata, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 269. 2.
Le Dindon du Breſil, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 162. 2.
Jacupema, *Raii Syn.* p. 56. 2.—*Will. orn.* p. 165. pl. 28.
Guan, or Quan, *Edw.* pl. 13.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Fowl*: length two feet ſix inches. Bill two inches long, and black: irides dirty orange: ſides of the head covered

The Yacou.

vered with a naked purpliſh blue ſkin, in which the eyes are placed: beneath the throat, for an inch and a half, the ſkin is looſe, of a fine red colour, and covered only with a few hairs: the top of the head is furniſhed with long feathers, which the bird can erect as a creſt at will: the general colour of the plumage browniſh black, gloſſed with copper in ſome lights; but the wing coverts have a greeniſh and violet gloſs: the quills moſt incline to purple: the fore part of the neck, breaſt, and belly, are marked with white ſpots: thighs, under tail coverts, and the tail itſelf, browniſh black: the legs are red: the claws black.

Some of theſe birds have little or no creſt, and are ſuppoſed to be *females*.

This inhabits *Braſil*, where it is often made tame. It frequently makes a noiſe not unlike the word *Jacu*. The fleſh is much eſteemed. PLACE.

4.

L'Yacou, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 387.—*Mem. ſur Cayenne*, vol. i. p. 398. pl. 5.

YACOU T.
PL. LXI.

DESCRIPTION.

SOMEWHAT bigger than a *Fowl*. The bill black: the head feathers long and pointed, forming a creſt, which can be erected at pleaſure: irides pale rufous: ſpace round the eyes naked, of a blueiſh colour, and not unlike that of a *Turkey*: it has alſo a naked membrane, or kind of *wattle*, of a dull black; the blue ſkin comes forward on the bill, but is not liable to change colour like that of the *Turkey*: the plumage has not much variation; it is chiefly brown, with ſome white markings on the neck, breaſt, wing coverts, and belly: the tail is compoſed of twelve feathers, pretty long, and even at the end: legs red.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This is found at *Cayenne*, but is a rare bird, being met with only in the inner parts, or about the *Amazons* country; though in much greater plenty up the river *Oyapoc*, eſpecially towards *Camoupi:* and indeed thoſe which are ſeen at *Cayenne* are moſtly tame ones; for it is a familiar bird, and will breed in that ſtate, and mix with other poultry. It makes the neſt on the ground, and hatches the young there, but is at other times moſtly ſeen on trees. It frequently erects the creſt, when pleaſed, or taken notice of, and likewiſe ſpreads the tail upright, like a fan, in the manner of the *Turkey*. It has two kinds of cry; one like that of a young *Turkey*, the other lower, and more plaintive: the firſt of theſe is thought by the *Indians* to expreſs the word *Couyavoit*, the other *Yacou*.

5. MARAIL T.

Le Marail, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 390.
Faiſan verdatre de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 338.
Le Maraye, *Mem. ſur Cay.* vol. i. p. 383. pl. 3. 4.—*Deſcr. de Surin*, vol. ii. p. 149.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Fowl*, and not unlike it in ſhape. The bill and irides blackiſh: round the eye bare, and of a pale red: chin, throat, and fore part of the neck, ſcarcely covered with feathers; but the throat itſelf is bare, and the membrane elongated to half an inch or more: both this, and the ſkin round the eyes, change colour, and become deeper and thicker when the bird is irritated: head feathers longiſh, ſo as to appear like a creſt when raiſed up, which the bird often does when agitated; at which time it alſo erects thoſe of the whole head, and ſo disfigures itſelf as to be ſcarce known: the general colour of the plumage is a greeniſh black; the fore part of the neck tipped with white: the wings

wings are ſhort: the tail long; conſiſts of twelve feathers, which are even at the end, and in common is pendent, but can be lifted up, and ſpread out like that of the *Turkey:* the legs and toes of a bright red: claws crooked, and ſomewhat ſharp*.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This ſpecies is common in the woods of *Guiana*, at a diſtance from the ſea, though it is much leſs known than could be imagined: found in ſmall flocks, for the moſt part, except in breeding-time, when it is only ſeen by pairs, and then frequently on the ground, or on low ſhrubs; at other times on high trees, where it rooſts of nights. The *female* makes her neſt on ſome low buſhy tree, as near the trunk as poſſible, and lays three or four eggs. When the young are hatched, they deſcend with their mother, after ten or twelve days. The mother acts as other fowls, ſcratching on the ground like a Hen, and brooding the young, which quit their nurſe the moment they can ſhift for themſelves. They have two broods in a year; one in *December* or *January*, the other in *May* or *June*.

The beſt time of finding theſe birds is morning or evening, being then met with on ſuch trees whoſe fruit they feed on, and are diſcovered by ſome of it falling to the ground. The young birds are eaſily tamed, and ſeldom forſake the places where they have been brought up: they need not be houſed, as they prefer the rooſting on tall trees to any other place. Their cry is not

* In a collection from *Cayenne* was a bird, I believe, of this very ſpecies: it was twenty-eight inches long: bill like that of a *Fowl*; brown, and rather hooked: round the eye bare: head creſted: feathers of the fore part of the neck tipped with white: breaſt and belly rufous brown: the reſt of the plumage greeniſh brown: tail eleven inches long, and rounded at the end: the quills juſt reach beyond the rump: legs brown: claws hooked.

inharmonious, except when irritated or wounded, when it is harſh and loud. The fleſh is much eſteemed.

Buffon ſuppoſes this bird to be the female of the *Yacou*, or at leaſt a variety; but that this cannot be, the *anatomical* inſpection will at once determine. The *windpipe* of this bird has a ſingular conſtruction, paſſing along the neck to the entrance of the breaſt, where it riſes on the outſide of the fleſh, and, after going a little way downwards, returns, and then paſſes into the cavity to the lungs. It is kept in its place on the outſide by a muſcular ligament, which is perceivable quite to the breaſt-bone. This is found to be the caſe in both *male* and *female*, and plainly proves that it differs from the *Yacou*, whoſe windpipe has no ſuch circumvolution in either ſex.

If this be the bird mentioned by *Fermin* *, he ſays that the creſt is *cuneiform*, and of a black and white colour; and obſerves that they are ſcarce at *Surinam* †.

Bancroft mentions a bird of *Guiana* by the name of *Marrodés*, which he ſays is wholly of a browniſh black: the bill the ſame: legs grey. Theſe, he ſays, are common, and make a noiſe not unlike the name given it, perching on trees. The *Indians* imitate their cry ſo exactly, as to lead to the diſcovery of the place the birds are in, by their anſwering it. The fleſh of them is like that of a *Fowl*. I think it can be no other than the *Marail*.

* *Hiſt. of Guiana*, p. 176.

† It does not ſeem quite certain, whether he means this ſpecies or the laſt.

GENUS

GENUS XLIX. PINTADO.

N° 1. Guinea P.
Var. A. White-breaſted P.
N° 2. Mitred P.
3. Creſted P.

THE characters of this genus are:

The bill convex, ſtrong, and ſhort; at the baſe a carunculated cere, in which the noſtrils are lodged.

Head and neck naked, ſlightly beſet with briſtles.

A horn, reflected, and large, on the head *.

Wattles hanging from the cheeks.

Tail ſhort, pointing downwards.

1. ← GUINEA P.

Numida Meleagris, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 273.—*Muſ. Adolph. Fr.* ii. p. 27.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 165.—*Haſſelq. Voy.* p. 274. N° 24.—*Friſch.* pl. 126.

La Peintade, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 176. pl. 18.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 163. pl. 4.—*Pl. enl.* 108.

Guiney Hen, or Pintado, *Raii Syn.* p. 528.—p. 182. 17.—*Will. orn.* p. 162. pl. 26. 27.—*Sloan. Jam.* p. 302.—*Brown. Jam.* p. 470.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is bigger than a large *Cock*: length twenty-two inches. The bill an inch and a quarter long, and of a reddiſh horn-colour: the head is bare of feathers, and blueiſh; and at the top of the back part is a blueiſh red protuberance, of a conical ſhape, and compreſſed on the ſides: on each ſide of the

* The laſt ſpecies has a *creſt* of *feathers* inſtead of a *horn*.

upper

upper mandible, at the baſe, hangs a blueiſh red wattle: the upper part of the neck is ſparingly beſet with hairy feathers, and the ſkin which appears between is of blueiſh aſh-colour: the lower part of the neck is feathered, and inclines more to violet: the reſt of the plumage is black, marked with round ſpots of white of different ſizes, which are croſſed in the intermediate ſpaces with grey, the wings and tail not excepted: the legs are greyiſh brown.

FEMALE. The *female* has the wattles rather leſs in ſize, and red, which in the *male* are inclined to blue.

PLACE AND MANNERS. The native place of this bird is, without doubt, *Africa*; and is the *Meleagris* * of old authors. It is ſuppoſed originally to have come from *Nubia* †, and was eſteemed in the *Roman* banquets. Met with wild in flocks of two or three hundred, by various travellers. *Dampier* found them in numbers in the iſland of *Mayo* ‡; and *Forſter* ſpeaks of them as plenty at *St. Jago* §; but they have been tranſported into the *Weſt Indies* ‖ and *America* **, and are now in a wild ſtate in thoſe places, as well as domeſticated.

This ſpecies is very common alſo in *Europe*, and the fleſh of the young birds much eſteemed. The *female* lays many eggs in a ſeaſon ††, which by ſome are ſet under *Hens*, and require

* *Pallas Spic.* iv. p. 15.—*Hiſt. des oiſ.* ii. p. 172. note (o).

† *Haſſelquiſt.*—From whence he ſays alſo *Apes*, *Parrots*, &c. are brought to *Cairo*, and other parts of *Africa*.

‡ *Damp. Voy.* iii. p^{t} 1. p. 23. § *Forſt. Voy.* p. 39. ‖ *Sloan.* ** *Kalm.*

†† As far as an hundred to an hundred and fifty, at *St. Domingo*.—*Hiſt. des oiſ.* vol. ii. p. 185.

care in the bringing up, though in ſome ſeaſons may be raiſed without difficulty. They are fond of having a large range; but if there is much ſhelter, the hen will often ſecrete a neſt, and appear on a ſudden with more than twenty * young ones at her heels. This I have known ſeveral times to have happened.

The egg is ſmaller than that of a Hen, and more of a rounded ſhape; the colour a reddiſh white, obſcurely freckled with a darker colour.

This ſpecies is very clamorous the day through, having a creaking harſh kind of note, ſomewhat like a *door* turning on its ruſty hinges, or an ungreaſed *axle-tree*; and when at rooſt is often ſo eaſily diſturbed, as to hinder the reſt of a family, the whole night through, from its noiſe.

La Peintade à Poitrine blanche, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 180. A.
Guinea Hen, *Albin.* ii. pl. 35.
White-breaſted Guinea Hen, *Brown. Jam.* p. 470.

2.
VAR. A.
WHITE-BREASTED P.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS differs merely in having a white breaſt, marked with large ſpots of black, in which are ſmaller ones of white: the four firſt quills, and the ſame number of the outmoſt greater coverts, are alſo white.

PLACE.

This is ſaid to be found at *Jamaica*; and is in fact no more than a mere variety, of which many others are likewiſe found in *England*, as it varies much. In ſome, the ground of the plumage is blueiſh, inſtead of black; in others, ſo very pale as to make the white ſpots very little conſpicuous; and not unfrequently of

* *Three or four and twenty* very common, and not unfrequently as far as *twenty-ſeven*.

a pure

a pure white throughout. Specimens of all which are to be ſeen in the *Leverian Muſeum.*

2. MITRED P.

Numida mitrata, *Pall. Spic.* iv. p. 18. t. 3. f. 1. (the head).

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Common Pintado.* Bill yellowiſh: the head crowned with an helmet, but ſmaller than in the laſt: the whole crown, and about the bill, of a full but dirty red colour: on each ſide of the gape is a longiſh linear portion of fleſh, pointed at the end; longeſt in the *male,* and of a red colour at the tip: under the throat is a kind of wattle, of a longitudinal form, in which it ſeems ſomewhat allied to the *Turkey:* the upper part of the neck is blueiſh and naked: body black: the feathers on the lower part of the neck tranſverſely undulated with white, and the body ſpotted with the ſame, as in the common, but the ground-colour is more black, and the ſpots larger: legs blackiſh.

PLACE.

This ſpecies inhabits *Madagaſcar* and *Guinea. Pallas* ſeems to think that it may be the bird mentioned by *Columella** as differing from the common one; and will account for *Pliny*'s † having thought the *Numida* and *Meleagris* to be different birds. This ſort is not common.

3. CRESTED P. PL. LXII.

Numida criſtata, *Pall. Spic.* iv. p. 15. t. 2.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is between the *Common Pintado* and a *Partridge* in ſize. Bill horn-colour; at the baſe furniſhed with a kind of ſpurious cere, in which the noſtrils are placed: it has no wattles,

* *De Re Ruſticâ,* lib. viii. cap. 2. † *Nat. Hiſt.* lib. x. cap. 8.

but

Crested Pintado.

but at the angles of the mouth is a kind of fold: the head and neck, beyond the middle, are naked, of a dull blue, beſet only with a few ſcattered hairs; the ſpace round the ears moſt covered: the fore part, from the throat, ſanguineous: on the head is a large creſt, compoſed of thick-ſet ſlender black feathers; the greateſt part of this turns backwards, but the fore part of it falls forwards over the bill: the whole plumage is black; the neck, and fore part of the body, immaculate; the reſt covered with blueiſh ſpots of the ſize of millet-ſeed; on ſome feathers there are four, and on others three on each web: the prime quills blackiſh brown; ſecondaries the ſame, with four ſpots on each ſide the ſhafts; two or three of thoſe on the outer margins, broad and white: tail croſſed with tranſverſe undulated lines: legs blackiſh: hind claw elevated from the ground, and blunt.

This ſpecies likewiſe inhabits *Africa*. Perhaps it may have ſome relation to the creſted ſort which *Marcgrave* mentions to have ſeen, and which came from *Sierra Leon*. This had a kind of membranous collar about the neck, of a blueiſh aſh-colour, and a large roundiſh black creſt *. PLACE.

* Caput tegit criſta rotunda, multiplex, conſtans pennis eleganter nigris.—*Marcgr. Hiſt. Nat. Braſ.* p. 192.

GENUS L. CURASSOW.

N° 1. Crested C. (Male).
Var. A.
—— B.
—— C.
Crested C. (Female.)
Var. A.
Var. B.
—— C.
N° 2. Globose C.
3. Cushew C.
4. Crying C.

BILL convex, strong, and thick; the base covered with a cere, often mounted by a large knob.

Nostrils small, lodged in the cere.

Head sometimes adorned with a crest of feathers curling at the ends.

Tail large, strait.

1.
+CRESTED C.
THE MALE.

Crax alector, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 269. 1.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 163.—*Frisch.* pl. 121.
Le Hocco de la Guiane, *Brisson. orn.* i. p. 298. pl. 29.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 373. pl. 13.—*Pl. enl.* 86.
Mituporanga, *Raii Syn.* p. 52 6.—p. 183. 19.—*Will. orn.* p. 161. pl. 28. the head.
Peacock Pheasant of Guiana, *Bancr. Guian.* p. 173.
Quirizai, or Curasso, *Brown. Jam.* p. 470.—*Sloan. Jam.* p. 302. pl. 260.
Curreso, *Damp. Voy.* ii. pt 2. p. 67.—iii. pt 1. p. 75.
Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a small *Turkey:* length near three feet. The bill is an inch and three quarters long, and dusky or horn-colour, and

and covered from the middle with a kind of cere or ſkin, which paſſes backwards quite round the eyes, and behind them: the general colour of the plumage is a full black; the feathers of the neck ſoft and velvety: on the top of the head ſtands a kind of upright creſt, compoſed of twiſted black feathers; the longeſt of them three inches, and others much ſhorter: the loweſt part of the belly, vent, and thighs, are white: the tail is eleven inches long, and conſiſts of fourteen feathers, a little rounded in ſhape, and black: the legs are ſtrong, and of a duſky or brown colour.

It varies in having the belly barred with white; and the ends of the tail feathers of the ſame colour.

PLACE. Theſe are frequent at *Guiana*; and are called *Poweſe* by the natives, from their cry, which is ſomewhat ſimilar; are pretty numerous in the woods, and make no ſmall part of the food of the planters, being ſupplied therewith by the *Indian* hunters; and their fleſh is reckoned delicate, much like that of a *Turkey*.

They are eaſily brought up tame, and are frequently found in the *Dutch* ſettlements of *Berbice*, *Eſſequebo*, and *Demerary*. They are called at *Braſil* by the name of *Curaſſo*.

1.
VAR. A.
MALE.

Crax Mitu, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 270. 3.
Le Hocco du Breſil, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 296. 11.
Mitu vel Mutu, *Raii Syn.* p. 52. 4.—*Will. orn.* p. 158. pl. 28.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the others. Bill crooked, not thick, an inch and a half long; the upper chap almoſt four times as large as the lower; it is of a fleſh-colour, with a whitiſh tip: behind the ear a white naked ſpot: on the head are long feathers, which can

be elevated into a conſpicuous creſt; thoſe on the head, neck, and breaſt, comparable to velvet: the whole of the plumage is black, except the belly, and under the tail, which are of a brown colour, almoſt like that of a Partridge: the tail is a foot in length.

This is a mere variety of the *male*, which, as well as the *female*, differs exceedingly in plumage, eſpecially when in a ſtate of domeſticity.

1. VAR. B. MALE.

Hocco, Faiſan de la Guiane, *Pl. enl.* 86.

DESCRIPTION. THIS differs in having the tip of the tail white.

1. VAR. C. MALE.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. A Further variety of the male has a white creſt, tipped with black: the neck alternately barred with black and white; and the breaſt marked with narrow bars of white, three quarters of an inch aſunder: the fore part of the neck is brown, as far as the belly; and the thighs are alſo brown: the vent is white. This variety is in the *Leverian Muſeum*; where is one much the ſame, except in the tail, which is barred alternate with black and white.

Hen crested Curassow.

Crax rubra, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 270. 2.
Le Hocco de Perou, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 305. 16.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 375. pl. 14.—*Pl. enl.* 123.
Coxilitli, *Raii Syn.* p. 57?
Red Peruvian Hen, *Albin.* iii. pl. 40.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

I.
CRESTED C.
THE FEMALE.

SIZE of the *male*. Bill aſh-coloured: irides red: cere and creſt as the *male*; the feathers of the laſt white, tipped with black: the head, and hind part of the neck, deep aſh-colour: the fore part of the neck, and the reſt of the plumage, red brown: tail plain duſky black: legs brown. DESCRIPTION.

The *female* alſo varies much. In one I obſerved the neck to be barred alternately white and black, as in ſome of the *males*: the lower part of the belly, and vent, white: tail plain brown. VAR. A.

In the *Leverian Muſeum* is alſo another, of a reddiſh brown, barred all over of a cream-colour. VAR. B.

But the moſt beautiful variety which I have yet ſeen, is in my own collection. In this the general colour is red brown; paleſt on the under parts: the bill the colour of yellow oker, with a brown tip: ſides of the head covered with feathers, and black: creſt white, tipped with black: the whole of the neck encircled with alternate rings of black and white: the tail red brown, croſſed with eight or nine bars of yellowiſh white, ermined with duſky ſpots, and bounded above and below with blackiſh: the legs are yellowiſh: claws duſky. + VAR. C. PL. LXIII.

The gibboſity, which is more or leſs ſeen at the baſe of the upper mandible, has been ſlightly paſſed over in the above-mentioned deſcriptions; but it ſeems to vary ſo exceedingly in all the ſpecimens that I have ſeen, that I am inclined to think, with *Edwards*, that the larger gibboſity is the effect of age, and that it is always proportionably ſmaller in the *females* than the *males*; and in the laſt, when young, it is very little elevated: the bare ſpace round the eyes alſo varies much; in ſome birds it is totally bare of feathers, and of the ſame colour as the bill; in others ſtill bare, but black; and in many individuals well covered with ſhort feathers.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Theſe birds are natives of *Mexico* and *Peru*, and in the ſtate of nature are perhaps of ſuch colours as the *male* and *female* firſt deſcribed; but as they ſoon become familiar, they are kept in all the warmer parts of *America* and the *Weſt India* iſlands as we do *Turkies* in *England*; and in courſe, like them, ſubject to infinite varieties. In the wild ſtate they frequent mountainous places, and are ſo exceedingly tame as to ſuffer themſelves to be ſhot at ſeveral times without offering to eſcape. They feed on fruits, and perch of nights on trees: the fleſh is white, and eſteemed very good food.

They are frequently kept tame in our menageries in *England*, and readily mix with other poultry, feeding on bread and grain; but this climate is not near warm enough for their nature, not being able to bear the dampneſs of the graſs of our meadows, which renders them ſubject to have their toes rot off. They will often live in this ſtate ſome time; and in one inſtance which we ſaw, the whole of one foot was gone, and but part of one toe left on the other, before the creature died.

2.
GLOBOSE C.

Crax globicera, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 270. 4.
Le Hocco de Curaſſow, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 300. 13.
Gallus Indicus alius, *Aldr. Raii Syn.* p. 52. 7.
Another Indian Cock, *Will. orn.* p. 162.
Curaſſow Cock and Hen, *Albin.* ii. pl. 31. 32.
Curaſſow Bird, *Edw.* pl. 295. f. 1.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the others. The tip of the bill is aſh-coloured; the reſt of it yellow: on the top over the noſtrils is a round knob like a cherry, very hard, and of a fine yellow: the irides are red: round the eyes white: on the head the feathers are long, and form a creſt, that points forwards; the feathers of it are black, with white tips, which are a little bent: the reſt of the plumage is black, except the lower part of the belly, vent, and acroſs the thighs, all of which are white: legs pale ferruginous.

FEMALE.

The *female* has the head and hind part of the neck black: the creſt is black, croſſed with a white band: ſome of the neck feathers have white tips: the fore part of the neck and breaſt, back, and wings, are of a dull brown: the upper part of the belly white, with ſome of the feathers tipped with black: lower part of the belly, vent, and thighs, pale yellowiſh brown: the tail is black, croſſed with four broad bands of white: the knob on the bill is yellow, as in the *male*; but the bill and legs are aſh-colour.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Guiana*, eſpecially about *Curaſſow*; and perhaps, on further inveſtigation, may prove a mere variety of the former ones.

Crax

3. CUSHEW C.

Crax Pauxi, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 270. 5.
Le Hocco du Mexique, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 302. 14.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 348.
Le Pierre de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 78.
Pauxi, *Raii Syn.* p. 52. 5.—*Will. orn.* p. 161. 394.
Cuſhew Bird, *Edw.* pl. 295. f. 2.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the others, but rather of a more elegant make. Bill red: at the baſe of the forehead is a very large gibboſity, as big as a ſmall *pear*, and not unlike it in ſhape; this is very hard, and of a fine blue colour; the baſe of the mandible is alſo blue: the plumage is of a gloſſy purpliſh blue black, except the lower belly, under tail coverts, and tip of the tail, which are white: the legs are pale red: claws black.

FEMALE. The *female* differs only in having thoſe parts brown which are red in the *male*.

PLACE. Theſe inhabit *Mexico*.

4. CRYING C.

Le Chacamel, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 394.
Chachalacametl, *Fern. Hiſt. N. H.* ch. 41.—*Raii Syn.* p. 163.

DESCRIPTION. THE bird here ſpoken of is mentioned by *Fernandez*, who gives a very ſlight deſcription; *viz.* that the bill is blueiſh: the back brown: the breaſt blue: and the belly of a whitiſh brown: and that it is of the ſame ſize with the others.

PLACE. This inhabits *Mexico*, and cries like other Fowls, or rather like the whole family of the *Poultry-yard* together; for it is ſo loud and ſo continual, that one of theſe often makes more noiſe than all the reſt of them put together. The *Mexican* name *Chachalacametl*, ſignifies *Crying Bird*. This is ſaid to frequent mountainous places, as the *Curaſſows*, do, where it brings up the young.

GENUS

Genus LI. PHEASANT.

N° 1. Wild Cock.
Var. A. Domeſtic C.
—— B. Creſted C.
—— C. Darking C.
—— D. Frizzled C.
—— E. Rumpleſs C.
—— F. Dwarf C.
—— G. Bantam C.
—— H. Rough-footed C.
—— I. Turkiſh C.
—— K. Paduan C.
—— L. Negro C.
—— M. Silk C.

N° 2. Superb Pheaſant.
3. Argus Ph.
4. Common Ph.
Var. A. Ring Ph.
—— B. Variegated Ph.
—— C. White Ph.
—— D. Hybridal Ph.
—— E. Turkey Ph.
5. Painted Ph.
6. Pencilled Ph.
7. Creſted Ph.
8. Motmot Ph.
9. Parraka P.
10. Courier Ph.

THE bill in this genus is convex, ſhort, and ſtrong.

Head more or leſs covered with carunculated bare fleſh on the ſides, which in ſome is continued upwards to the crown, and beneath ſo as to hang pendent under each jaw.

Legs (for the moſt part) furniſhed with ſpurs behind.

1. WILD COCK.

Coq ſauvage des Indes, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 153. pl. 94.
Poule, ——— p. 160. pl. 95.

DESCRIPTION. THE length of this bird is two feet four inches. The bill an inch and a quarter: the body one-third leſs than in the *Domeſtic Cock:* the comb large, dentated, and of a bright red: the wattles as in the common *Cock:* the ſides of the head, and a longitudinal line between the creſt and eye, naked; all the naked parts are fleſh-coloured: behind the eye is a pearl-coloured ſpot, of the ſize and ſhape of the little finger nail, compoſed of very ſhort feathers: thoſe on the head and neck are long and narrow, the longeſt below; the webs of them equal on each ſide; the ſhafts are broad, and ſo viſible as to give each feather the appearance of being ſtriped down the middle; at the baſe the colour is grey, in the middle black, and at the end white, at which part the ſhaft is ſpread out, and appears as a yellowiſh white ſpot, of a gloſſy appearance, and in ſubſtance horny, like that in the wing of the *Chatterer:* the feathers of the upper parts of the body are long and narrow, greyiſh, croſſed with white; on each ſide of the white ſtripe is one of black: the breaſt, ſides, and thighs, are like thoſe above, but broadeſt on the thighs: the feathers of the breaſt incline to rufous, and have a gloſſy cartilaginous appearance, like thoſe of the neck: the wings reach to the beginning of the tail: quills of a duſky black; thoſe of the leſſer coverts like the back; the greater, long, narrow, and ſtiff; of a rufous-colour, inclining to cheſnut, tranſverſely ſtriped black and white: the tail coverts are violet, with a poliſhed gloſs: the tail as uſual in the *Cock:* the legs are five inches long, and furniſhed with a large bent ſpur behind, of one inch one-third long.

The

The *hen* is one third leſs than the *cock*, and has neither *comb* nor *wattles*. The head and hind part of the neck are grey: cheeks and throat whitiſh: the lower part of the neck behind browniſh, tranſverſely ſtriped with rufous white: fore parts, breaſt, and belly, brown, ſtriped with dirty white: ſides of the body grey: the feathers of the back pale brown, tinged with grey; pale rufous down the ſhafts: wing coverts the ſame: quills blackiſh within, browniſh dotted with grey without: tail greyiſh: legs ſcaly, grey: inſtead of a ſpur a riſing knob. FEMALE.

This, according to the above author, is probably the original ſtock from whence all our *domeſtic* varieties have originally ſprung; and inhabits the foreſts of *India*.

There are few places where the different voyagers have not met with *cocks* and *hens*, either wild or tame; and mention has been particularly made of finding them at *St. Jago*, *Pulo Condore* *, *Iſle of Timor*, *Philippine* and *Moluccà* iſles, *Sumatra* and *Java* †, *New Guinea* ‡, *Tinian* ‖, and moſt of the iſles of the *South Seas* §.

In

* Like ours, but much leſs; only of the ſize of a *Crow*. The cocks crow like ours, but much more ſmall and ſhrill.—*Damp. Voy.* vol. i. p. 392.——Two wild ones ſhot there by our laſt voyagers.—*Ellis's Narr.* ii. p. 340.

† Thoſe of *Sumatra* and *Java* remarkably large (called the *St. Jago breed*) the *cock* ſo tall as to peck off a common *dining-table*. When fatigued, ſit down on the firſt joint of the leg; and are then taller than the *common fowls*.—*Hiſt. Sumatr.* p. 98.

‡ But not in plenty.—Talking of marriage, it is mentioned, "that they kill "a *Cock* which is procured with *difficulty*, and then it is a marriage."—*Forr. Voy.* p. 105.

‖ The fowls which were met with wild "were run down without much trou- "ble, as they could ſcarce fly farther than one hundred yards at a flight."—*Anſon's Voy.* p. 416.

§ *Forſter* obſerves, that they are plenty at *Eaſter*, *Society*, and *Friendly*

In reſpect to *Europe*, little need be ſaid, as varieties without end are every where ſeen, and their manners fully known to every one. It is obſerved, however, that they breed moſt freely in the warmer ſituations. In the very cold regions, though they will live and thrive, they ceaſe to multiply *.

1.
VAR. A.
DOMESTIC C.

Phaſianus Gallus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 270. 1.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 199.
Le Coq & la Poule, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 166. 1.
Coq commun, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 116. pl. 2.—*Pl. enl.* 1.
Dunghill Cock and Hen, *Raii Syn.* p. 51. A. 1.—*Will. orn.* p. 154. pl. 26.—*Albin.* iii. pl. 32.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

OF this ſo many varieties appear, that to deſcribe them would be endleſs: however, the one here meant by the above authors, ſeems to have the largeſt *comb* of any, with eight or nine ſerratures: the bare ſpace round the eyes larger, and the *wattles* hanging very low: the head, neck, back, and wing coverts, orange: greater wing coverts, quills, and under parts, white: the long ſickle feathers of the tail blue black.

Birds of this ſort vary in colour without end, and are exceedingly beautiful; ſometimes quite white. At the head of this ſhould ſtand that which is known by the name of *Game-cock*, which is ſelected on account of its courage, in which point

Iſles: at the two laſt of a prodigious ſize. Not uncommon at the *Marqueſas*, *Hebrides*, and *New Caledonia*; but the *Low Iſles* quite deſtitute of them. — See *Obſ.* p. 193. —— Ducks and poultry numerous in the *Sandwich Iſles*. — *Cook's Journal*, p. 229.

* They are not found to breed in the northern parts of *Sibiria*; and in *Groenland* are only kept as rarities.—*Faun. Groenl.*

only

only it differs from the reſt, and is in chief uſe for the ſport called *Cock-fighting* *. For this it is uſual, before the battle, ſo to mutilate the plumage, as to render the creature unknown to thoſe who have ſeen it only in its perfect ſtate. The intention of thus *trimming* the bird, as it is called, is both to render it lighter, and conſequently more active in itſelf, as well as to give leſs advantage of hold in its antagoniſt.

Great care is taken of the breed, as well as the after feeding, by the promoters of this ſport, as is done by the gentlemen of the *turf*, in reſpect to their *running-horſes*.

The *game-cocks* of *England* † are confeſſedly ſuperior to thoſe of any other nation. The fighting of them has been practiſed here, in a greater or leſs degree, ever ſince the *Romans* ‡ firſt introduced it. In ſome reigns ‖ endeavours have been made to ſuppreſs it, while in others full ſanction has been given, by erecting a *theatre* § for the accommodation of the ſpectators.

We find likewiſe, that nations far diſtant from us are fond of it; being uſed as a paſtime in *China*, and many parts of *India* **.

In

* See a curious memoir on this ſubject by Mr. *Pegge*, in *Archæol.* vol. iii. N° 19.

† Coq d'Angleterre, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 171.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 120. — *Friſch.* t. 129. 130.——Le Coq d'Angleterre eſt ſuperieur à celui de France pour le combat.—*Hiſt. des oiſ.*

‡ The original inſtitution is ſaid to be *Grecian*.—*Archæol.*

‖ *Edward* the Third diſapproved, and prohibited *cock-fighting*. *Oliver Cromwell* did the ſame in 1654.

§ The *Cockpit* at *Whitehall*, founded by *Henry* the Eighth. King *James* the Firſt was remarkably fond of *cock-fighting*.

** *Sonnerat* obſerves, that there are two races of Cocks in *India*; the one kept about their houſes merely for curioſity (as the inhabitants do not eat *fleſh*); the other

In *Sumatra* they do not *trim* the *Cocks* * for this ſport, as in *England*, nor is the ſame kind of artificial ſpur (or *gaffle*, as it is called) uſed, being flat, and ſharp-edged, like a crooked *lancet*, or rather like the blade of a *ſcimitar* †, and proves a moſt deſtructive weapon. This is not confined to a particular part of the leg, but is placed higher or lower, according to the weight or ſize of the birds matched againſt each other, leſt one ſhould fight with advantage againſt the other; and it is affirmed that the ſport is carried to ſo high a pitch at *Sumatra*, that inſtances have occurred of a *father* ſtaking his *children* or *wife*, and a *ſon* his *mother* and *ſiſters*, on the iſſue of a battle ‡.

It ſhould ſeem quite needleſs to deſcant on the *manners* of our common *Cocks* and *Hens* in *England*, as every good houſewife finds herſelf equal to the taſk of raiſing chickens under hens; but it is perhaps not ſo generally known that in the warm regions they are hatched without their aſſiſtance, by means of a properly regulated heat. This is done in *ovens*, or rather heated *chambers*,

other trained up for *fighting*: a ſport which they are very fond of. Surely this cannot be general; at leaſt it ſhould ſeem not likely to be an amuſement to thoſe who belive in the *Metempſychoſis*.

* Neither did the ancients. Two *antique gems* relating to this ſport, convince us of it, as may be ſeen in *Archæol.* vol. iii. pl. 9. Indeed *Cocks* in full plumage appear on many gems, though not to the ſame purport as in the two above mentioned.—See *Wilde's Gemm. Select.* N° 110. 111. 143.—*Auguſt. Gemm.* N° 199. 202. 203. — alſo three *hieroglyphical* ones placed on the *legs* of *Cocks*, taken from *M. Angelo's Gemm. Antiche*, in *Gent. Mag.* 1747. p. 388.

† Perhaps the weapon called a *Razor* by *Fryer*; who ſays, that in the kingdom of *Viſiapour*, in the *Eaſt Indies*, they uſe *cock-fighting* with *Cocks* as big as *Turkies*, which they arm with razors tied flat under their claws.—*Fryer. Trav.* p. 175.

‡ *Hiſt. Sumatr.* p. 238.—*Gent. Mag.* 1770. p. 564.

particularly

particularly in *Egypt* *, where they are hatched by *thouſands*; and the people from all quarters come at the expected time to buy them, and rear them from the egg with very little care. How this might ſucceed in the colder climates, has, we believe, not yet been tried in earneſt; but it is to be feared, that it would not be attended with ſucceſs.

Phaſianus gallus (criſtatus) *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 270. β.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 199. B.—*Raii Syn.* 51. A. 1. Var. 1.
Le Coq huppé, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 169. A.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 116.—*Pl. enl.* 49.
Copped Hen, *Will. orn.* p. 156.

1. VAR. B. CRESTED C.

DESCRIPTION. THIS differs from the common, in having a tuft of feathers on the head inſtead of a *comb*, but having the *wattles* as uſual. This variety is common in *England*, and is more or leſs *creſted*: in ſome the creſt is ſo large as to hide almoſt the ſight of the eyes, by hanging over them. Theſe differ in colours exactly as the firſt ſpecies.

Le Coq à cinque doigts, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 169. B.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 124.—*Friſch.* t. 127. 128.
Lev. Muſ.

1. VAR. C. DARKING C.

DESCRIPTION. THIS variety has two toes behind inſtead of one; otherwiſe differs not from others. This may be accounted as a mere *ſport of nature*; for there is not known any bird of this *order* which has two toes behind in a natural ſtate †. This race is

* *Pococke's Trav.* i. p. 38. 260. pl. 71.

† The *Silk Fowl* has frequently two hind toes, as well as now and then other kinds. I have a leg of one of theſe which has *three* toes behind; which, I am informed, is not uncommon. — At Sir *Aſhton Lever's* is a *Cock Sparrow* with *ſeven claws* on each foot.

common in *England*, but thought to be moſt ſo at *Darking* in *Surrey*; hence are known by the name of *Darking Fowls*. Theſe laſt are alſo much larger than common.

I.
VAR. D.
FRIZZLED C.

Phaſianus gallus *(criſpus) Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 271. *n.*—*Faun. Suec.* N° 199. d.
Le Coq friſe, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 273. 3. pl. 17. f. 1. (the *cock.*) — *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 121. N° 13.—*Friſch.* t. 135. (the *hen.*)
Criſped or Frieſland Hen, *Raii Syn.* p. 51. A. 1. N° 4. — *Will. orn.* p. 156. — *Bancroft Guian.* p. 175.—*Deſcr. de Surin.* ii. p. 159.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS ſort varies in colour equally with the others, and differs only in the feathers, as the end of every one is curled up, appearing at a diſtance like *wool*, or rather as if the bird had juſt come out of the water.

PLACE. This variety is found at *Java*, *Japan*, and throughout the ſouth of *Aſia*, where it is likely they are natives, eſpecially as the young chickens are more tender of cold, and more difficult to rear, than others in *England*; though they are common enough, but ſeldom kept, except as a variety.

They are alſo met with in *Surinam* and *Guiana*, and appear to be the only ſort met with by *Fermin* and *Bancroft*. The laſt of theſe authors adds, that they are ſmaller than ours, and are brought from the inland parts, where they are reared by the *Indians*, and *thought* by them to be *doubtleſs* natural to this part of *America*.

Their fleſh ſaid to be firm and delicate.

Phaſianus

Phaſianus gallus *(ecaudatus) Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 271. γ. — *Faun. Suec.* N° 199. γ.
Le Coq ſans croupion, ou de Perſe, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 174. 5. — *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 122. 16.—*Friſch.* t. 131. 132.
Perſian Fowl, or Rumkin, *Raii Syn.* p. 51. A. 1. N° 3. — *Will. orn.* p. 156. 6. pl. 26.

1.
VAR. E.
RUMPLESS C.

THIS odd variety, for ſingular it appears, wants even the *rudiment* of a *tail*. It differs not from others, except in that particular. How this change is produced in *England* I know not; but it has been obſerved, that thoſe tranſported from *England* to *Virginia* * loſt their tails.

DESCRIPTION.

Le Coq nain, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 171. 2.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 118. 5.—*Friſch.* t. 133. 134.
Creeper, or Dwarf Hen, *Raii Syn.* p. 51. A. 1.—*Will. orn.* p. 156. pl. 26.

1.
VAR. F.
DWARF C.

THESE have their legs exceeding ſhort; from thence called *Dwarfs*; and beſides, are conſiderably ſmaller than other fowls, ſome not exceeding the ſize of a large *Pigeon*. Allied to this ſort is the *Acoho*, or *Coq de Madagaſcar* ‖, and the *Poule de l'Iſthme de Darien* †, which is likewiſe very ſmall; has a circle of feathers about the legs; a thick tail, which it carries ſtrait; and the ends of the wings black.

DESCRIPTION.

Other fowls, ſaid to come from *Cambodia* ‡, and found now in

* *Phil. Tranſ.* vol. xvii. p. 992.

‖ *Hiſt. des oiſ.* ii. p. 117. 4. — This is ſaid to cover thirty eggs of their own at once.

† Ibid. ii. p. 118. 6.

‡ Ibid. ii. p. 118. — *Buffon* alſo mentions a fowl in *Britany* which is always obliged to leap, the legs being ſo ſhort. It is of the ſize of a common fowl, and kept as being very fruitful.

the *Philippine Iſles*, have the legs ſo ſhort as to drag the wings on the ground.

1. VAR. G. BANTAM C.

Phaſianus gallus *(puſillus) Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 271. ζ.
Le Coq de Bantam, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 172. B.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 119. 8.
Bantam Cock and Hen, *Albin.* iii. pl. 33. 34.—*Brown. Jam.* p. 471.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a ſmall race, and much allied to the laſt; but in ſome of them the feathers are ſo long on the legs and toes, as to be quite an incumbrance in walking.

This ſort is much valued by ſome, on account of the number of *eggs* which the hen lays without ſitting; but the ſmallneſs of them, as well as the trifling quantity of *fleſh* on a bird of this ſize, muſt ever preclude their coming into general uſe for the *table*. Theſe are by ſome called *Booted Fowls*.

I have ſeen ſome of them without any feathers on the legs; but the *connoiſſeurs* in theſe matters call ſuch birds *Baſtards*. The *booted* legs are alſo ſeen in large fowls: perhaps by mixing the breed.

1. VAR. H. ROUGH-FOOTED C.

Le Coq patu, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 272. A.—*Friſch.* pl. 136. (the *male.*) 137. (the *female.*)
Rough-footed Cock and Hen, *Will. orn.* p. 156.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a ſmall kind, and differs only in having feathers on the legs quite to the toes.

The three laſt ſeem ſcarce to be worth ſeparating.

Le-

Le Coq de Turquie, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 170 D.—*Buf. oif.* ii. p. 120. 11. 1.
Turkiſh Cock and Hen, *Will. orn.* p. 156. — *Aldrov.* vol. ii. p. 314. (the *cock.)* p. 315. 316. (the *hen.)*—*Johnſt. Av.* pl. 30. VAR. I. TURKISH C.

ALL we can learn of this bird is, that it differs from ours; eſpecially in the variety and beauty of its colours. DESCRIPTION.

Le Coq de Padoue, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 170. C. 1.
——— de Caux, ou de Padoue, *Buf. oif.* ii. p. 125. 19. VAR. K.
Gallina Vertice tuberoſo, *Pallas Spic.* iv. p. 20. t. 3. f. 2.? PADUAN C.
Padua Cock and Hen, *Will. orn.* p. 156. — *Aldrov. Av.* ii. p. 310. (the *cock.)* p. 311. (the *hen.)*—*Johnſt. Av.* t. 29.

THESE are of a very large ſize, often weighing from eight to ten pounds. They have a large comb on their heads, which is frequently double, in the form of a *crown*; beſides that, a kind of creſt, which is moſt diſtinguiſhable in the *hens*. They have a ſtronger and more rough voice than fowls in general. DESCRIPTION.

It is remarkable that the great fowls of *Bahia* * do not get well feathered till half grown. It is ſo with the *Paduan*, as they get the feathers later than other fowls. In reſpect to the *Paduan* breed with the large heads, *Pallas* has convinced us that it is a diſeaſe that occaſions them; for on macerating the head in water, the cavity ſeemed to be larger than uſual, and the bones of the *ſkull* perforated with ſmall holes, as if *carious*. The brain was alſo larger than common, and filled up the whole ſpace. It was alſo remarked, that ſuch birds were remarkably ſtupid, and not long lived.

* *Damp. Voy.* iii. p. 76.—*Hiſt. Sumat.* p. 98.

1. VAR. L. NEGRO C.

Phaſianus gallus *(morio) Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 271. 8.
Le Coq negre, ou de Mozambic, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 174. 4. — *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 122. 15.
Blackamoor Pullet, *Fryer. Trav.* p. 53.
Mozambick Hen, *Will. orn.* p. 387.

DESCRIPTION. THE comb, wattles, ſkin, and membrane which covers the bones, in this variety are black: the plumage is for the moſt part of the ſame colour: and the fleſh itſelf, when boiled, is ſaid to be as black as *ink* *.

PLACE. Theſe are found about the province of *Moſambique*, in *Africa*, the coaſt of *Malabar*, *Siam*, &c. and are ſaid to be very good eating, though at firſt muſt be very diſguſting to an *European* palate.

In ſome of theſe the fleſh is ſaid to be *white* †.

1. VAR. M. SILK C.

Phaſianus gallus *(lanatus) Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 271. ε.
Le Coq du Japon, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 175. pl. 17. f. 2.
La Poule à Duvet du Japon, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 121.—*Pl. enl.* 98. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. THE body of this ſort is wholly covered with feathers, the webs of which are ſo diſunited, that they appear like hairs:

* Celles qui ont la chair, et les os noirs ſont les meilleurs. — *Voy. de Siam*, vol. i. p. 279.

† "The outward ſkin was a perfect *negro*; the bones alſo as black as *jet*: "under the ſkin nothing could be *whiter* than the fleſh, more tender, or more "grateful." — *Fryer. Voy. de Siam.* vol. i. p. 279. —— There are alſo at *Siam* fowls with black combs and ſkin, with *white* fleſh. — *Harris's Coll. Voy.* vol. ii. p. 468.

the

the general colour is white; and the bird is covered wholly on the outside of the legs, quite to the toes.

Inhabits *Japan* *; and reckoned scarce even in *China*, where the *Cantonese* carry them about in cages for sale to the *Europeans*. PLACE.

These seem to vary. Some which I have seen are of a pure white; others of a dingy brown; but all of them have dark-coloured legs, on which, for the most part, is a thick, stout, and short spur, though I observed one Cock totally without; the legs not always feathered.

In the collection of *Charles Boddam*, Esq; is one of these, with two hind toes †, and a blunt flat spur, above an inch in length.

Phasianus superbus, *Lin. Mantiss.* 1771. p. 526.

2. SUPERB PH. DESCRIPTION.

THE bill in this species is red: on the forehead is a red caruncle, somewhat rounded in shape, and two *wattles*, of a blood-red colour, under the chin, as in the *Cock:* the crown of the head is green; at the hind part a folded crest, of a blue colour: the hind part of the neck is green; on each side furnished with long variegated feathers, which stand out from the neck, and turn backwards: the shoulders are green, spotted with white: the wings red: prime quills blue: the body is red: the tail long and cuneiform; the feathers are blue and red mixed; and the coverts are of several colours, and fall over the sides of it: the legs are yellow, and not furnished with spurs.

This is a bird described by *Linnæus* from the various repre-

* A penalty is incurred by killing a *Cock* in *Japan*.—See *Kæmp. Jap.* p. 581.

† *Osbeck* mentions this circumstance in the *Siamese* fowls. — See *Voy.* vol. ii. p. 255.

sentations

ſentations of it painted on paper-hangings and *China*-ware; and farther confirmed by a figure and deſcription in a *Chineſe* book which came under his inſpection.

We have lately ſeen a drawing of the *tail feather* of a bird of the Pheaſant kind, which meaſured above *ſix feet* in length, and which, it is probable, muſt have belonged to ſome bird not hitherto come to our knowledge. The drawing is in the poſſeſſion of Major *Davies*, who took it from the original feather; two of which were in the poſſeſſion of a gentleman of his acquaintance, and were brought from *China*. They are exactly in ſhape of the two middle feathers of the *painted Pheaſant:* the general colour of a fine blue grey, margined on the ſides with a rufous cream-colour, and marked on each ſide the ſhaft with numerous bars of black; between ſeventy and eighty bars in all; thoſe on the oppoſite ſides of the ſhaft ſeldom correſponding with each other.

3. ARGUS PH.

Phaſianus Argus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 272. 4.
L'Argus ou le Luen, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 361.
The Argus, or Luen, *Phil. Tranſ.* vol. lv. pl. 3. p. 88.—*London Mag.* 1766, pl. in p. 473.—*Gent. Mag.* 1768, pl. in p. 521.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Cock Turkey*. The bill, like that of our *Pheaſant*, of a pale yellow: the fore part of the head, and the beginning of the throat, are covered with a granulated ſkin of a fine ſcarlet colour: the irides are orange: round the eye the ſkin is duſky, and a kind of black whiſker on each ſide of the lower jaw: the top and hind part of the head and neck, changeable blue: at the hind head a forked creſt: the lower part of the neck, back, and wing coverts, duſky, marked irregularly and tranſverſely with

reddiſh brown: the nine outer quills are pale yellow brown, marked with ſmall duſky ſpots, as big as tares, on the outer, and ſmaller ſpots of white on the inner, webs; the eleven remaining quills dark brown, marked with round and oblong ſpots on both webs; and on the outer, near the ſhafts, a row of large eyes, from twelve to fifteen in number, the largeſt an inch in diameter, ſomewhat reſembling thoſe on a *Peacock's train*: the throat, breaſt, rump, and upper tail coverts, dull orange, marked with round duſky ſpots: the tail conſiſts of fourteen feathers; the two middle ones are three feet in length; the next eighteen inches, and gradually ſhorten to the outer ones, which are twelve inches only in length; the colour duſky brown, dotted with white; and the two middle ones have round white ſpots encircled with black on the outer, and brown irregular ones ſurrounded with duſky on the inner, webs: the lower belly and vent duſky, irregularly mixed with brown: the legs, like thoſe of a *Turkey*, of a greeniſh aſh-colour *.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This inhabits *China*; and the figure ſuppoſed to be pretty exact. The head and legs were wanting in the bird ſent over; but were ſupplied from the painted figure ſent along with it. Such a bird, put in attitude, is now to be ſeen in the *Leverian Muſeum*; and ſeveral parcels of the feathers are now in *England*, viz. at the *Britiſh Muſeum*, Sir *Joſeph Banks*'s, Mr. *Boddam*'s, and elſewhere.

This is likewiſe common in the woods at *Sumatra* †, where it is called *Coo-ow*. It is found extremely difficult to be kept alive

* In the figure the legs have no ſpurs; but in a drawing, done by Mr. *Edwards*, they are furniſhed with a ſpur, like that of a *Cock*.

† *Hiſt. of Sumatra*, p. 97.

for

for any conſiderable time after catching it in the woods; never for more than a month. It ſeems to have an antipathy to the *light*, being quite inanimate in the open day; but when kept in a *dark place*, it appears perfectly at eaſe, and ſometimes makes its note or call, from which it takes its name; and which is rather plaintive, and not harſh like that of a *Peacock*. The fleſh reſembles that of the *Common Pheaſant*.

4. ← COMMON PH.

Phaſianus colchicus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 271. 3.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 166.—*Brun. orn.* 58.—*N. C. Petr.* xv. p. 451. N° 7.—*Friſch.* pl. 123.—*Olin. uc.* p. 49.

Le Faiſan, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 262. 1.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 328. pl. 11.—*Pl. enl.* 121. 122.

Pheaſant, *Raii Syn.* p. 56. A. 1.—*Will. orn.* p. 163. pl. 28.—*Albin.* i. pl. 25. 26.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a fowl: length two feet three quarters of an inch to three feet: weight two pounds twelve ounces to three pounds. The bill is pale horn-colour: irides yellow: ſides of the head deep crimſon, granulated, and running into a point behind; and in old birds elongated over each jaw, like the *wattle* of a *cock*, but does not exceed the length of feathers at that part, which is full; this red ſpace is dotted with minute black ſpots: from the noſtrils ſprings a line of greeniſh black feathers, which paſſes under the eye, and a little beyond it: the reſt of the head and neck are green gold, changing to violet and blue in ſome lights: lower part of the neck, breaſt, and ſides, gloſſy reddiſh cheſnut, each feather margined at the end with black; which in thoſe of the neck, riſing upwards a little way on the ſhaft, gives the feather the

the appearance of being bifid at the end: each feather on the ſhoulders and wing coverts has more or leſs of a buff-coloured curved mark in the middle, bounded with a black line both within and without: the lower part of the back the ſame, but leſs diſtinct: rump plain gloſſy reddiſh brown, gloſſed with green: wing coverts brown, variegated with yellowiſh white: quills brown, ſpotted on both webs with yellowiſh white: belly and vent duſky: the tail conſiſts of eighteen feathers, the longeſt of which are twenty inches, the ſhorteſt leſs than five, hence very cuneiform; all of them have tranſverſe bars of black on each ſide of the ſhaft, about twenty-four in number on the two middle feathers, the others in proportion: the legs are duſky; furniſhed with a ſtrong membrane between the toes, and a blunt ſpur three quarters of an inch above the hind toe.

FEMALE. The *female* is leſs in ſize: the general colour brown, variegated with grey, rufous, and blackiſh: tail much ſhorter, but barred like the *male*; and the region of the eyes covered with feathers.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This bird is at preſent found in a ſtate of nature in almoſt the whole of the *old continent*; the original place ſuppoſed to be the environs of the ancient *Colchis*, and from thence tranſported, by degrees, into the other parts of the world. Not found at all in any part of *America* *. The wings being ſhort, they are not made for long flights; therefore it is moſt likely that they have been purpoſely ſent to every place in which we now find them,

* *Anſon* talks of *Pheaſants* which he met with at the iſland of *St. Catherine*, on the coaſt of *Braſil*, (See *Voy.* p. 62.); and again at *Chequetan*, thirty leagues weſt of *Acapulco* in the province of *Mexico*. (*Voy.* p. 364.) Theſe cannot be *true Pheaſants*.

rather than come there by chance *. In various parts of *England* in great plenty, and breed in abundance, especially where there are *woods*, of which they are fond, and are plentiful enough to afford full sport for those who delight in the *gun*.

They breed on the ground like the *Partridge*, and lay from twelve to fifteen eggs, which are smaller than those of a *Hen*, and similar to those of the *Partridge*, but paler: the young follow the mother like *Chickens*. The *male* may be heard to *crow* in the woods not greatly unlike a *Cock*, and will frequently come into the farm-yards in the neighbourhood of woods, and produce cross breeds with the Hens.

M. Salerne remarks, that the *hen Pheasant*, when done laying and sitting, will get the plumage of the *male*, and after that become so little respected by him, as to be treated with the same incivility as he would shew to one of his own sex. He mentions this as a *new observation*; but it is far more common than may be generally supposed, and had been long before mentioned by *Edwards* †. A gentleman of my acquaintance, dead long since,

* They are compleatly imprisoned in the *Isolo Madre*, in the *Laggo Maggiore* at *Turin*, as they cannot fly over the *lake*; for on their attempting to do this they are drowned, except the boatmen pick them up.—*Keysler. Trav.* i. p. 378.

† This author gave for example one kept in the menagery of the *Duke of Leeds*; and remarks, that this change is most likely to happen when in a confined state. The circumstance of the *Hen* acquiring the plumage of the *Cock*, after a certain time, is not confined to the *Pheasant*; the instance of the *Pea-hen* ‖ belonging to *Lady Tynte*, now in the *Leverian Museum*, evinces the contrary, which, after having many broods, got much of the fine plumage of the *Cock*, with the addition even of the fine *train* feathers. The *female* also of the *Rock Manakin* is said to get the plumage of the opposite sex after a number of years; and perhaps, if observed hereafter, this may be found to be the case with many other species.

‖ Pl. LX.

who uſed to keep theſe birds for his amuſement, obſerved the ſame to me: and the ingenious Mr. *J. Hunter* has a well-drawn-up paper in the *Phil. Tranſ.* * to the ſame purport: but, in addition to this, I am well informed, that it does not always require *mature age* to give the *hen Pheaſant* the appearance of the *male*, as ſometimes *young birds* will be adorned with his fine plumage. I will not ſay how this happens, and whether it may be peculiar to this ſpecies to grow barren (if that be the reaſon) ſooner than any other of the *Gallinaceous tribe*; but I am aſſured that ſeveral of theſe *ſpurleſs*, *cock-like hens*, have proved on eating to be *young birds*, from their juicineſs and delicacy of flavour.

VAR. A. RING PHEASANT. A VARIETY.

A Fine variety of this bird is now not uncommon in our *aviaries*. This differs in having a ring of pure white round the neck; and the colours of the plumage more diſtinct, particularly the feathers of the lower part of the neck and breaſt, which are more deeply indented than in the common, each feather appearing double at the end. DESCRIPTION.

Theſe are common in the woods in ſome of the provinces of *China*. In ſome drawings of theſe we obſerved a ſtreak of white over each eye. They are alſo common about the *Caſpian Sea*, and in the ſouthern part of the deſert between the *Don* and *Wolga*: alſo in *Great Tartary*, and in the ſouth of the *Mongolian Deſert* †, where they are ſaid to be leſs than the *Common Pheaſant*. Are alſo pretty common at *St. Helena* ‡. PLACE

* Vol. lxx. p. 527. † Mr. *Pennant*.

‡ Introduced by the governor. Said to be five pounds penalty on ſhooting one.—*Forſt. Voy.* ii. p. 567.

4. VAR. B. +VARIEGATED PH.

Le Faiſan panaché, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 267. A. pl. 25. f. 3.
——— varié, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 352.—*Friſch.* t. 124.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is white, more or leſs marked in various parts with the ſimilar colours to Pheaſants in common.

4. VAR. C. WHITE PH.

Le Faiſan blanc, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 268. B.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is wholly white, except a few minute black ſpots about the neck, and ſome rufous ones on the ſcapulars.

In the *Leverian Muſeum* is one wholly white.

4. VAR. D. HYBRIDAL PH.

Le Faiſan bâtard, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 268. C.
Le Coquar, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 353. pl. 12.—*Friſch.* t. 125.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a mixed breed between the *Pheaſant* and *Cock*; a circumſtance which frequently happens where farm-yards are adjoining to woods where Pheaſants abound. The eyes are ſurrounded with a red ſkin, and a few ſpots of white on the crown of the head: upper part of the back rufous, varied with brown and white; from thence to the tail aſh-colour, croſſed with black: belly, thighs, and under tail coverts, pale brown, aſh-colour, and duſky, mixed: wing coverts much like the back: greater quills pale brown; the leſſer white, varied without with black, and within black edged with rufous: tail black in the middle: bill and legs grey. This is *Briſſon*'s deſcription.

That

That in the *Leverian Muſeum* has very few markings, being almoſt throughout of a dingy reddiſh brown colour.

Turkey Pheaſant, *Edw.* pl. 337.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 160.

4.
VAR. E.
TURKEY PH.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE between the *Pheaſant* and *Turkey:* extent of wing thirty-two inches. Round the eyes a bare red ſkin; the reſt of the head covered with feathers: the plumage a mixture ſomewhat allied both to the *Turkey* and *Pheaſant*.

PLACE.

Three of theſe were met with near *Hanford* in *Dorſetſhire*; of which one was killed, and ſent by *H. Seymer*, Eſq; to Mr. *Edwards*.

I find in the *Hiſt. des oiſ.** a bird by the name of *Demi Poule d'Inde*, which is ſaid to proceed from the *Cock* and the *Turkey*. It is moſtly of a dark colour, like a *Vulture*; has neither comb nor wattles; carries the tail like a *Turkey*; and ſtands very high on its legs.

It is ſaid to be peculiar to the iſland of *Java*, where it is kept merely for the ſake of fighting.

Phaſianus pictus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 272. 5.—*Amœn. acad.* vol. i. p. 562. pl. 1.
Le Faiſan doré de la Chine, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 271. 4.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 355.—*Pl. enl.* 217.
China Pheaſant, *Albin.* iii. pl. 36.—*Edw.* pl. 68. 69.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

5.
†PAINTED PH.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is leſs than the *Common Pheaſant:* length two feet nine inches and a half. Bill and irides yellow: general co-

* ii. p. 119.

lour

lour of the plumage crimſon: on the head is a moſt beautiful gloſſy yellow creſt, the feathers of which appear like *ſilk*, and fall backwards: cheeks almoſt bare, and fleſh-coloured: the feathers of the hind-head are orange-coloured, ſquare at the ends, and croſſed with black lines; theſe are long, and can be erected at will, like thoſe on the neck of the *Cock*; beneath theſe the feathers are green, very little rounded at the ends, and tipped with black: the back and rump are yellow: the upper tail coverts long, narrow, and crimſon, and fall on each ſide of the tail: the wing coverts cheſnut and brown mixed: ſcapulars blue: quills brown, marked with yellowiſh ſpots: the tail is long and cuneiform, the longeſt feather twenty-three inches, and the outer one very ſhort; the colour cheſnut and black beautifully variegated: the legs are yellow, and furniſhed with a ſpur a quarter of an inch in length.

FEMALE. The *female* is ſmaller, and wants the gaudy colours of the *male*. The irides are hazel: the feathers of the head longiſh: the general colour of the plumage brown, variegated with yellowiſh brown: the tail is ſhorter, but not much unlike that of the *male*: the legs have no ſpurs.

PLACE AND MANNERS. The native place of this beautiful ſpecies is *China*, where it is called *Kin-ki*. It bears confinement well, and will breed readily in that ſtate, inſomuch as to quite render needleſs any importation from their native country. The eggs are redder than thoſe of our *Pheaſants*, ſomewhat reſembling thoſe of the *Guinea fowl*. They will alſo breed with our *Common Pheaſant*; an inſtance of it is mentioned by *Buffon*, which produced two male birds; one of which paired with a *female* common Pheaſant and had one young, which was a *female*.

They

They appear to be hardy birds; and I ſhould by no means wonder if future generations ſhould ſee them as perfectly naturaliſed to this climate as the common one. The flavour of their fleſh is ſaid to exceed that of any other *Pheaſant* *.

This ſpecies, as has been mentioned in the former, is likewiſe ſubject to change the appearance of ſex. *Edwards* records the circumſtance in reſpect to ſome kept by *Lady Eſſex*; the *females* of which, in the ſpace of ſix years, gradually gained the *male feathers:* and we are likewiſe further informed, that it is not unuſual for the *hen* birds, when about four or five years old, to be neglected by the *cocks*, and gradually to gain the plumage of the *males*.

Phaſianus nyctheмerus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 272. 6.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 167.
Le Faiſan blanc de la Chine, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 277. 5.—*Pl. enl.* 123. 124.
Le Faiſan noir & blanc de la Chine, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 359.
Black and White Chineſe Pheaſant, *Edw.* pl. 66. (male and female).—*Albin.* iii. pl. 37.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

6.
+ PENCILLED PH.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is bigger than the *Common Pheaſant:* length two feet and a half. The bill and irides yellow: ſides of the head covered with a carunculated, crimſon, bare ſkin, as in our *Pheaſants*, which riſes upwards above each eye, giving the appearance of *horns*, and in ſome birds likewiſe hangs ſo deep below on each ſide of the jaw, as to appear like *wattles:* the head is creſted, and is, as well as all the under parts of the body, of a full purpliſh black: the upper parts are white, and each feather marked with three or four lines one within another, all parallel

* *Du Halde.*

to the margin: the tail is cuneiform, the feathers obliquely ſtriated with black, except the two middle ones, which are plain white: the legs are red, and furniſhed with a ſpur behind, of a white colour.

FEMALE. The *female* is ſomewhat ſmaller. The bill is brown: the irides yellow brown: the eyes ſurrounded with a red ſkin, which is narrower, and leſs bright than in the *male*: the head is a little creſted, and brown: throat and cheeks whitiſh: the neck, back, breaſt, rump, and wing coverts, rufous brown: the lower part of the breaſt, belly, and other parts beneath, are white, irregularly mixed with brown, and croſſed with tranſverſe black bands: greater quills blackiſh; ſecondaries like the back; thoſe neareſt the body dotted with white: tail ſhorter than in the *male*; the two middle feathers brown; the others brown and white mixed, and ſtriped obliquely with black: legs red, without ſpurs.

PLACE. This ſpecies inhabits *China* with the laſt, and is likewiſe bred in our menageries. The *eggs* are of a pale yellowiſh aſh-colour, with a bluſh of red.

7. CRESTED PH. PL. LXIV.

Le Hocco brun du Mexique, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 304. 15.
Faiſan huppé de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 337.
L'Hoazin, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 385.
Hoactzin, *Raii Syn.* p. 163.—*Will. orn.* p. 389.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH one foot ten inches. Bill black: the head furniſhed with a creſt, the feathers of which are of different lengths, the longeſt three inches; colour of them dirty browniſh white; beneath black: round the eye bare and reddiſh: the upper parts of the body are brown; the under, as far as the belly, rufous white: the belly and vent rufous: from the hind head

Pl. LXIV.

Crested Pheasant.

head to the lower part of the neck behind, each feather has a ſtreak of white down the middle: tips of the middle and larger wing coverts white, forming two bars on the wing: edge of the wing, half way from the bend, white; the quills rufous: the tail cuneiform, ten inches long, of the ſame colour as the back; all the feathers tipped with yellow: the legs black, and not furniſhed with ſpurs behind.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This inhabits *Mexico*, and parts adjacent, where it feeds on *ſnakes*: makes an howling kind of noiſe, and is found on trees near rivers; is accounted an unlucky bird. Met with chiefly in autumn, and is ſaid to pronounce a ſound not unlike the word *Hoactzin*. We learn from others that it may be domeſticated, and is ſeen in that ſtate among the natives; and further, that it feeds on *ants*, *worms*, and other inſects, as well as *ſnakes*.

8.
MOTMOT PH.

Phaſianus Motmot, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 271. 2.
Le Faiſan de la Guiane, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 270. 3.—*Pl. enl.* 146.
Le Katraca, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 364.
Motmot, *Seba*, vol. i. p. 103. pl. 67. f. 2.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Fowl*: length eighteen inches. Head feathers elongated, rufous: bill reddiſh: the head deep brown: neck and upper parts olive brown: breaſt, belly, ſides, and thighs, rufous brown: under tail coverts cheſnut: quills, and two middle tail feathers, like the back; the reſt of them blackiſh, except the outer, which is rufous: legs blackiſh: claws brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Braſil* and *Guiana*. The ſhape of the tail is cuneiform both in *Briſſon*'s figure and the *Pl. enl.* otherwiſe it ſhould ſeem to be the ſame with the following bird.

9. PARRAKA PH.

Le Parraka, *Buf. oif.* ii. p. 394.
Le Parraqua, *Mem. ſur Cayenne*, vol. i. p. 378. pl. 1. 2.
Hannaquaw, *Bancr. Guian.* p. 176. ?

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a ſmall *Fowl*, and reſembles it in bill, legs, and body: length twenty-three inches. Bill dark rufous: eyes brown: the general colour of the plumage deep brown on the back, and fulvous under the belly: the top of the head is fulvous, and the feathers ſomewhat long, but not ſo as to form a real creſt: the wings are ſhort: the webs of ſome of the quills incline to rufous: the tail conſiſts of twelve feathers, is even at the end, about a foot in length, and is carried pendent for the moſt part: the legs of a dark rufous, inclining to black: claws like thoſe of a *Fowl*.

It is peculiar in its internal ſtructure in reſpect to the *windpipe*; which, inſtead of entering directly the breaſt, as in moſt birds, paſſes over the ſide of the left clavicle, and on the outſide of the fleſhy part of the breaſt, being covered only by the ſkin, then taking a turn upwards, paſſes over the right clavicle into the breaſt, and is diſtributed through the lungs in the uſual way. The *female* has not this circumvolution of the *windpipe*.

The *Hannequaw*, mentioned by *Bancroft*, is probably the ſame bird. He ſays that it is black, rooſts in trees, and may be heard early in the morning, diſtinctly, but hoarſely, repeating the word *Hannequaw* * very loud.

PLACE AND MANNERS. Theſe are found in the unfrequented woods of the internal parts of *Cayenne*, *Guiana*, and many parts of *South America*. At

* Eaſily miſtaken for *Parrequaw*.

ſun-

ſun-riſe ſets up a very loud cry, which is thought to be the loudeſt of all birds in the *new world*; at which time the eyes appear red, as does a ſmall ſkin under the breaſt, which is not at all ſeen, except when the bird makes ſuch exertions, or is angry. This cry is very like the word *Parraqua*; and is repeated many times together; and often many cry at once, or anſwer one another, but moſt in breeding-time, which is twice in the year; at each time laying from four to ſix eggs; making the neſt in low branches, or ſtumps of trees, and behaving with their chickens in the ſame manner as *hens*. They feed on *grain*, *ſeeds*, and *herbs*; but feed the young in the neſt with *worms* and ſmall *inſects*. Theſe, with many other birds, inhabit the woods by day, coming out into the open ſavannas *morning* and *evening* to feed; at which times they are chiefly killed by the natives and near inhabitants. They may be brought up tame; and their fleſh is much eſteemed.

L'Hoitlallotl, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 395.—*Fern. Hiſt. N. Hiſp.* ch. lii. p. 25.

10. COURIER PH.

THIS bird is imperfectly deſcribed by *Fernandez*; and is ſaid to be eighteen inches long. The general colour of the plumage white, inclined to fulvous; about the tail black, mixed with ſome ſpots of white: the tail itſelf is long, and of a green colour, reflecting in ſome lights like the feathers of a Peacock: the wings are ſhort.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the hotter parts of *Mexico*.

PLACE.

It flies ſlow; but is recorded to outrun the *ſwifteſt horſe* *.

* *Hiſt. des oiſ.*

GENUS LII. TINAMOU.

N° 1. Great T.
2. Cinereous T.
N° 3. Variegated T.
4. Little T.

BILL long, blunt at the end; noſtrils placed in the middle. Gape wide.

Sides of the head, and throat, not well furniſhed with feathers.

Tail very ſhort, often hid by the upper coverts.

Hind toe ſhort, and uſeleſs in walking; claws hollowed beneath.

The manners of the whole genus much like thoſe of the firſt-deſcribed.

The *female* biggeſt in all the known ſpecies.

1. GREAT T.

Le Perdrix du Bréſil, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 227. 4.
La Groſſe Perdrix du Breſil, ——— 5.
Le Magoua, *Buf. oiſ.* iv. p. 507. pl. 24.
Tinamou de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 476.
Macucagua, *Raii Syn.* p. 53. N° 9.—*Will. orn.* p. 163. pl. 26.
Groſſe Perdrix de la Guiane, *Mem. Cay.* vol. ii. p. 269.
Great Partridge, *Deſcr. Surin.* ii. p. 188.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Fowl: length eighteen inches. Bill one inch and a quarter long, and blunt at the end, with a kind of furrow on each ſide of the upper mandible, in the middle of which the noſtrils

noſtrils are placed; the colour of it black: the top of the head is deep rufous: the general colour of the reſt of the body greyiſh brown, inclining to olive, with a mixture of white on the upper part of the belly and ſides, and of greeniſh on the neck: upper part of the back, wing coverts, and tail, marked with duſky tranſverſe ſpots, feweſt on the laſt: the ſides of the head, throat, and fore part of the neck, not well clothed with feathers*: the ſecondary quills have a mixture of rufous; and the greater quills plain aſh-colour: the tail is ſhort: the legs yellowiſh brown; the hind part of them very rough, the ſcales ſtanding out, and giving the appearance of the bark of the *fir-tree*

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This is found in the woods of ſeveral parts of *South America*, particularly of *Cayenne* and *Guiana*; and paſſes the night perched on the lower branches of the trees, two or three feet from the ground. The *female* lays from twelve to fifteen eggs, the ſize of thoſe of an Hen, and of a beautiful green colour. Makes the neſt on the ground, near the ſtump of ſome large tree; and if diſturbed, rolls the eggs to another place, at a good diſtance. The young follow as ſoon as hatched, and hide themſelves on the leaſt approach of danger. Is ſaid to have two broods in a year. Their food is *fruits* and *grain* of all kinds, as well as *worms* and *inſects*. The *Indians* kill them frequently while rooſting on the trees, of nights. The fleſh is accounted very good, and the eggs alſo reckoned a great dainty.

* In the *Pl. enl.* the ſides of the head are painted *red*, and ſeem to be *bare* of feathers; but in the ſpecimens which we have ſeen, thoſe parts are thinly covered with ſhort feathers, of the ſame colour as the reſt of the plumage.

The

The note, or call, of this bird may be heard a great way off, and is a kind of dull whiſtle, which it makes exactly at ſun-ſet every evening, and at break of day; by the imitating of which the natives decoy the birds within reach of the gun or net.

2. CINEREOUS T.

Le Tinamou cendré, *Buf. oiſ.* iv. p. 510.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is only twelve inches in length. The bill is ſixteen lines long: the plumage an uniform cinereous brown, except the head and hind part of the neck, which have a rufous tinge: the ſhape of the bird exactly coincides with the former.

PLACE. This is found in the ſame places as the laſt; but is much leſs common.

3. VARIEGATED T.

Le Tinamou varié, *Buf. oiſ.* iv. p. 511.—*Pl. enl.* 828.
——— *Mem. ſur Cay.* ii. p. 272.

PL. LXV.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH eleven inches. Bill one inch and a quarter long, and duſky; the under mandible yellowiſh: the head and upper part of the neck behind are black: the reſt of the upper parts tranſverſely barred with reddiſh brown and black; about the eye pale, and not well clothed with feathers: the throat and middle of the belly are white: the neck, breaſt, and upper part of the belly, rufous: ſides and thighs barred with brown, rufous, and white: quills plain brown: the tail is very little longer than the wings when folded up: the legs duſky.

PLACE. This is pretty common at *Guiana*, but much leſs ſo than the firſt ſpecies. The female lays ten or twelve eggs, of a beautiful lilac-colour, and a trifle leſs than thoſe of the *Pheaſant*.

Variegated Tinamou.

M. *Bajon* ſays that this ſpecies does not rooſt in trees; and differs in that the young run a longer time with the mother.

Le Soui, *Buf. oiſ.* iv. p. 512.
——— ou petit Tinamou de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 829.

4. + LITTLE T.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a ſmall ſpecies, being no more than nine inches long. The bill is three quarters of an inch in length, and yellow: the top of the head and hind part of the neck are black; from thence the reſt of the upper parts are brown, with an obſcure mixture of duſky: the throat is rufous, mixed with white; and the reſt of the under parts plain rufous: the wing coverts are edged with the ſame: the quills plain brown: the tail is ſhort, and exceeded in length by the coverts: the legs are duſky yellow.

PLACE.

This is alſo met with in *Guiana*, where it is called *Perdrix cul rond*, from the ſhortneſs of its tail. It differs from the others, as it builds the neſt in the low forks of trees. It is of an hemiſpherical ſhape; about ſix inches broad, and five deep; compoſed of leaves. Lays from three to ſix white eggs, nearly round, and of the ſize of thoſe of the *Pigeon*. The fleſh is much eſteemed.

GENUS

GENUS LIII. GROUS.

* WITH FOUR TOES.

N° 1. Wood Gr.
2. Long-tailed Gr.
3. Black Gr.
Var. A.
4. Nemeſian Gr.
5. Birch Gr.
6. Spotted Gr.
7. Shoulder-knot Gr.
8. Ruffed Gr.
9. Pinnated Gr.
N° 10. Ptarmigan Gr.
11. White Gr.
12. Hazel Gr.
13. Red Gr.
14. Pin-tailed Gr.
Var. A.
15. Namaqua Gr.
16. Sand Gr.
17. Indian Gr.

** WITH THREE TOES.

18. Heteroclite Gr.

THE bill in this genus is convex, ſtrong, and ſhort: a naked ſcarlet ſkin above each eye †.
Noſtrils ſmall, hid in the feathers.
Tongue pointed at the end.
Legs ſtrong, feathered to the toes, and ſometimes to the nails.
The toes of ſome of the ſpecies pectinated on the ſides.

† Three or four of the laſt ſpecies excepted.

* WITH FOUR TOES.

Tetrao urogallus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 273. 1. (the male.)—*Faun. Suec.* N° 200.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 169.—*Brun.* N° 194. 195.—*Muller*, N° 221.—*Friſch.* pl. 107. 108.—*Kram. el.* p. 356. 1.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 172. 1.
+ WOOD GR.

Le Coq de Bruyère, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 182. 1.

——— ou le Tetras, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 191. pl. 5.—*Pl. enl.* 73. 74.

Mountain Cock and Hen, *Albin.* ii. pl. 29. 30.

Cock of the Wood, *Raii Syn.* p. 53. A. 1.—*Will. orn.* p. 172. pl. 30.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 92. pl. 40. 41.—*Tour in Scotl.* 8vo. p. 79. pl. 15. 16.—*Arct. Zool.*

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS ſpecies is as large as a *Turkey*, and two feet nine inches in length. The bill is nearly two inches long, very ſtout, and horn-coloured: over the eye a naked red ſkin: irides hazel: noſtrils covered with ſhort feathers; thoſe of the chin and throat are black, and longer than the reſt: the head and neck are aſh-colour, delicately marked with tranſverſe narrow blackiſh lines: the upper parts of the body and wings are cheſnut-brown, irregularly marked with lines of a blackiſh colour: the feathers at the ſetting-on of the wings are white: the breaſt of a very gloſſy blackiſh green: the reſt of the under parts black; but the belly, and feathers over the thighs and vent, are marked with white: ſides marked as the neck: the tail conſiſts of eighteen feathers, and rounded in ſhape, marked on each ſide with a few ſpots of white: the legs are ſtrong, covered with brown feathers: the edges of the toes pectinated.

FEMALE.

The *female* differs exceedingly; is much ſmaller: in length only twenty-ſix inches. The bill duſky: throat red: head,

neck, and back, marked with tranſverſe bars of red and black: the breaſt has ſome white ſpots on it; and the lower part is of a plain orange-colour: the belly barred with pale orange and black; the tips of the feathers white: back and ſcapulars black; the edges of the feathers mottled with black and pale reddiſh brown; ſcapulars tipped with white: the inner webs of the quills duſky; the exterior mottled with duſky and pale brown: the tail is of a deep ruſt-colour, barred with black, tipped with white, and conſiſts of ſixteen feathers *.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This bird inhabits, for the moſt part, the colder countries; or, when met with in the hotter, chuſes the elevated regions, where the temperature of the air is bleak and chilling. Under ſuch reſtrictions it is found in various parts of the old continent, from the north of *Ruſſia* to *Italy*, and ſeveral parts of the *Alps*. Found formerly in *Ireland* and *Scotland:* in the firſt believed now to be extinct; and in the latter, one being ſhot near *Inverneſs*, mentioned as a rare inſtance †. Lays from eight to ſixteen eggs, of a white colour, ſpotted with yellow, and bigger than thoſe of our hen: theſe are depoſited upon *moſs*, in ſome dry ſpot on the ground; the *female* alone ſitting the whole time of incubation, and hiding

* We here follow Mr. *Pennant*. In regard to the *male*, *Briſſon* allows but ſixteen feathers alſo. *Schwenckfield* will have but twelve. No doubt but his bird had loſt the reſt; but, in turn, he allows eighteen to the *female*. Hence it ſhould ſeem moſt likely, that eighteen was the number intended by nature for both ſexes; eſpecially as I do not recollect any other bird wherein the *male* and *female* differ at all in the numbers. *Linnæus* mentions eighteen feathers in the *Faun. Suec.*; but only deſcribes the *male*.

† *Br. Zool.*—The laſt bird of this kind found in *Scotland* was in the *Chicholm*'s great foreſt, in *Strathgloſs*; and I am well informed that the neſt was placed on a *Scotch Pine*.

the place, by covering the eggs with leaves, when at any time obliged to leave them. The young run after the mother as ſoon as hatched, and often with part of the egg-ſhell attached to them, as *Partridges* are known to do.

The *males* and *females* live ſeparate, except from the beginning of *February*, when the *male*, morning and evening, mounts on the ſtump of ſome old *pine*, with his tail ſpread, and quills lowered to the feet, the neck protruded, and the head feathers ruffled. It makes a noiſe not unlike the whetting of a *ſcythe*, and repeats it alternately, and ſo loud as to be heard a great way off; at the ſame time putting itſelf into very ſtrange attitudes. This is a call for his *ſeraglio* of *females*, who attend the ſummons; and this he continues to the end of *March* or beginning of *April*.

The food conſiſts of many kinds of *plants*, *grain*, the young *buds* of *trees*; and above all, the ſeeds of *pine* and *fir trees*, of which ſometimes they are known wholly to ſtrip one tree of its cones, while the next remains untouched.

We find the greateſt numbers of theſe birds in *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*, where they are met with in all the woods in the northern parts, eſpecially the *pine-foreſts*. Is common both about *Moſcow* and *St. Peterſburgh*, from whence they are ſent along with *white Hares*, *Ptarmigans*, &c. as preſents to *London*, during the cold ſeaſon; and, for the moſt part, arrive in good condition for the table, their fleſh being much eſteemed.

I am informed that there is a variety of this bird much ſmaller than the common ſort*.

* Mr. *Pennant*.—It has been obſerved that birds of the *Grous* tribe are ſmaller in *Lapland* than more to the ſouthward; which may ariſe from the greater degree of cold. Whether this ſmall variety is moſt frequent in the northern parts, is not ſaid.—See *Amœn. Acad.* iii. p. 162.

2. + LONG-TAILED GR.

Tetrao Phaſianellus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 273. N° 1. Var. β.
Hudſon's Bay Pheaſant Grous, *Phil. Tranſ.* vol. lxiii. p. 396.
Long-tailed Grous from Hudſon's Bay, *Edw.* pl. 117.

DESCRIPTION. RATHER bigger than a *Pheaſant:* length ſeventeen inches: breadth twenty-four. Bill black: irides hazel: head, neck, and upper parts, teſtaceous, tranſverſely faſciated with black; the bands broadeſt on the back: between the bill and eyes a white ſpot: ſides of the neck marked with roundiſh whitiſh ſpots: rump hoary: the breaſt and belly whitiſh, marked with cordated ſpots of a teſtaceous brown colour, deepeſt on the belly: on the wing coverts round white ſpots, as well as ſtripes: quills black, ſpotted with white on the outer edge; ſecondaries brown, faſciated on the outer edge and tip with white: tail ſhort; the outſide feathers pale brown, tipped with white; the two middle ones longeſt by half an inch, and ſpotted with teſtaceous.

FEMALE. The *male* and *female* vary very little in colour, nor change with the ſeaſons. The breaſt of the *male* is chocolate-brown; and the caruncle over the eye much the largeſt, being one inch long, and three-eighths of an inch high.

Dr. *Forſter* is of opinion that this bird is totally different from the *Wood Grous*, and that *Edwards*'s plate is moſt probably a variety of this ſpecies, rather than the *female* of that bird; the tail being cuneiform is a true ſpecific diſtinction; and beſides, the axillary feathers are not white, as in the *female* of the *Wood Grous*.

PLACE. This is found at *Hudſon's Bay*, and called by the natives *Ockiſſ-cow*.

Tetrao

3. BLACK GR.

Tetrao tetrix, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 272. 2. — *Faun. Suec.* N° 202. — *Scop. ann.* i. N° 169.—*Brun.* N° 196. 197.—*Muller*, N° 222. — *Friſch.* pl. 109.—*Kram. el.* p. 356. 2.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 172.

Le Coq de Bruyeres à queue fourchue, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 186. 2.

——— ou petit Tetras, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 210. pl. 6.—*Pl. enl.* 172. 173.

Black Cock, Black Game, or Black Grous, *Raii Syn.* p. 53. A. 2.—*Will. orn.* p. 173. pl. 31. — *Albin.* pl. 22. — *Br. Zool.* i. N° 93. pl. 42. —*Arct. Zool.*

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE rather larger than a *Fowl*: length twenty-four inches. The bill is black: the whole body is alſo of a fine gloſſy blue black: the wing coverts duſky brown: the four firſt quills black; the next white at the bottom: the lower half and tips of the ſecondaries, and the inner wing coverts, white: thighs and legs dark brown; on the firſt ſome white ſpots: the tail conſiſts of ſixteen black feathers; the outer ones curve outwards, and the ends are ſquare; the middle ones much ſhorter, making the tail forked: the under tail coverts are white: the legs and toes pectinated, as in the laſt ſpecies.

FEMALE.

The *female* differs much from the *male*, as in the *Wood Grous*; and is likewiſe much ſmaller.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This ſpecies is common in all the northern parts of *Great Britain*, but eſpecially in *Scotland* and *Wales*; and ſparingly ſcattered as one advances ſouth. Affects woody and mountainous places. Some are alſo met with in *Cumberland*; and they are in tolerable plenty in the moors in *Yorkſhire*. They are alſo exceedingly numerous in *Staffordſhire*, eſpecially in Lord *Paget*'s domains; and in great plenty in the New Foreſt of *Hampſhire*, particularly

cularly *Boulderwood* and *Rindfield* lodges. There are alſo many met with in *Suſſex*, and ſome in *Surrey*.

The *females* aſſemble at the crowing of the *male*, in the ſame manner as in the *Wood Grous*. They lay ſix or eight yellowiſh white eggs, ſpeckled with ferruginous; with ſpots of the ſame, which are largeſt at the ſmall end.

The *males* will often meet and fight, like the *Game Cock*, and, during the combat, are ſo off their guard as to be knocked down with a ſtick.

Theſe birds are likewiſe plentiful in all the northern parts of *Europe*, without exception, and in fewer numbers towards the ſouth; but then are only found on the mountainous and bleak ſituations. Are extremely common in all the northern parts of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*, wherever the *birch-trees* grow. Are alſo fond of the *Sibirian poplar* *, which is ſaid to give the fleſh an exceeding fine flavour.

3.
VAR. A. Le Coq de Bruyeres piqueté, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 191. A.
Tetrao Hybridus, *Faun. Suec.* N° 201.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a mere variety of the laſt-deſcribed. The *male* is ſaid to have reddiſh ſpots on the neck, breaſt, wings, and thighs; and the *female* to be of a grey colour, ſpotted with black.

PLACE. Said to be met with in *Sweden* and *Scotland*.

* *Populus balſamifera.*—Lin.

Tetrao

Tetrao nemeſianus, *Scop. ann.* i. N° 171.—*Aldrov.* lib. xiii. c. 8. 4. NEMESIAN GR.

SIZE of the *Black Grous.* Body black and rufous mixed: tail rufous, tipped and ſpotted with black; ſecondaries tipped with white. DESCRIPTION.

One ſex has the neck, cheeks, and breaſt, plain rufous.

Tetrao betulinus, *Scop. ann.* i. N° 172.—*Aldrov.* lib. xiii. c. 9. 5. BIRCH GR.

THE body in this bird is black and rufous mixed: rump whitiſh, faſciated with black: breaſt pale cinereous: quills tipped with white: tail black, marked with tranſverſe rufous ſpots: bill and legs black: the eye-brows not red. DESCRIPTION.

Tetrao Canadenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 274. 3. 6. SPOTTED GR.
——— Canace, ——————— p. 275. 7.
Le Gelinote de la Baye de Hudſon, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 201. 6.
Le Gelinote du Canada, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 203. 7. pl. 20. f. 1. 2.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 279.—*Pl. enl.* 131. 132.
Black and Spotted Heathcock, *Edw.* pl. 118. (the male).
Brown and Spotted Heathcock, —— pl. 71. (the female).
Spotted Grous, *Phil. Tranſ.* vol. lxii. p. 389.—*Arct. Zool.* *Lev. Muſ.*

SIZE of the *Ptarmigan:* length thirteen inches and a half. Bill black: the upper parts of the head, neck, body, and rump, are tranſverſely barred with blackiſh and grey brown: noſtrils covered with black; on each ſide of them a ſmall ſpot of white, and another beneath the eye, rather behind: over the eyelids a bare carunculated red ſpace: throat, breaſt, and belly, black; DESCRIPTION.

black; the laſt ſpotted with white, except in the middle: ſides tranſverſely barred with blackiſh and grey brown, with a daſh of white near the tips: under tail coverts black and white: tail black, tipped with rufous: legs covered with grey brown feathers: claws grey: toes pectinated.

FEMALE. The *female* is ſmaller; in length only eleven inches and a half. All the upper parts are croſſed with rufous, blackiſh, and grey brown, forming large patches of the ſame on the back: fore part and ſides of the neck rufous, croſſed with blackiſh bands near the end of each feather: breaſt croſſed with rufous and blackiſh, tipped with dirty rufous white: belly, and under tail coverts, barred with blackiſh and rufous white; the ſides with brown and rufous grey, tipped with dirty white: quills as in the *male:* tail barred with rufous and black: toes pectinated.

PLACE AND MANNERS. Theſe are met with at *Hudſon's Bay*, where they are called *Wood* or *Spruce Partridges*. In winter, feed on *ſpruce-cones* and *juniper-berries*. They are eaten at all times, but thought much better in the ſummer-ſeaſon. The natives preſerve them through the winter by expoſing them to the froſt, hanging them up by the bill, and during the whole of the inclement ſeaſon will keep good, ſo that they have only to lay them in water to thaw them before their being dreſſed. They are eaſily got at in great numbers, as they are very ſtupid birds, and may be knocked on the head with a ſtick; and frequently are caught by a ſtick and a loop. They make the neſt on the ground, and lay five eggs. When much diſturbed, often fly into trees, and if the ſportſman has a little dog with him to take off their attention, they may be ſhot one after another to the laſt bird.

Tetrao togatus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 275. 8.
La groſſe Gelinote de Canada, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 207. pl. 21. f. 1.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 281.—*Pl. enl.* N° 104.
Shoulder-knot Grous, *Phil. Tranſ.* vol. lxii. p. 393.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

7. SHOULDER-KNOT GR.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a ſmall *Fowl:* length fifteen inches and a half. Bill brown: the head and upper parts are varied with rufous, brown, black, and aſh-colour: throat, and fore part of the neck, rufous, marked with ſmall ſpots and bands of brown: upper part of the breaſt blackiſh and grey, forming a band, communicating on each ſide with a packet of long and black feathers, which falls over each wing: the reſt of the under parts are croſſed with brown, rufous, and dirty white: quills brown, the outer edge varied with dirty white: tail not unlike the back, croſſed with five or ſix narrow bars of black, and a broad one near the end; the very tips of the feathers grey: legs feathered, grey: toes naked, brown.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*, and is called *Puſhee*, or *Pupuſhee*, by the natives. The fleſh is rather dry, but white, and when well prepared, is good eating.

They ſtay all the year, and feed in the winter on *juniper*; but in ſummer on *gooſeberries*, *raſpberries*, *cranberries*, and *currants*. The young follow the hen like chickens.

The *male* and *female* much alike.

8. + RUFFED GR.

Tetrao umbellus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 275. 6.
La Gelinotte hupée de Penſilvanie, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 214. 11.
Le Coq de Bruyère à fraiſe, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 281.
Ruffed Heathcock, *Edw.* pl. 248.—*Phil. Tranſ.* vol. xlviii. p. 499. pl. 15.—*Arct. Zool.*

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE between a *Pheaſant* and *Partridge:* length twenty inches. Bill browniſh horn-colour: the head creſted; that, and all the upper parts, variegated with different-coloured browns, mixed with black: the feathers on the neck are long, and looſe, and can be erected like thoſe of the *Cock:* throat, and fore part of the neck, orange brown: the reſt of the parts beneath yellowiſh white, marked with a few curved black marks on the breaſt and ſides: under tail coverts pale orange, ſpotted with white: the quills are ſpotted with pale brown, otherwiſe like the back: as is the tail, which conſiſts of eighteen feathers; all of which are croſſed with narrow bars of black, and one broad band of the ſame near the tip; the end itſelf aſh-colour: the legs are covered to the toes with whitiſh hairs: toes fleſh-colour, and pectinated on the ſides.

One of theſe now in my poſſeſſion, which I ſuſpect to be a *female*, is much paler in the markings: the tail aſh-colour, croſſed with duſky bars, and mottled with the ſame between each bar; the broad band near the end of a cheſnut brown inſtead of black.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſpecies inhabits *Penſylvania*, *New York*, *Nova Scotia*, and other parts of *North America*; and is by no means the *male* of

the *Shoulder-knot*, as *Buffon* * ſuppoſes, nor belonging at any rate to the following; all three being quite different ſpecies.

The manners ſeem much the ſame with the *Black Cock* and *Wood Grous*: the *male* placing himſelf on ſome elevated ſtump, and flapping his wings for a minute; he repeats the ſame at ſeven or eight minutes interval for ſeveral times, and elevating the creſt of the head and neck all together, in the attitude which *Edwards* has happily imitated. This he repeats morning and evening, at nine and four; and the ſignal is obeyed by the *females*, as in the birds above-mentioned. During this ecſtacy he is blind to the approach of the ſportſman; who may take his aim with leiſure, being directed to the bird by the noiſe, which may be heard a mile off. The *male* repeats this flapping in autumn †. The *female* is ſaid to lay from twelve to ſixteen eggs, on the ground, in a dry place among leaves; the young follow the mother like chickens; and the whole brood keep together, till nature prompts them to provide for an offſpring of their own. They feed on all ſorts of grain and fruits, and, above all, are ſaid to be fond of *ivy-berries*. The fleſh is well reliſhed, and good food. They are called by ſome the *Drumming Partridge*.

* *Hiſt. des oiſ.* ii. p. 282.

† *Major Davies* informs, that the *male* does this at other times as well as in the breeding-ſeaſon; and that he begins the flapping at firſt very ſlow, and increaſing by degrees till he arrives at a ſtupendous velocity; after which he ceaſes, and *crows* like our *Cock Pheaſant*; after an interval, begins again. This action is only at ſun-riſe and ſun-ſet; and will do the ſame if kept tame in the houſe.

9. PINNATED GR.

Tetrao cupido, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 274. 5.
La Gelinote hupée d'Amerique, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 212. 10.
Urogallus minor fuſcus, cervice plumis alas imitantibus donatâ, *Cateſb. Car. app.* pl. 1.
Pinnated Grous, *Arct. Zool.*
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS ſpecies is one-third bigger than the *Common Partridge*. The bill brown: irides hazel: the whole plumage reddiſh brown, marked tranſverſely with black and white waved lines: the feathers of the head form a creſt, and two tufts of long feathers ſpring from each ſide of the hind part of the neck; theſe are five in number, lapping one over the other, the longeſt three inches in length: the greater quills are blackiſh, ſpotted with rufous on the outer edge: the tail black beneath: toes yellow.

FEMALE. The *female* is ſmaller than the *male*, leſs bright in colour, and wants the wing feathers on the neck.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſingular ſpecies is found in *Carolina*, *New Jerſey*, and other parts of *North America*, but particularly on the bruſhy plains of *Long Iſland*, where they are very numerous; ſuppoſed to lay many eggs, as they are ſeen in families of twenty-four or twenty-five, old and young together. They breed in *July*. The chief food is *huckle-berries*, and *acorns* of the *dwarf oak*. In *September* and *October*, form themſelves into flocks of two hundred or more, and as ſoon as the ſnow falls, frequent places where the *pines* grow. The *male* crows for half an hour about day-break, and at that time ſets the wing-like feathers quite upright, which in general are depending on each ſide of the

neck *. It is obſerved that more *males* are brought to market than *females*, no doubt occaſioned by their being betrayed to the ſportſman by their noiſe.

10. PTARMIGAN GR.

Tetrao lagopus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 274. 4.—*Faun. Suec.* 203.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 170.—*Raii Syn.* p. 55. 5.—*Brun.* p. 59.—*Muller*, N° 223.—*Phil. Tranſ.* vol. lxii. p. 390.—*Friſch.* pl. 110. 111.—*Kram. el.* p. 356.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 80.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 172.

La Gelinote blanche, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 216. 12.—*Pl. enl.* 129. (in the winter dreſs.)—*Pl. enl.* 494. (in that of ſummer).

Le Lagopède, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 264. pl. 9.

White Game, *Will. orn.* p. 176. pl. 32.

Ptarmigan, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 95.—*Gent. Mag.* 1772. pl. in p. 74.—*Tour in Scotl.* 1771. pl. 16. f. 1.—*Arct. Zool.*

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH from fourteen to fifteen inches. Bill black: the plumage of a pale brown or aſh-colour, elegantly croſſed or mottled with ſmall duſky ſpots, and minute bars; the head and neck with broad bars of black, ruſt-colour, and white: the wings white; the ſhafts of the greater quills black: the belly white. In the *male* the grey predominates, except on the head and neck, where there is a great mixture of red, with bars of white. The *females* and young birds have a great deal of ruſt-colour about them: both agree in their winter-dreſs, which is pure white, except that in the *male* a black line occurs between the bill and eye, and the ſhafts of the firſt ſeven quills are black: the tail conſiſts of ſixteen feathers; the two middle ones

* *Cateſby*'s figure ſeems to be in the middle ſtate between theſe.

are

are aſh-coloured in ſummer, and white in winter; the two next ſlightly marked with white near the ends; the reſt wholly black: the upper tail coverts almoſt cover the tail.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This inhabits moſt of the northern parts of *Europe*, even as far as *Groenland*, and is very common in *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*; it likewiſe frequents the *Alpine* mountains of *Savoy*, and is ſeen in plenty on the *Alps* and mount *Cenis*. With us it is chiefly met with on the ſummits of the higheſt hills of the *Highlands* of *Scotland*; they are alſo not uncommon in the *Hebrides* and *Orknies*; and a few ſtill inhabit the lofty hills near *Keſwick* in *Cumberland*, as well as in *Wales*.

The *female* lays eight or ten eggs, ſpotted with red-brown, the ſize of thoſe of a *Pigeon*, on the earth, in a ſtony ſituation, about the middle of *June*, in this imitating the reſt of the *Grous* genus. Theſe are often met with in flocks in winter, and are ſtupid ſilly birds, ſuffering themſelves to be eaſily knocked on the head, or driven into any ſnare that is ſet for them. Their food conſiſts of the buds of trees, young ſhoots of *pine*, *heath*, *fruits*, and *berries*, which grow on the mountains: on the continent feed greatly on the *dwarf birch* and *black-berried heath*, and ſometimes on the various kinds of *liverwort*. Suppoſed to be monogamous; for if the *hen* is killed the *male* will not forſake her, ſo may be killed alſo with great eaſe. The *Groenlanders* have a way of taking them with nooſes tied to a long line, which being carried between two men, is drawn over their heads. In *Nova Scotia* they are called *Birch Partridges*.

Le

Le Lagopede de la Baie d'Hudſon, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 276. II.
White Partridge, *Hiſt. Hudſ. Bay*, i. pl. 1.—*Edw.* pl. 72.—*Arct. Zool.* + WHITE GR.

BESIDES the one above-deſcribed, a much larger ſort is met with at *Hudſon's Bay*, which *Forſter* ſeems to think the ſame bird, though *Buffon* and *Pennant* eſteem it different. I cannot determine this point: however it is two inches longer, and in the winter cloathing ſeems perfectly the ſame; but Mr. *Pennant* ſays it differs much in the ſummer dreſs, *Edwards*'s bird being marked with large ſpots of white and dull orange, whereas that of the *Ptarmigan* is pale brown or aſh-colour; however this be, I have ſeen ſuch variety of birds in the *ſummer-dreſs*, that I am at a loſs what to ſay about it. DESCRIPTION.

Dr. *Forſter* informs us, that this ſort is in plenty at *Hudſon's Bay**, and lives in flocks in winter, feeding on the tops of the willows; hence are called *Willow Partridges*: are fine eating, and ſo plenty that ten thouſand have been taken at the everal forts in one winter, by driving them under nets properly placed. They have from nine to eleven young, and breed every where on the coaſts. They are alſo called *Snow Hens*, and by the *French White Partridges* †. PLACE.

* In *Lapland* likewiſe.—See *Amœn. Acad.* i. p. 349. de *Betula nanâ*.
† *Kalm. Trav.* iii. p. 58.

Tetrao

12. HAZEL GR.

Tetrao bonaſia, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 275. 9.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 170.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 173.—*Brun.* p. 59.—*Muller*, 224.—*Kram. el.* p. 356. 4.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 173.

La Gelinote, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 191. 3.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 233. pl. 7.—*Pl. enl.* 474. (the male.) 475. (the female).

Hazelhun (Attagen of Geſner) *Raii Syn.* p. 55. 6.—*Will. orn.* p. 175. pl. 31.—*Arct. Zool.*

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Guernſey Partridge:* length fourteen inches. The bill is ſhort and black: round the eyes bare, wrinkled, and of a deep crimſon: the head a trifle creſted: the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, are tranſverſely ſtriated with rufous brown and aſh-colour, inclining moſt to the laſt at the lower part of the back and rump: the feathers at the baſe of the upper mandible black: on each ſide of the noſtrils a ſmall white ſpot; between the bill and eye another; and a third behind each eye: the chin and throat are black, ſurrounded by white: the fore part of the neck rufous grey, banded with black: belly and thighs more inclined to aſh-colour, marked with creſcents of black; towards the vent pale grey: the wing coverts are marbled with rufous, powdered with brown, and mixed with black, with here and there a white daſh: quills grey brown within, at the tips rufous: tail compoſed of ſixteen feathers; the two middle ones like the back; all the others grey, marbled with brown, and marked with a broad bar of black near the tip: legs and claws grey; the ſhins feathered on the fore part for half their length.

The

The *female* differs in wanting the black chin and throat, and having the bare carunculated part about the eyes leſs in ſize, and not of ſo fine a red. FEMALE.

This ſpecies inhabits the woods of *Germany* *, particularly thoſe at the foot of the *Alps*, and the high mountains in *Sileſia*, *Poland*, &c.: they are alſo in numbers in the environs of *Nuremberg*; and in ſuch plenty in a ſmall *iſland* in the gulf of *Genoa*, that the name of *Gelinotte Iſland* has been given to it. PLACE AND MANNERS.

Linnæus ranks it among his *Swediſh* birds, and both *Muller* and *Brunnich* mention its being found in their countries. It is alſo frequent in ſeveral parts of *Ruſſia*, though leſs plenty than ſome others of the genus: it grows ſcarcer in *Sibiria*, eſpecially towards the eaſtern part.

The *female* generally lays her eggs, which are bigger than thoſe of a *Pigeon*, in number from twelve to fifteen, or more, on the ground, at the foot of a *Hazel*, or great *Mountain Fern*, and ſits three weeks, but ſeldom produces more than ſeven or eight Chickens †, which run as ſoon as hatched. They frequently perch on trees, but only on the loweſt branches neareſt the body.

Their food conſiſts of various *berries* and *fruits*, chiefly the catkins of the *hazel* and *birch*; and, in defect of theſe, on berries and tops of *juniper*, buds of *birch* ‡, *firs*, and other evergreens: when kept confined, will eat *grain*. The fleſh is much eſteemed, and

* Common about *Vienna*, and much eſteemed.—*Brown. Trav.* p. 154.

† The *Bonaſia* is mentioned as bringing only two young, the one *male*, the other *female*, and that it is found in the mountains of *Forez*.—*Hiſt. de Lyons*, i. p. 220.

‡ Chiefly the *dwarf birch*.—*Amæn. ac.* i. p. 349.

has been thought fit for the table of a prince. Is greatly eſteemed by the *Bohemians* about *Eaſter*, when they ſend it by way of preſent one to another: reckoned a rarity at *Rome* formerly, and there kept in cages: are often caught with a bird-call made to imitate their note.

13. RED GR.

La Gelinotte d'Ecoſſe, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 199. pl. 22. f. 1.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 242.
La Gelinote hupée, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 209. 9.
L'Attagas, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 252.
Red Game, Moorcock, or Gorcock, *Raii Syn.* p. 54. A. 3.—*Will. orn.* p. 177.—*Albin.* i. pl. 23. 24.
Red Grous, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 94. pl. 43.—*Arct. Zool. Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. THE *male* weighs nineteen ounces, and is in length fifteen inches and a half. The bill black; noſtrils covered with red and black feathers: irides hazel: over the eye a naked fringed red membrane: at the baſe of the lower mandible a white ſpot: the throat is red: the head and neck pale tawny red; each feather marked with ſeveral bars of black: the back and ſcapulars of a deeper red, with a large black ſpot on the middle of each feather: breaſt and belly dull purpliſh brown, croſſed with numerous narrow duſky lines: quills duſky: tail even, conſiſting of ſixteen feathers; the four middle ones barred with red; all the others black: legs covered to the claws with ſoft white feathers: the claws whitiſh, broad, and ſtrong.

FEMALE. The *female* is leſs, only weighing fifteen ounces: the colours leſs bright than in the *male*, and the naked red part over the eye leſs conſpicuous.

Theſe birds moſtly frequent the northern parts of this iſland; are very plentiful on all the waſte grounds and mountains of *Cumberland*; alſo common in *Yorkſhire*, *Derbyſhire*, *Lancaſhire*, and *Wales*. They pair in *ſpring*, and lay from ſix to ten eggs: the young brood follow the *hen* the whole ſummer; in winter join in flocks of forty or fifty, and become remarkably ſhy and wild: they always keep on the top of the hills, ſcarce ever being found on the ſides, never deſcending into the vallies. Their food is the mountain berries, and tops of *heath* *. PLACE AND MANNERS.

Buffon ſpeaks of a white bird of this kind, which he names *L'attagas blanc* †, and ſays it is found about the mountains of *Switzerland* and thoſe of *Vicenza*; but it is very doubtful whether it belongs to this ſpecies. The only variety which I recollect is that in the *Leverian Muſeum*; which is very pale about the head, and has many white feathers mixed among the reſt of the *ſtriæ*, but by no means patched with white; it therefore appears to have a greater affinity with the *Ptarmigan* than with the *Red Grous*. VARIETIES.

The above author alſo quotes one from *Rzaczynſki*, with part of the wings and belly white, the reſt varied; and ſays, that they are frequently met with of a pure white about *Novogrod* in *Muſcovy*; but we cannot venture to ſpeak of them here with any

* I have often wondered, that neither this bird, nor the *Black Cock*, entered the liſt of the famed feaſt of *Archbiſhop Nevil*, eſpecially as both are found in *Yorkſhire*; but perhaps they were not accuſtomed to the taſte of them, or they did not think them a dainty in thoſe days: in theſe they are eſteemed, and ſent as preſents towards the *ſouth*, both freſh and potted.

† *Hiſt. des oiſ.* ii. p. 262.—Suppoſed to be the ſame with one ſpoken of by *Geſner*.

further preciſion, nor to form an idea what they are, unleſs *Ptarmigans*.

14. PIN-TAILED GR.

Tetrao alchata, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 276. 11.—*Haſſelq. Voy.* p. 281.
La Gelinote des Pyrenées, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 195. pl. 19. f. 1. 2.
Le Ganga, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 244. pl. 8.—*Pl. enl.* 105. (male.) 106. (female.)
Partridge of Damaſcus, *Will. orn.* p. 178. pl. 29.—*Raii Syn.* p. 55. 7 ?
Kitiwiah, or African Lagopus, *Shaw's Trav.* pl. in p. 253.
Kata, *Ruſſ. Alep.* p. 64. pl. 9.
Little Pintailed Grous, *Edw.* pl. 249.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Partridge*: length thirteen inches and a half. Bill brown: round the eye black, paſſing in a ſtreak behind: the head, upper parts of the neck, and back, variegated with a mixture of olive, yellowiſh, tawny, and black: ſides of the head, and part of the neck before, yellowiſh aſh-colour: chin and throat black: lower part of the neck and breaſt orange, bounded above and below with a black line: from the breaſt to the vent white: wing coverts ſtriped with orange and coffee-colour, mixed with white: the quills cinereous: tail brown, croſſed with black lines; the two middle feathers much longer than the reſt, and pointed at the ends; the part which exceeds the other feathers is black; the reſt of the tail is rounded in ſhape, and the feathers white at the ends: the legs are cinereous, and covered with ſhort, downy, white feathers on the fore part: the toes are pectinated on the ſides, and the hind toe very ſhort *.

* Inſomuch as to deceive *Shaw*, who ſays it has no back toe. *Ruſſell* calls this hind toe only a *ſpur*.

The

The *female* is paler on the upper parts, and more variegated: wants the black on the throat, and the two middle tail feathers not ſo long in proportion; it has alſo on the throat two tranſverſe lines of black, bounding the upper part of the orange-colour. FEMALE.

This bird inhabits moſt of the warmer parts of *Europe*, as the ſouth of *France*, *Spain*, and *Italy*; in *Africa*, as *Barbary* and *Senegal*; alſo frequent in *Aſia*, and is a very beautiful ſpecies, eſpecially the *male*. A few of theſe are found in all times at *Aleppo*; but they come in plenty from the deſerts of *Arabia* and *Syria*, in *May* and *June*, in which ſeaſon ſo great numbers have been caught at one draw of the net, that an *aſs* has been loaded with them *; but they are food only for the natives, for their fleſh is ſo hard and dry that the *Europeans* never eat them. PLACE AND MANNERS.

Tetrao Senegallus, *Lin. Mantiſſ.* 1771. p. 526.
La Gelinotte de Senegal, *Pl. enl.* 130. 14. VAR. A.

THIS is ſmaller than the former, being ſcarce twelve inches in length. The bill is duſky: general colour of the plumage pale tawny red: over the eye a blueiſh ſtreak: chin and throat yellow: fore part of the neck and breaſt mottled with pale blue: the wing coverts marked with duſky ſpots; and the ſecondaries, and ends of the larger quills, duſky: the two middle tail feathers longer than the others, as in the *Pin-tailed*; the reſt ſhorten by degrees, and much the ſame in colour as in that DESCRIPTION.

* *Hiſt. of Aleppo.*—In plenty about the pyramids and other deſerted places. The *Arabian* name is *Kata.*—*Haſſelq.*

bird:

bird: the legs are pale brown, feathered on the fore part as the laſt, and the hind toe ſmall, and placed above the heel.

PLACE. This inhabits *Senegal*, and ſeems a variety of the laſt-deſcribed.

I have ſeen two ſpecimens, both of which differed only in having a rufous band on the breaſt, and the colours, though exactly the ſame, much duller than in the *Planches Enluminées*.

15. NAMAQUA GR.

DESCRIPTION. LESS than a *Partridge:* length nine inches *. Bill duſky blue: head, neck, and breaſt, cinereous grey, verging to rufous about the ſides of the head and throat: on the upper part of the breaſt a narrow creſcent of white; beneath this a broader one of chocolate-brown; from thence to the thighs a very deep aſh-colour, almoſt black: lower belly, thighs, and vent, pale cinereous white: back and upper parts chocolate brown, the margins of the feathers darkeſt: leſſer wing coverts white, margined with chocolate; the greater ones of this laſt colour, paler at the ends; the tip of each feather marked with a blueiſh ſpot: quills duſky; the tips of the ſecondaries white within, and the ſhafts of the greater white: tail very cuneiform; the two middle feathers pointed as in the *Pin-tailed Grous*; all the others tipped with white: legs feathered on the fore part to the toes, of a blueiſh aſh-colour, and furniſhed with a ſmall ſpur behind, placed inwards: the toes black.

FEMALE. The *female* has the head and neck as in the *male*, a little ſtreaked with black: the upper parts of the body teſſellated with black, white, and rufous: belly tranſverſely ſtriated with black and white: in other things as in the *male*, except that the legs are deſtitute of ſpurs.

* It is of that ſize and length in the drawing.

Theſe

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Theſe inhabit the country of the *Namaqua Hottentots*, and in the day-time frequent the thirſty deſarts; but are eaſily ſhot, by watching near the *fountains*, where ſometimes three hundred will come at once to drink, water being very rare in thoſe parts. Theſe make long flights, like *Pigeons*; and their note is different from any of the *Grous* tribe. They feed on the ſeeds of plants: will alſo eat corn. Known in the parts they frequent by the name of *Namaqua Partridges*.

From the papers of Sir *Joſeph Banks*.

Tetrao arenaria, *N. C. Petr.* xix. p. 418. pl. 8. *(P. S. Pallas)*.

16. SAND GR.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is bigger than the *Partridge*: length more than nineteen inches. Bill blue grey; tip black: head pale aſh-colour; crown and nape clouded yellowiſh grey: chin deep yellow, terminated by a triangular black mark about the middle of the neck: the feathers of the throat and neck grey, ſingularly truncated, and gloſſy like thoſe of a *Dove*: the upper parts of the neck and body teſtaceous white; each feather ſurrounded with a brown border, encircling an oval yellowiſh ſpot; on the lower part of the neck a creſcent of black: the breaſt is white: belly, vent, and thighs, black: wings hoary, with a deep yellow ſpot on the ſecondaries: quills browniſh, obliquely white at the baſe: the tail has ſixteen feathers; the two middle ones pointed, and yellowiſh, croſſed with brown lines; the others brown with grey lines; the tips white: legs ſlender, feathered to the toes; which are ſhort, naked, and callous beneath: claws black: behind is a ſpur, which turns inwards, and is prominent and pointed.

The

FEMALE. The *female* is a trifle bigger; of a paler yellowiſh colour throughout, dotted on the head, neck, and throat, with black, and faſciated with the ſame on the back; otherwiſe much like the *male*, but the markings leſs diſtinct.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſpecies is found only in the middle of the deſerts extending towards the *Caſpian Sea*. Very plenty towards *Aſtrachan* in ſummer: paſſes the winter in *Perſia*. The food is the ſeeds of various kinds of *Aſtragali* *. Seen in pairs in *June*. Drink much water; and obliged to frequent the neighbourhood of ſuch ſpots where it may be found; ſo that a traveller may be ſure of water being at hand, if he ſees theſe birds. They go to the pools to drink three times in the day; when they are ſo eager, that they do not mind the ſportſman, though very ſhy at other times. No where ſo plenty as about the ſandy fountains at *Barlu-chuduk*. Fly like *Pigeons:* have a ſhrieking, though not unpleaſant, cry: the eggs bigger than thoſe of a *Pigeon*, and white: found perfect in the body of the *female* the beginning of *June*; but the neſt has not yet been met with.

17. INDIAN GR. La Gelinote des Indes, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 164. pl. 96.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Pin-tailed Grous*. Bill yellowiſh: forehead white, with a band of black ſurrounding it on the back part, from the baſe of the bill: hind part of the head pale rufous; on each feather a longitudinal black ſtreak: neck rufous grey: breaſt bright browniſh red; each feather tipped with a tranſverſe

* Chiefly the *Alopecuroides*, *Cicer*, and *Phyſodes*.—Lin.

white

white band, mixed with grey and black: the back, rump, tail, and leſſer wing coverts, are rufous, inclining to yellow, croſſed with ſemicircular black marks: the ſecondaries dirty grey half way, the reſt of the length croſſed with four tranſverſe bands, the firſt of which is black, the ſecond white, the third black, and the fourth rufous yellow; the primaries browniſh black: beneath the wings grey: belly dirty grey, croſſed with tranſverſe black bands: legs brown.

This ſpecies is found on the coaſt of *Coromandel*, where it is called *Caille de la Chine*. PLACE.

* WITH THREE TOES.

Tetrao paradoxa, *Pall. Trav.* vol. ii. p. 712. 25. t. F. 18. HETEROCLITE GR.

THE bill in this ſpecies is more ſlender than is uſual in the *Grous* kind; the upper mandible not fornicated, nor receiving the lower: the head and neck, as far as the throat, hoary; but the chin is yellowiſh: on each ſide of the neck is an orange ſpot: round the throat a circular ſtreak, compoſed of numerous tranſverſe, ſlender, black lines: the back, between the wings, and quite to the tail, undulated with black and grey, as in the *Buſtard*: the breaſt is of a pale reddiſh aſh-colour: beyond this, to the vent, black, marked with pale ſpots: the baſtard wing is undulated with black, and marked with large browniſh blood-coloured ſpots at the tips of the feathers: the prime wing coverts and ſecond quills are ruſty white, marked with a broadiſh trace of black, parallel to the ſhaft, quite to the tip: prime quills DESCRIPTION.

brown, pointed; the outer edges of them hoary towards the baſe; within white to the tip, leaſt conſpicuous on the outer ones: the legs feathered almoſt to the nails, and are very ſhort: the toes only three in number, all placed forwards, very ſhort, and all joined together except at the tip, where the claws divide: the ſole imbricated with horny papillæ.

PLACE. This inhabits the deſart parts of *Southern Tartary*, from whence *Pallas* received one ſtuffed ſpecimen.

GENUS LIV. PARTRIDGE.

* WITH FOUR TOES.

N° 1. Cape P.
2. Senegal P.
3. Ceylon P.
4. Brown African P.
5. Bare-necked P.
6. Francolin P.
7. Pintado P.
8. Common P.
Var. A.
9. Damaſcus P.
10. Mountain P.
11. Hackled P.
12. Greek P.
Var. A. Guernſey P.
Var. B. Barbary P.
13. Red-necked P.
14. Rufous-breaſted P.
15. Pearled P.
Var. A.
16. Gingi P.
17. Pondicherry P.
N° 18. Java P.
19. Mexican P.
20. Guiana P.
21. Green P.
22. Virginia P.
23. Maryland P.
24. Common Quail.
Var. A.
25. Chineſe Q.
26. Creſted Q.
27. Louiſiane Q.
28. Malouine Q.
29. Mexican Q.
30. Leſſer D°.
31. Noiſy Q.
32. Madagaſcar Q.
33. Grey-throated Q.
34. Coromandel Q.
35. New Guinea Q.
36. Manilla Q.

** WITH THREE TOES.

N° 37. Gibraltar Q.
38. Andaluſian Q.
N° 39. Black-necked Q.
40. Luzonian Q.

BILL convex, ſtrong, and ſhort.
Noſtrils covered above with a callous prominent rim.
No naked ſkin above the eyes; but in many ſpecies ſurrounded with ſmall warty excreſcences.
Legs naked. Several ſpecies furniſhed with ſpurs behind.
Tail ſhort.

* WITH FOUR TOES.

Br. Muſ.

1. CAPE P.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Red Grous*: length nineteen inches. Bill ſtout, of a reddiſh pale horn-colour: plumage in general duſky aſh-colour, croſſed with irregular curved grey lines: the head almoſt plain: on the breaſt the feathers are ſtriped down the middle with white: the legs are red and ſtout; an inch above the hind claw is a ſharp ſpur, and, about an inch further up, the rudiment of another: the claws are black.

PLACE. This inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*, where it is called a *Pheaſant*; and is moſt likely the ſpecies alluded to in *Forſter's*

Voyage *, which, he ſays, is ſeen in large coveys, and not very ſhy, being frequently taken alive and tamed †.

Tetrao bicalcaratus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 277. 15.
La Perdrix du Senegal, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 231. pl. 24. f. 1.—*Pl. enl.* 137.
Le Bis-ergot, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 443.

2. SENEGAL P.

A Trifle bigger than the *Red Partridge:* length thirteen inches. Bill one inch, horn-colour: the top of the head tawny: from the noſtrils to the eyes is a black line, which paſſes over them, and a little behind; over this is a rufous white band, and above that a black one, paſſing to the hind head: the ſides of the head beneath the eye are white, ſtreaked with black: the neck tawny, marked with brown and dirty white ſpots: the upper parts of the body and wings brown, tawny, and dirty white, mixed: the under parts, from the breaſt, partly the ſame, but leſs tawny: the tail banded with tawny and brown: quills brown, with paler ſpots: legs brown, naked, furniſhed with two ſpurs, the one above the other, both of which are blunt. DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits *Senegal*; and the bird from whence the deſcription was taken a *male*. It ſeems to be that which *Adanſon* calls the *Wood Hen* ‡; and, if ſo, the fleſh is not very good. PLACE.

Perdix

* Vol. ii. p. 551.

† "They took ſeveral pairs, and, dipping them in water, ſtrewed them with "aſhes, and then put them among the buſhes with their heads under their "wings." Thus they ſtock thoſe places in which they do not breed naturally.—*Id.* —— *Maſſon* alſo mentions two kinds of *Partridges*, as well as *Quails*, as plentiful at the *Cape* (See *Phil. Tranſ.* vol. lxvi. p. 306.); but neither of them give the leaſt deſcription.

‡ Speaking of the fleſh of the *Hares* of *Senegal*, which he praiſes, he adds, "The

3. CEYLON P.

Perdix bicalcarata, *Zool. Ind.* p. 25. pl. 14.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE not mentioned: length (in the plate) about ſeven inches: in appearance a trifle bigger than a *Quail*. The bill is red; from thence to the eyes, and for ſome ſpace round them, naked and red: the head variegated with black and white: neck, breaſt, upper part of the back, and wing coverts, black; each feather marked down the middle with a ſagittal white ſtreak: the lower part of the back is ferruginous: the tail rounded, brown: the legs red, naked, and furniſhed with two long ſharp ſpurs, the one above the other *.

FEMALE. The *female* has the head varied with black and aſh-colour: breaſt, back, and wings, ruſty brown; the feathers of the back and wings marked with brown in the middle, and thoſe of the breaſt margined with luteous: the tail brown: the legs without ſpurs.

PLACE. This ſpecies inhabits *Ceylon*, being taken near *Columbo*, in that iſland. The *Cingaleſe* call it *Haban-kukella*.

" The ſame cannot be ſaid of their *Partridges*. I doubt much whether we ought " not rather to call them *Wood Hens*; for they are of the ſame ſize, and much " about the ſame colour. They are ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed from other birds " of this kind, by two ſtrong ſpurs to their feet." — *Adanſon's Senegal*, 8vo. p. 44.

* On one of the legs there appears only a *ſingle* ſpur; which we may ſuppoſe owing to the miſtake of the draughtſman, as the circumſtance is not elſewhere mentioned.

Le

Le Perdrix rouge de Madagaſcar, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 169.

4. BROWN AFRICAN P.

SIZE of the *Common Partridge*. The bill yellow: irides of a fine red: the general colour of the plumage dirty red brown; the top of the head and hind part of the neck deepeſt, and moſt inclined to brown: legs of a fine red, and furniſhed with two ſpurs behind. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Madagaſcar*. PLACE.

Le Gorge-nue, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 444.

5. BARE-NECKED P.

ALL that is ſaid of this bird is, that it is leſs variegated than the *Francolin:* the throat and fore part of the neck bare of feathers, being only covered with a red ſkin: the tail ſpreads out like a *fan:* the legs red, and furniſhed with a double ſpur, as the laſt ſpecies. DESCRIPTION.

One of theſe was alive at *Paris*; but ſufficient obſervation had not been taken of it to be enabled to ſay more than the above, further than it uſed to perch.

6. FRANCOLIN P.

Tetrao Francolinus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 275. 10.
——— orientalis *Haſſelq. Voy.* p. 278. 43.
Le Francolin, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 245. pl. 23. f. 2. — *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 438. — *Pl. enl.* 147. 148.
Francolino (Attagen Aldrov.) *Raii Syn.* p. 54. 4. — *Olin. uc.* pl. in p. 33. — *Will. orn.* p. 174. pl. 31.
Francolin, *Tourn. Voy.* 4to, vol. i. pl. in p. 412. — D° in 8vo, vol. ii. pl. 1. p. 111. — *Edw.* pl. 246. — *Gent. Mag.* vol. xlii. pl. in p. 112. *Br. Muſ.*

THIS beautiful ſpecies is as large as the *Common Partridge*, and meaſures in length twelve inches and a quarter. The DESCRIPTION.

bill is duſky: irides hazel: over the eyes naked and red: the upper parts of the head, hind part of the neck, back, and wing coverts, are variegated with blackiſh and yellowiſh ruſt-colour; but the lower part of the back and rump are croſſed with alternate lines of black and yellowiſh white: the ſides of the head, chin, throat and neck, breaſt and belly, are black: on each jaw a ſtreak of white; and behind the eye a large patch of the ſame, which paſſes forwards in a ſtreak to the noſtrils: round the neck is a collar of a ruſty orange: the ſides of the breaſt and body marked with white ſpots: the lower part of the belly, and feathers over the thighs, croſſed with black lines: the under tail coverts reddiſh: quills duſky, marked with tranſverſe ruſty yellow ſpots: tail rounded; the four middle feathers ſtriped black and ruſty yellow; the others, on each ſide, with black and white for two thirds of the length, the reſt black to the end: legs bare of feathers, reddiſh, and furniſhed with a ſpur.

FEMALE. The *female* is leſs, and irregularly mixed with blackiſh and ruſty yellow throughout; but in the back and tail much reſembles the *male*.

PLACE. This elegant bird inhabits only the warmer parts of *Europe*, viz. *Spain*, *Italy*, the *Lipari Iſlands*, thoſe of *Sicily* and *Malta*, and ſeveral other iſlands of the *Mediterranean*. It is likewiſe met with in *Barbary*, *Egypt* *, *Aleppo* †, and ſeveral other parts of *Aſia*, as far as *Bengal* ‡.

The manners of this bird are not well known, except that it

* *Haſſelquiſt.—Pocock.*

† About a day's journey from *Aleppo*. — *Ruſſel. Al.* p. 65.

‡ *Edwards.*

feeds

feeds on grain, and may be kept in aviaries, where they produce their young freely.

They have a loud cry, a ſort of whiſtle, which may be heard a great way off. Their fleſh is much eſteemed.

Le Francolin de L'Iſle de France, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 166. pl. 97.

7. PINTADO P.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Red Partridge*. Bill black: top of the head pale rufous yellow; in the middle black, with rufous edges: on each ſide of the head are two bands, the one paſſing through the eyes, the other beneath them; the ſpace between white, as in the throat: the hind part of the neck is alſo white, with a black mark at the end of each feather: lower part of the neck and breaſt black, with ſix white ſpots on each feather: belly the ſame, but the ſpots larger, and rufous: thighs pale rufous, croſſed with black bands: the back is reddiſh, but the ſcapulars are blackiſh in the middle, and irregularly ſpotted with rufous white: leſſer quills the ſame, but darker: the greater quills black, croſſed with ſtripes of white: rump and middle tail feathers pale rufous, croſſed with black bands; the reſt of a plain browniſh black: legs pale rufous.

The *male* is furniſhed with a ſtrong ſpur.

PLACE.

Inhabits the iſle of *Madagaſcar*, and has been tranſported from thence to the *Iſle of France*. It perches, and has a note like the *Guinea Pintado*; from thence the inhabitants call it *Perdrix Pintadée*.

8. + COMMON P.

Tetrao perdix, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 277. 13.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 205.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 176.—*Brun.* N° 201.—*Muller*, N° 225.—*Friſch.* t. 114.—*Kram. el.* p. 357. 6.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 173.

La Perdrix griſe, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 219. 1.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 401.—*Pl. enl.* 27. (female.)

Common Partridge, *Raii Syn.* p. 57. A. 2.—*Will. orn.* p. 166. pl. 28.—*Albin.* i. pl. 27.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 96.—*Arct. Zool.* *Br. Muſ.* *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill brown: the general colour of the plumage cinereous and black elegantly mixed, and ſtreaked down the ſhaft with buff-colour: ſides of the head tawny: under the eyes marked with red, ſmall, warty, excreſcences; above and behind the eye a naked red ſkin *: on the breaſt a deep rufous creſcent, in form of an *horſe-ſhoe*: the legs are greeniſh white, and furniſhed with a blunt ſpur, or knob, behind.

FEMALE. The *female* differs in having the colours not quite ſo diſtinct as the *male*; in wanting the *horſe-ſhoe* on the breaſt, and having no rudiment of a ſpur on the legs.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſpecies is found throughout *Europe* in the temperate parts, but not every where equally common; the extremes of heat and cold being equally unfavourable, as they are leſs plenty in ſuch parts. Frequent in the temperate parts of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*, but unknown in *Lapland* and *Norway* †: are more rare in *Italy* than with us, or in *France*; nor probably met with ſo far ſouth as *Greece* ‡; and it is moſt probable, as *Olina* ‖ obſerves,

* Not very conſpicuous, except in old birds. † *Brunnich.*
‡ *Geſner de Av.* p. 680. ‖ *Uccel.* p. 57.

that

that it was flocks of the *Red Partridge*, rather than of theſe, that were kept tame in ſome of the iſlands of the *Mediterranean* *; and indeed this ſeems manifeſt from the impoſſibility of propagating the ſpecies in a confined ſtate, as we are obliged to ſet the eggs under a Hen, who will rear them as her own chickens; of which I have ſeen twenty-five at one hatch. *Partridges* pair early in ſpring, and frequent corn-fields and rich paſtures: feed on green corn and other plants, as well as inſects of all kinds; and will eat all kinds of *grain*; but the moſt eſteemed food is *ants eggs*, and without theſe the young, hatched under them, will not be readily brought up. The *female* lays her eggs on the ground, making no neſt, only ſcraping together a few dry leaves, or fibres, in ſome hollow of the ground. The eggs are commonly from fifteen to eighteen † in number, of a greeniſh grey colour. The *female* ſits three weeks; and the young run as ſoon as hatched, often with part of the ſhell ſticking to their heads. They breed in this climate but once in a year. *Olina* fixes their life at twelve or fifteen years.

La Perdrix griſe blanche, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 223. A. — *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 415. — *Friſch.* p. 115. 8. VAR. A.

THIS is a mere variety of the laſt. The general colour of the plumage grey, with the ſame markings, but fainter; but DESCRIPTION.

* *Willughby* tells us of "a certain *Suſſex* man that had, by his induſtry, made "a covey of Partridges ſo tame, that he drave them before him, upon a wager, "out of that county to *London*, though they were abſolutely free, and had their "wings grown."—*Orn.* p. 167.

† As far as twenty-five.—*Hiſt. des oiſ.*

what puts it beyond doubt is, that it is found among flocks of the *Common Partridge*, and pairs with that bird.

OTHER VARIETIES. *Buffon* mentions alſo, that ten or twelve Partridges wholly white, have been ſeen at once among others of the common ſort; and that theſe had the pupil of the eye red, as is common to the *White Hare*, *Rat*, *Ferret*, &c. In the *Leverian Muſeum* is one wholly of a pale cream-colour. A ſecond variety, in the ſame place, has the head and half of the neck browniſh aſh-colour, marked with darker ſtreaks: round the neck a white collar: the under parts are alſo wholly white: the creſt of the bird like the *Common Partridge*, but very pale.

A further variety, wholly of a dun colour. And a fourth, much variegated, and very beautiful: the crown and nape brown, marked with rufous ſpots: between the eyes, the chin, and throat, of this laſt colour: the fore part of the neck and breaſt cinereous, minutely ſpeckled with black: on the breaſt an *horſe-ſhoe*: belly and vent yellowiſh white: the upper parts not unlike this bird in common, but more elegantly variegated.

9. DAMASCUS P.

Le Perdrix de Damas, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 223. B.
La petite Perdrix griſe, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 417.
Perdrix Damaſcena, *Aldrov.* (Damaſcus Partridge.) — *Raii Syn.* p. 57. 3. — *Will. orn.* p. 167.

DESCRIPTION. THIS differs very little from the *Common Partridge*, except the ſize, being much ſmaller: the bill is alſo longer than in that ſpecies; and the legs are yellow.

PLACE. This ſort is ſometimes ſeen in large flocks, paſſing through *Brie*, and other parts of *France*, on its paſſage elſewhere.

Buffon

Buffon mentions, that one hundred and fifty, or two hundred, of theſe birds were once ſtopped for a whole day on their paſſage, attracted by a call-bird of the common kind; and draws this as one ſtrong proof of their affinity to that ſpecies: yet their *migrating*, which the other never does, ſeems to prove as ſtrongly againſt: but this cannot be determined till the bird is better known.

10. MOUNTAIN P.

La Perdrix de Montagne, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 224. pl. 21. f. 2.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 419.—*Pl. enl.* 136.—*Friſch.* pl. 114. B.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Common Partridge:* length ten inches and three quarters. Bill red: head, throat, and hind part of the neck, reddiſh buff-colour: fore part of the neck, breaſt, upper part of the belly, ſides, and under tail coverts, pale cheſnut: the upper parts of the body and wings are likewiſe cheſnut; but the edges of the feathers are browniſh, and the back and ſcapulars have a mixture of grey: the lower belly, vent, and thighs, are very pale buff-colour: the tail conſiſts of twenty feathers; the ſix middle ones are cheſnut brown, with grey tips; the ſeven on each ſide pale cheſnut: legs red *.

PLACE.

This frequents the mountainous parts on the continent, and is ſometimes met with among flocks of the *Common Partridges*. It ſeems an intermediate ſpecies between that and the *Red Partridge*, but is truly neither, as the firſt has eighteen and the ſecond ſixteen feathers only in the tail.

* According to *Briſſon*, the bill is *grey*, and the legs *greyiſh brown*.

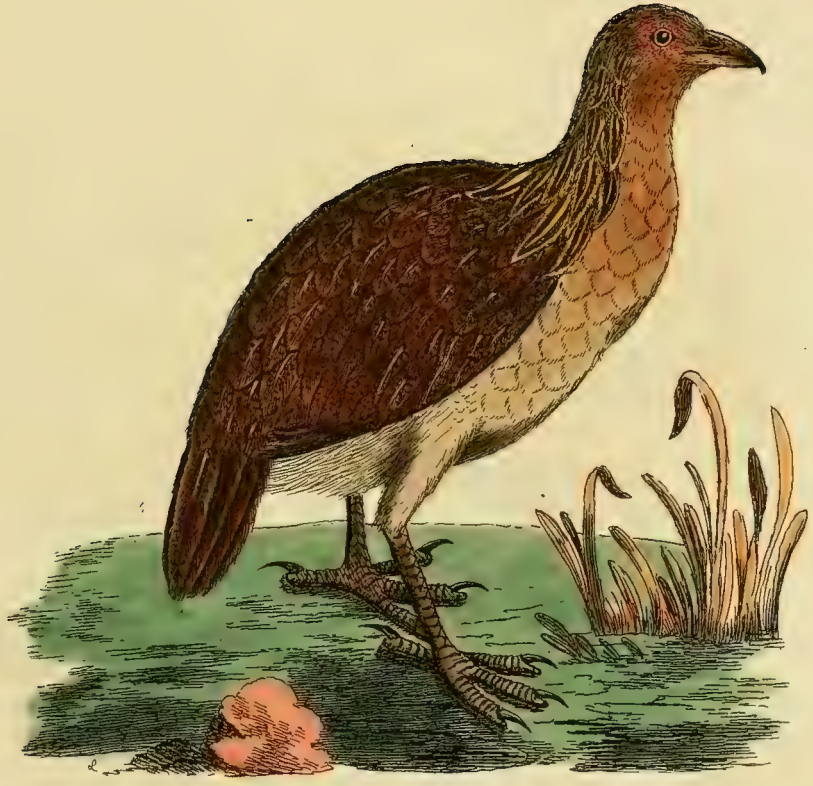
La

11.
HACKLED P.
Pl. LXVI.

La Grande Caille de la Chine, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 171.
Lev. Muſ.

Description. LENGTH twelve inches. Bill like that of a *Partridge*, but longer; the colour brown; tip black: crown of the head duſky and ferruginous minutely mixed: on the nape and hind part of the neck the feathers are one inch and a half long; the middle part of them black brown, rather gloſſy; the ſhafts and margins all round of a yellowiſh buff-colour, and pointed at the ends; which, when they are erected by the bird, appear like thoſe on the neck of the *Ruffed Heath Cock*; theſe feathers are narrower, and ſhorter in proportion, as they are neareſt the head: the upper parts of the body are ferruginous brown, minutely dotted with black: the feathers on the wing coverts and back ſtreaked with pale yellowiſh buff: quills plain brown, the edges only being dotted with black: tail brown black; the three outer feathers plain, the others dotted with black on the outer edge: fore part and ſides of the neck ferruginous, a little mottled with paler colour; the ſhafts pale: breaſt plain red brown: belly the ſame, but paler: vent duſky: legs brown; two inches and a half long; claws paleſt.

Place. In the *Leverian Muſeum*. Suppoſed to come from the *Cape of Good Hope*. *Sonnerat*'s bird came from *China*. He deſcribes it as having the irides red: the feathers of the back and rump ſtriped with whitiſh, and long enough to hide the tail: round black ſpots on the outer webs of the wing feathers and on the ſides of the belly: otherwiſe it differs very little. It is probably the *male* bird.



Hackled Partridge.

Tetrao rufus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 276. 12.—*Kram. el.* p. 357. 5.
La Bartavelle, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 241. 12. pl. 23. f. 1.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 420.—*Pl. enl.* 231. 12. GREEK P.
Perdix Græca, ſeu ruffa major, *Raii Syn.* p. 57. A. 5.
Greek Partridge, or Great Red Partridge, *Will. orn.* p. 169.
Red Partridge, *Albin.* p. 27. (the deſcription only).

DESCRIPTION. THIS is much bigger than the *Common Partridge*, and thirteen inches in length. Bill, eyelids, and irides, red: the upper part of the head, the neck, breaſt, and all the upper parts of the body, are cinereous, tinged on the back and breaſt with rufous: the cheeks, throat, and fore part of the neck, white, encircled quite round with a collar of black, which begins at the noſtrils, and paſſes through the eyes: from the belly to the vent the colour is yellowiſh, but the ſides are beautifully variegated with orange and black creſcents: the quills are brown; ſome of the outer ones ſpotted with rufous on the edge, near the tip, and the leſſer marked with grey: the tail conſiſts of fourteen cinereous feathers; the five outer ones have the end half rufous: the legs are red; the hind part furniſhed with a blunt knob or ſpur.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſpecies is found in plenty in the *Cyclades* iſlands in the *Archipelago*, in *Greece*, and eſpecially in the iſland of *Candia*, though ſometimes met with in *Italy* and the *Alps*. Theſe frequent the rocky and mountainous parts, coming downwards in *May* to breed; laying their eggs on the bare ground, under ſome ſtone, to the number of ſixteen or eighteen, which are white, ſpeckled with ſmall numerous red ſpots; they are reckoned very good to eat, and the white is ſaid not to harden in boiling.

Tetrao

12. VAR. A. GUERNSEY P.

Tetrao rufus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 276. 12.—*N. C. Petrop.* vol. xv. p. 448. t. 13.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 174.—*Kram. el.* p. 357. 5.

La Perdrix rouge, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 236. 10.—*Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 431. pl. 15.—*Pl. enl.* 150. (the male).

Perdix ruffa, Red-legged Partridge, *Raii Syn.* p. 57. A. 5.—*Will. orn.* p. 167. pl. 29.—*Albin.* i. pl. 29.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is ſmaller than the laſt: length thirteen inches. The bill, irides, and legs, are like that bird: the forehead is grey brown: the hind head rufous brown: the chin and throat white, encircled with black, like the laſt bird; added to which is a band of white over each eye to the hind head: the fore part of the neck, and ſides of it, are cinereous, with two ſpots of black on each feather; thoſe of the hind head have two oblique black ſpots on each: hind part of the neck rufous brown: the back, wings, and rump, greyiſh brown: the breaſt pale aſh-colour: belly, ſides, thighs, and vent, rufous; the ſides marked with lunular ſtreaks of white, black, and orange: quills grey brown, with the outer edges yellowiſh: the tail compoſed of ſixteen feathers; the four middle ones grey brown; the next on each ſide the ſame, but rufous on the outſide; the five outer ones rufous on both ſides: the *male* only has the blunt knob or ſpur behind the legs.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This ſpecies is found in various parts of *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *Africa*; in many parts of *Germany* *, *France*, and *Italy*; iſlands of *Madeira* †, *Guernſey*, and *Jerſey*; and now and then met with

* *Kramer* remarks that none of the ſorts are found in *Auſtria*.

† *Forſt. Voy.* i. p. 26. — He mentions likewiſe that they are in the iſland of *St. Helena*.—*Voy.* vol. ii. p. 568.

in

in *England*, but rarely, and do not breed there. I know of two of theſe which have been ſhot at different times at large in *Kent*, one now in my poſſeſſion*. The food of this ſort is ſuppoſed to be ſimilar to that of the *Common Partridge*: *Willughby* found in the gizzard of one both *caterpillars* and *ſnails*.

They are fond of mountainous ſituations, well covered with wood. Their fleſh is much eſteemed. In one thing, however, the *Red Partridges* differ, in being found in flocks; whereas in the *Common Partridges*, only thoſe belonging to the ſame covey are ever known to herd together; the red ones are alſo obſerved to perch at times on trees, which is never the caſe with our *Partridges*. The red ones ſometimes encreaſe in our menageries, though not with the ſame facility as *Pheaſants*, &c. for they are ever pining after liberty, and ſeldom fatten well in that ſtate; nay, many of the young even die before they come to maturity†. However this be, *Tournefort* ‡ talks of their becoming ſo tame in the iſle of *Scio*, that they may be driven to ſeek their food in the fields like ſo many *ſheep*, and that each family can cauſe them to return to their reſpective maſters with a whiſtle; and further obſerves, that they are ſo plenty in the iſle of *Nanſio* as to be the peſt of the inhabitants, who make it a rule, to this day, to collect as many eggs as poſſible every year, in order to leſſen the breed, which in many ſeaſons have totally eaten up the fruits of the harveſt §.

* Others have been killed in *Hampſhire* and *Dorſetſhire*; but believed to be only ſuch as the benevolent gentlemen of the neighbourhood have turned out of their reſpective menageries, in order to naturalize them.

† *Hiſt. des oiſ.* ‡ *Voy.* § *Id.*

Red Partridges are often uſed as we do Cocks, for the *rational* amuſement of butchering each other. This paſtime is now common in the *Iſle of Cyprus*.

12. VAR. B. BARBARY P.

La Perdrix rouge de Barbarie, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 239. 11.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 445.
Red-legged Partridge from Barbary, *Edw.* pl. 70.
Barbary Partridge, *Shaw's Trav.* p. 300 ?

DESCRIPTION. LESS than the *Common Partridge:* length twelve inches and a half. Bill ſcarlet: eyes hazel: eyelids, and round the eye, ſcarlet: top of the head bright cheſnut, paſſing down to the back: ſides of the head, and throat, light blueiſh aſh: behind the ears a duſky ſpot: round the neck a cheſnut ring, ſpotted with white: ſhoulders blue, mixed with brown: rump, and middle tail feathers, aſh-coloured; the ſide feathers half aſh, half dirty orange: the ſides of the body covered with beautiful feathers, variegated with orange and black: fore part of the neck aſh-colour: breaſt roſe-colour: belly, thighs, and vent, pale brown: the legs are red; the claws brown; and in the *male* a blunt ſpur as in the others.

PLACE. This bird came from *Santa Cruz* in *Barbary*. Beſides theſe varieties, *Briſſon* * mentions one of a rufous white colour: the crown of the head rufous brown: and the ſides banded with rufous †.

* Vol. i. p. 328. A.

† *Salerne* mentions flocks of Partridges at *Berry* and *Sologne*, which were entirely white, except the top of the head; but the white had a dirty yellowiſh tinge. His birds were eighteen inches in length, twenty-two in breadth, and weighed thirteen ounces. See *Ornith.* p. 147.

La

La Perdrix rouge d'Afrique, *Buf. oif.* ii. p. 444.—*Pl. enl.* 180.

13. RED-NECKED P.

SIZE of a ſmall *Partridge:* length thirteen inches. Bill ſhort, red: round the eye a bare ſpace, pointed before and behind: chin and throat bare and red: the general colour of the plumage brown, ſpotted above with darker brown: over the eye a white ſtreak; beneath another, which bounds the upper part of the bare ſpace on the throat, curving downwards; both ſtreaks ariſing from the baſe of the bill: ſides of the neck, and under parts of the body, white, daſhed with brown; the brown marks largeſt as they are furtheſt from the upper parts: the middle of the breaſt and belly brown for the moſt part: vent and thighs white: tail ſhort, ſcarcely more than an inch long, and ſpread: legs red, furniſhed with a curved ſpur as long as the hind claw.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Africa.* Manners unknown.

PLACE.

La Perdrix de Roche, ou de la Gambia, *Buf. oif.* ii. p. 446.

14. RUFOUS-BREASTED P.

THIS is rather ſmaller than the *Guernſey Partridge*; is ſhaped like it, and has alſo a red bill, eyes, and legs: the general colour is dull brown: on the breaſt is a ſpot the colour of *Spaniſh* ſnuff.

DESCRIPTION.

Theſe bend the tail greatly downwards in running, which they do very faſt. Are reckoned excellent eating. Frequent rocky and mountainous ſituations.

15. PEARLED P.

La Perdrix de la Chine, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 234. 9. pl. 28. A. f. 1.
——— — perlée de la Chine, *Buf. oif.* ii. p. 446.
Tetrao Chinenſis, *Oſb. Voy.* vol. ii. p. 326.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a trifle bigger than the *Common Partridge:* length twelve inches and a half. Bill blackiſh, almoſt an inch long: irides hazel: over the eye is a rufous ſtripe, beginning at the noſtrils; beneath this a broader ſtreak of black, paſſing through the eyes, and under the eye a white one; beſides which is a fourth of black in the direction of the under mandible: the crown of the head is brown, minutely ſpotted with white: the throat white: neck, breaſt, belly, ſides, and vent, brown, marked with round ſpots of rufous and white: back and rump barred rufous and brown: quills browniſh, croſſed with arcuated white bands: tail brown, tranſverſely ſtreaked and tipped with black: legs rufous: the legs of the *male* furniſhed with a ſpur behind.

PLACE. Inhabits *China* *. Drawn from the life by *M. Poivre.* The *Chineſe* call it *Tche-cou.* The bird alluded to in *Oſbeck* ſeems very like, if not the ſame. He ſays that the *Chineſe* of quality make uſe of it, as well as the *Common Quail,* to warm their hands in winter.

* *Du Halde,* in his *Hiſtory of China,* talks of clouds of *Partridges,* being thouſands in a flock; and mentions alſo *Sand Partridges:* but as he deſcribes neither, we are in the dark in reſpect to the ſpecies.

LENGTH

15.
VAR. A.

LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill an inch and a quarter: the upper mandible much fornicated, and hangs over the lower; the colour brown: the top of the head is deep brown; each feather margined and ſtriped with cream-colour: ſides of the neck ruſty cream-colour, tipped with duſky: over each eye an elegant ſtripe, minutely dotted with black and white: chin, and fore part of the neck, marked in the ſame elegant manner: the upper part of the body brown, croſſed with narrow lines of duſky cream-colour, and marked down each ſhaft like the back of a *Quail*: the breaſt and ſides are mottled with ferruginous, cheſnut, duſky, and dirty white; but the middle of the belly marked only with the two laſt: the quills are duſky: the tail deeper, croſſed with white lines: the legs are furniſhed with a ſhort thick ſpur, and are of a brown colour. DESCRIPTION.

This was ſent from the *Cape of Good Hope* to *Sir Joſeph Banks*. It is a moſt beautiful ſpecies. PLACE.

La Perdrix de Gingi, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 167.

16.
GINGI P.

LESS than the *Common Partridge*. Bill black: irides yellow: top of the head deep brown: from the bill a white line paſſes over the eye almoſt to the hind head; each feather which forms this line has a ſtripe of black on it: the throat is pale rufous: neck and cheeks the ſame, with a longitudinal ſtreak of black on each feather: on the breaſt are two ſpots, one black, the other cheſnut, ſeparated from each other by a white one: back dirty rufous grey: leſſer wing coverts cheſnut, edged with dirty DESCRIPTION.

dirty rufous grey, and a ſpot of the ſame near the tip of each; the middle ones are cheſnut alſo, edged with dirty yellow, with a round ſpot of black at the end of each: ſecond quills much the ſame; greater ones blackiſh brown: rump and tail dirty rufous grey, with a ſpot of black on each feather in the ſhape of a *Tare:* belly white, with two longitudinal pale cheſnut bands on each feather: legs rufous yellow.

FEMALE. The *female* is ſmaller. The top and hind part of the head dirty grey: throat, and fore part of the neck, deep brown: on the top of the breaſt a large grey ſpot, all the feathers of which are undulated with lines of black: ſides of the belly cheſnut: the belly itſelf pale rufous: ſides of the breaſt ſpotted with black: the wing coverts dirty grey for three-fourths of their length, croſſed by undulated black lines; at the end a deep cheſnut ſpot, with a ſpot of white on each web above it: the ſecond quills dirty grey, edged with rufous yellow, and a round ſpot of the ſame on the inner web near the end: rump and tail rufous grey, croſſed with black lines: legs dirty grey.

PLACE. This ſpecies is found in the neighbourhood of *Gingi*, on the coaſt of *Coromandel*.

17. PONDICHERRY P.

La Perdrix de Pondichery, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 165.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Common Partridge*. Bill duſky: irides red: top of the head dull rufous grey: round the bill yellowiſh: throat the ſame; the lower feathers tipped with black: hind part of the neck greyiſh, banded with black; the lower part of it, and the back, rufous, banded with white: breaſt pale rufous, undulated with black: belly white, croſſed with ſemicircular black

bands;

bands; ſides of it ſpotted with rufous red: leſſer quills much the ſame, banded with rufous white; the greater of a very deep dirty grey: rump grey, croſſed with dirty white bands, bordered with black lines on each ſide: the two middle tail feathers rufous, croſſed with numerous zig-zag lines of brown, and four yellowiſh white bands on each; the reſt of the feathers bright browniſh red, banded on the inner webs with black: the *male* has a very ſtrong ſpur.

Inhabits the coaſt of *Coromandel*. PLACE.

Javan Partridge, *Brown. Illuſt.* p. 40. pl. 17. 18. JAVA P.

THE forehead of this bird is orange: crown deep aſh-colour, bounded behind with an orange ſpot: cheeks black, bounded on each ſide by a band of orange riſing from each ſide of the chin: back and breaſt cinereous, marked with duſky ſemilunar ſpots: wing coverts, ſcapulars, and ſecondaries, black and cinereous, edged with yellow: primaries grey, edged with black: tail cinereous, with ſemilunar marks of black: belly dull orange: vent red, croſſed with a band of aſh-colour and black: legs fleſh-colour. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the iſland of *Java*. PLACE.

La Perdrix de Montagne du Mexique, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 226. 3.
Le Rollier du Mexique, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 84. N° 10.
Ococolin, ſeu Perdix montana, *Hernand.*—*Raii Syn.* p. 57. 1.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 489.—*Seba*, i. p. 100. pl. 64. f. 1. 19. MEXICAN P.

THIS is much larger than the *Common Partridge*: length twenty-one inches. Bill pale red: irides black: general colour DESCRIPTION.

colour of the plumage brown, yellowiſh, and fulvous, mixed, but the greateſt part of the head and neck is fulvous, marked with grey and white ſpots; and the upper part of the head, the throat, and ſides, are ſpotted with black: wings grey, ſpotted with fulvous and white above; beneath cinereous: legs pale red.

PLACE. Inhabits the more temperate parts of *Mexico*; and the fleſh accounted very good to eat.

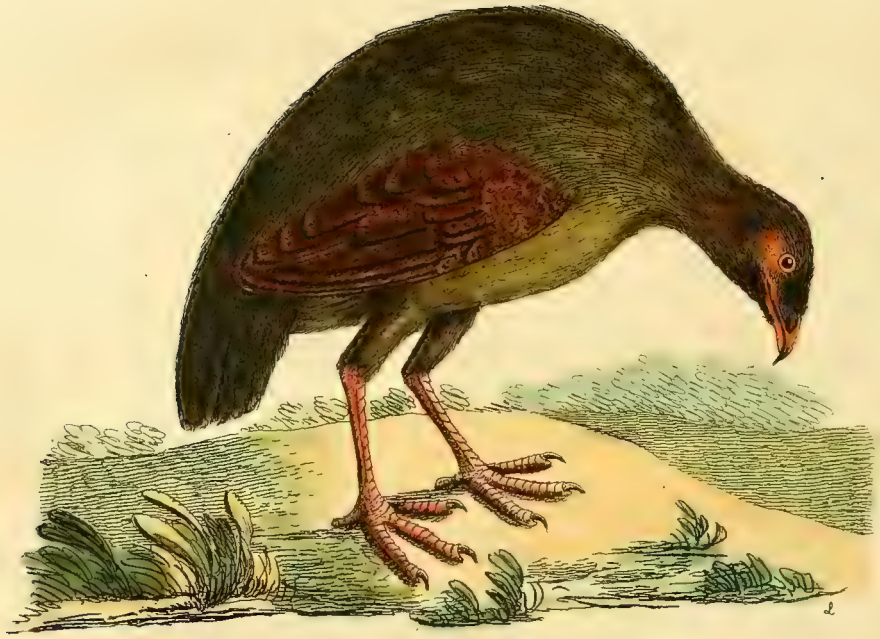
20. GUIANA P.

Le Tocro, ou Perdrix de la Guiane, *Buf. oiſ.* iv. p. 513 ?
Partridge of Guiana, *Bancr. Guian.* p. 177. ?

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of our *Common Partridge*: length eleven inches. Bill brown: round the eyes red warty excreſcences: through the eye, and behind it, a pale rufous ſtreak: the upper part of the plumage rufous brown: the exterior webs of the ſcapulars mottled with aſh-colour: wing coverts mottled with browniſh aſh-colour: the back itſelf cinereous brown, marked with blackiſh dots: the throat cinereous: breaſt cinereous brown, marked with obſcure paler bars: the belly pale orange brown: the quills have the outer webs ſpotted with rufous: legs yellow brown.

PLACE. From *Cayenne* or *Guiana*, as I ſaw it in a collection from the laſt-named place.

It is probable, that the bird referred to in *Buffon* may be this ſpecies; for he merely ſays, that it is like our *Partridge*, even to the *bill* and *legs*, although he ranks it with the reſt of his *Tinamous*. I am not ſo clear about that of *Bancroft*, as he ſays it is near twice the ſize of ours: he adds, that they run on the ground, and ſkulk among the buſhes, like a *Quail*, and when ſtarted,



Green Partridge.

ſtarted, fly with a loud noiſe (a ſtrong character of *our Partridge*). The natives call them *Mams*. One in the *Britiſh Muſeum* not ill correſponds with the above deſcription, except that the chin is buff-colour, and the feathers of the head rather elongated. Perhaps a *male* bird.

21.
GREEN P.
PL. LXVII.

Br. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE between the *Partridge* and *Quail*: length eleven inches and a half: general colour of the plumage a beautiful deep green, inclining to duſky about the head: the bill pale red, a little bent at the end: between the bill and eye bare, and reddiſh: beneath and behind the eye the ſame: the tail, thighs, and vent, duſky: the wings are of a fine reddiſh tawny brown, a little mottled with black; the quills paleſt: legs pale red: hind toe without a claw.

This I met with in the *Britiſh Muſeum*, but without any hiſtory annexed.

22.
VIRGINIA P.

Tetrao Virginianus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 277. 16.
La Perdrix d'Amerique, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 230.
American Partridge, *Cateſb. Car.* iii. pl. 12.

DESCRIPTION.

SMALLER than the *Common Partridge*. Bill black: irides red: ſides of the head and throat yellowiſh white: on each ſide of the head three blackiſh bands; one above, a ſecond under the eye, and a third beginning beneath the throat, and tending toward the back part of the head, forming a kind of collar: the top of the head, neck, back, and rump, rufous brown, variegated

with black: wing coverts rufous brown and black: quills dull brown, edged with rufous: tail plain dull brown: legs brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *America*, where it perches on trees, frequenting the woody rather than the open ſpots.

23. ✣ MARYLAND P.

Tetrao Marilandus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 277. 17.
La Pedrix de la Nouvelle Angleterre, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 229. 6.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 447.
New England Partridge, *Albin.* i. pl. 28.—*Brown. Jam.* p. 471.—*Arct. Zool. Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. LESS than our *Partridge*. Bill ſtout, black: irides yellow: head, and all the upper parts, rufous brown, minutely mottled with black, and ſome of the ſcapulars have a ſtreak of yellow on them: the forehead is white, which divides, and forms a ſtreak of the ſame over each eye, paſſing behind it, and ſome way down the neck at the back part: above this white ſtreak the feathers are duſky black: the chin and throat are white, bounded all round by duſky black, which is deepeſt before, and ſhaped like a *creſcent*: the under parts of the body are dirty yellowiſh white, marked with curved black lines: the ſides, thighs, and vent, mixed with cheſnut: legs brown. In ſome birds there is a mixture of white on each ſide of the neck backwards; and the black creſcent on the fore part of the neck deeper, and of a darker colour.

FEMALE. The *hen* ſcarcely differs from the *cock*, except that the chin is buff-coloured.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſpecies is found in *America*, from *Eaſt Florida* to *Nova Scotia*, to which laſt place it migrates in ſpring, and breeds all over

over the middle provinces in the month of *June*, where it multiplies aſtoniſhingly, laying from twenty-two to twenty-five white eggs. The neſt a few dry herbs raked together. It feeds on *Indian corn* and *berries*. Oftener found in bruſhy places and hedges than in the open fields, and if diſturbed frequently takes to the trees. Returns ſouthward in autumn, and is accounted good eating. The note is a loud kind of whiſtle, twice quick repeated. Known by the natives by the name of *Ho-ouy* * ; the *New Englanders* call it *Bob White*. Towards *winter* grows tame, and flocks of three or four dozen come into farm-yards for the looſe grain, or run before the traveller to pick it from the horſe-dung on the road. This bird is likewiſe ſaid to be found in *Sweden* † as well as *America*.

24. + COMMON QUAIL.

Tetrao coturnix, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 278. 20.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 206.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 176.—*Brun.* N° 202.—*Muller*, N° 226.—*Kram. el.* p. 357. 7.—*Friſch.* pl. 117.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 173.

Tetrao Iſraelitorum, *Haſſelq. Voy.* p. 279. p. 44.

La Caille, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 247. 14.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 449. pl. 16.—*Pl. enl.* 170.

The Quail, *Raii Syn.* p. 58. A. 6.—*Will. orn.* p. 169. pl. 29.—*Albin.* i. pl. 30.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 97.—*Arct. Zool.* *Br. Muſ.* *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH ſeven inches and a half. Bill duſky: the head black, mixed with rufous: down the middle of the crown, and back part of the neck, runs a yellowiſh ſtreak; and another of the ſame over each eye: the feathers of the back and wings are ferruginous brown, variegated with tawny and grey, and

* *Hiſt. de la Louiſ.* ii. p. 126. † *Kalm. Trav.*

down the ſhaft of each is a yellowiſh ſtreak: the chin, throat, belly, thighs, and vent, dirty yellowiſh white: fore part of the neck and breaſt pale rufous, marked with a few blackiſh ſpots, and the feathers ſtreaked down the middle as the back, but paler: the feathers of the ſides are rufous, marked with ſmall blackiſh ſpots, and marked down the ſhaft as the others: the quills are grey brown, croſſed with rufous bands outwardly: the tail has twelve feathers, with black and pale rufous bars: legs pale brown.

FEMALE. The *female* differs from the *male* in having no black ſpots on the fore part of the neck, breaſt, and ſide feathers, and the rufous colour leſs vivid: ſome of them have a long ſpot of brown beneath the throat.

PLACE AND MANNERS. The *Quail* ſeems to ſpread entirely throughout the *old world*, but does not inhabit the *new*; is ſeen from the *Cape of Good Hope* quite to *Iceland* *, and throughout *Ruſſia*, *Tartary*, and *China* †; and in ſhort is mentioned by ſo many travellers, and in ſo many places, that we almoſt call it an inhabitant of all. It is obſerved to ſhift quarters according to the ſeaſon, coming *northward* in *ſpring*, and departing *ſouth* in *autumn*, and this in vaſt flocks, like other migrating birds. Twice in a year come in ſuch vaſt quantities into *Capri*, that the *biſhop* of the *iſland* draws the chief part of his revenue from them; hence is called the *Quail Biſhop* ‡. But this does not ſtand alone; almoſt all the iſlands in the *Archipelago*, on the oppoſite coaſts, are at times covered

* *Horrebow.*

† Said to be found in *Falkland Iſles*; alſo in *New Zealand*.—See *Forſter's Obſ.* p. 199.

‡ *Hiſt. des oiſ.*

with

with theſe birds, and ſome of them obtain a name from this circumſtance *. On the weſt coaſt of the kingdom of *Naples*, within the ſpace of four or five miles, an *hundred thouſand* have been taken in a day, which have been ſold for eight livres per hundred, to dealers who carry them for ſale to *Rome*. Great quantities alſo ſometimes alight in ſpring on the coaſts of *Provence*, eſpecially on the dioceſe of the *biſhop* of *Frejus*, which is near the ſea, and appear, at their firſt landing, ſo much fatigued that they are often taken by the hand †. Theſe circumſtances then leave not a doubt of their being the ſame kind of birds which the divine hand of Providence thought right to direct in ſuch quantities as to cover the *camp* of the murmuring *Iſraelites* ‡.

In the autumn, great quantities are frequently imported into *England* from *France*, for the table; which we have frequently ſeen on their paſſage to *London* by the *ſtage-coaches*, about an hundred in a large ſquare box, divided into five or ſix partitions one above another, juſt high enough to admit of the Quails ſtanding upright; theſe boxes have wires on the fore part, and each partition furniſhed with a little trough for food; and I have been told they may be conveyed thus to great diſtances without difficulty §.

With us they may be ſaid not to be plenty at any time.

* This is the caſe in an iſland in the harbour of *St. Jago*, which is called *Quail Iſle.—Forſt. Voy.* p. 39.

† *Hiſt. des oiſ.*

‡ *Exod.* xvi. 13.

§ How they agree ſo well I do not know. The ancients found them ſuch quarrelſome birds, that when the children fell out they applied a proverb, "*as* "*quarrelſome as Quails in a cage.*"

They

They breed with us, and the major part migrate *ſouth* in *autumn*; the reſt only ſhift their quarters, as they have been met with on the coaſts of *Eſſex*, and in *Hampſhire*, in the winter-ſeaſon, retiring there in *October* *.

It feeds like the *Partridge*, and like that bird makes no neſt, except a few dry leaves or ſtalks ſcraped together may be called ſo, and ſometimes an hollow on the bare ground ſuffices. In this the *female* lays her eggs o the number of ſix or ſeven †, of a whitiſh colour, marked with irregular ruſt-coloured ſpots: the young follow the mother as ſoon as hatched, like young *Partridges*. They have but one brood in a year.

Theſe birds are eaſily drawn within reach of a net, by a call imitating the voice, which is not unlike the words *whĭt*, *whĭt*, *whĭt*. Other uſes of them are made in *China* than for mere food; the one, for *fighting*, as we do *Game Cocks*; another, for warming the hands in the winter-ſeaſon; but for this laſt purpoſe they uſe other ſorts as well as this ſpecies ‡.

24. La grande Caille, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 251. A.

Var. A. Le Chrokiel, ou grande Caille de Pologne, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 476.

Description. THIS differs merely in being of a larger ſize, and is found in *Poland*. Alſo a Quail totally white is mentioned by *Ariſtotle* ‖.

* *Br. Zool.*—A *Quail* was ſhot at *Erith*, in *Kent*, by one of my brothers, in *January* 1781.

† Sometimes as far as *twelve*, but this is uncommon.—*Br. Zool.*

‡ Both theſe circumſtances we ſee frequently in *Chineſe* paintings, and not unfrequently in the common paper-hangings from that country.

‖ *Hiſt. des oiſ.* ii. p. 476.

Tetrao Chinenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 277. 19.
La Caille des Philippines, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 254. pl. 25. f. 1.—*Pl. enl.* 126. (the female).
La Fraiſe, ou Caille de la Chine, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 478.
Chineſe Quail, *Edw.* pl. 247. (the male).
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

25. CHINESE Q.

THIS is a ſmall ſpecies, being in length only four inches*. DESCRIPTION.

The bill is black; all the upper parts beautifully variegated with blackiſh and pale brown: the throat black: cheeks and fore part of the neck white: on the cheeks is a line paſſing from the gape through the middle, communicating on the fore part with the black on the throat: the breaſt is deep aſh-colour, marked with ſome cheſnut ſpots: between the fore part of the neck and the breaſt is a band of black: the belly, thighs, and vent cheſnut: quills pale brown: tail very ſhort, cheſnut: legs yellow: claws brown. The *Cock Quail* is largeſt †.

This ſpecies is found both in *China* and the *Philippine Iſles*, and is frequently made uſe of by the *Chineſe* to warm the hands in winter, as many of the paper-hangings from that country will teſtify. The *females* are bought up by the *Europeans*, to make pies with on their voyage home, and coſt three *kandarin* apiece: the cock Quail is larger, and more ſcarce ‡. The *Chineſe* are alſo fond of *Quail-fighting*, in the manner of our *Cocks*, to this day ‖. PLACE.

* *Edwards*'s bird meaſures near ſix inches, and is ſpotted on the breaſt with black.

† *Oſbeck.* ‡ *Oſbeck Voy.* i. p. 269. 303. ‖ *Edw.* i p. 78.

Tetrao

26. CRESTED Q.

Tetrao criſtatus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 277. 18.
La Caille huppée du Mexique, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 260. pl. 25. f. 2.—*Pl. enl.* 126.
Le Zonecolin, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 485 *.
Quauhtzonecolin, *Raii Syn.* p. 158.—*Will. orn.* p. 393.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of our *Quail:* length ſix inches three quarters. Bill very ſtout, and brown: on the head is a narrow creſt, an inch in length; this creſt, the crown of the head, and chin, are fulvous: cheeks, neck, back, and rump, and from the belly to the vent, variegated with rufous, brown, black, and dirty yellowiſh white, inclining moſt to black on the cheeks and neck, and to rufous on the breaſt and belly: the quills are brown: tail variegated brown and grey: legs brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *Guiana* and *Mexico*. That in the *Pl. enl.* has the throat, as well as the ſpace between the bill and eye, fulvous. I believe it to be the ſame bird deſcribed by *Briſſon*, but there does not ſeem to be any mixture of black in the plumage.

* *Buffon* merely ſays, that it is obſcure in colour, and diſtinguiſhed by its cry, which is flat, and ſomewhat plaintive. Another is alſo mentioned, without the creſt, rather ſmaller, which is moſt likely different in ſex.—See *Fernand. Hiſt. Av.* ch. 39.

Tetrao

Tetrao Mexicanus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 277. 14. 27.
La Caille de la Louiſiane, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 258 20. pl. 22. f. 2.—*Pl. enl.* LOUISIANE Q.
149.
Le Colenicui, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 487.
Americaniſche Hazel-huhn, *Friſch.* pl. 113.
Colcuicuiltic, or Quail's Image, *Raii Syn.* p. 158.—*Will. orn.* p. 393.
Lev. Muſ.

SIZE of our Quail: length eight inches. Bill red: the head is black and cheſnut mixed, the feathers being tipped with the laſt colour: over each eye a ſtripe of white, which paſſes behind, and a little way on the ſide of the neck: throat white: hind part of the neck variegated with cheſnut, black, and white: the upper part of the body, rump, and wings, cheſnut, croſſed with undulated black ſtripes: fore part of the neck to the vent dirty white, croſſed with blackiſh ſtripes, and a mixture of rufous ſpots on the neck and ſides: under tail coverts rufous, with paler tips: quills brown, edged with grey, and ſpotted with rufous outwardly: the two middle tail feathers cheſnut, croſſed with minute black ſtripes; the reſt aſh-colour, and more or leſs tipped with the colours of the two middle ones: legs and claws red. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Louiſiana*, *Mexico*, &c. One of theſe, in the *Leverian Muſeum*, anſwers to the deſcription above; but the tail is wholly duſky. PLACE.

28. MALOUINE Q.

La Caille des Iſles Malouines, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 477.—*Pl. enl.* 222.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE and length of our *Quail*. Bill ſtout, and of a lead-colour: the upper part of the plumage pale brown; the middle of the feathers dark brown, and towards the ends each hath two or three curved lines of the ſame: ſides of the head mottled with white: chin, fore part of the neck, and breaſt, browniſh yellow, marked with ſpots and curved ſtreaks of brown, but paler than above: lower part of the breaſt, the belly, thighs, and vent, white: quills duſky, with pale edges: tail brown, banded with paler: legs brown.

PLACE. Found at *Falkland Iſlands*.

29. MEXICAN Q.

La grande Caille du Mexique, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 257. 19.
Le grand Colin, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 485.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is much bigger than our *Quail*. The bill black: head creſted: that and the neck black and white mixed: the reſt of the body fulvous: the quills of this laſt colour, with white tips: legs black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Mexico*.

30. LESSER MEXICAN Q.

La Caille du Mexique, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 256. 18.
Le Coyolcos, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 486.
Coyolcozque, ſeu Coli ſonalis, *Raii Syn.* p. 158.—*Will. orn.* p. 393.

DESCRIPTION. THE eyes are black: the top of the head and neck black and white, forming bands on each ſide of the neck from

the eye: the reſt of the body is fulvous above, mixed with white: legs fulvous.

This bird inhabits *Mexico*, and frequents the fields. Has the ſame note, and manner of living, as the other *Mexican Quails*. PLACE.

Another *Quail* is likewiſe mentioned by *Fernandez* *, which, he ſays, is the ſize and ſhape of our *Quail*, and has the plumage of other *Quails* of *Mexico*; characters too indiſtinct to give information of the ſpecies.

31. NOISY Q.

La Caille de Java, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 251. 15.
Le Reveil-matin, ou la Caille de Java, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 479.
Coturnix Indica Bontii (Indian Quail of Bontius), *Raii Syn.* p. 58. 7.— *Will. orn.* 171. pl. 29.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Turtle*, and exactly reſembles our *Quail*, but has a longer bill.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This inhabits the iſland of *Java*, and cries by intervals like our *Quail*, but the noiſe more like that which *Bitterns* make in the marſhes than any kind of *Quail*: is eaſily tamed: but of ſo cold a nature, that if not kept warm, eſpecially of nights, and expoſed to the ſun, with ſand ſtrewed under them, they are in danger of dying. When kept in houſes, are valued by the inhabitants; for the moment the ſun riſes they begin their cry, ſo loud as to wake the whole houſe: hence uſed as an alarm. Said to feed by coveys, like *Partridges*, in the woods; but often kept tame, the *cock*, *hen*, and whole brood, walking up and down the yards of houſes like other *poultry* †. The *cocks* much given to fighting among one another, like *Game-cocks*.

* See *Hiſt. des oiſ.* ii. p. 486. Le Cacolin. † *Willughby*.

32. MADAGASCAR Q.

La grande Caille de Madagaſcar, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 169. pl. 98.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is about double the ſize of our *Quail*. The bill black: irides of a dirty yellow: top of the head, hind part of the neck, and back, browniſh rufous, ſtreaked with yellowiſh white lines on the top of the head: the back feathers have alſo the ſame ſtreaks, but croſſed with tranſverſe black bands: on each ſide of the head are two white ſtreaks, the firſt above the eye, deſcending down the neck; the other, from the gape, running nearly parallel; between them grey: the throat is black: above the breaſt cheſnut: the breaſt and belly black, marked with round ſpots of white: the feathers on the ſides of the belly are long and narrow, and hide both the belly and thighs; theſe are cheſnut, with yellowiſh white ſhafts, bounded on each ſide with a black line: the leſſer wing coverts are pale rufous, ſtreaked with white, and croſſed with irregular lines of black; the others are the ſame, but croſſed with yellowiſh white; the ſecond quills black, marked with yellowiſh bands, and have yellowiſh white ſhafts; the greater dirty brown: tail black, croſſed with yellowiſh white; the ſhafts of this laſt colour: legs pale rufous.

PLACE. Inhabits *Madagaſcar*.

33. GREY-THROATED Q.

La Caille brune de Madagaſcar, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 171.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of our *Quail*. Bill black: irides yellow: top of the head, and neck behind, black and rufous; the black feathers moſt in number: throat pale dirty grey: fore part of the neck, breaſt, and belly, the ſame, with two bands of black on each feather parallel to the margin all round: back, rump, wings, and tail,

tail, pale dirty grey, croſſed with black bands: greater quills brown: legs black.

Inhabits *Madagaſcar*. PLACE.

La petite Caille de Gingi, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 172. 34. COROMANDEL ♀

THIS is one third leſs than our *Quail*. The head is black; the crown rufous yellow; through the eye a ſtreak of the ſame: the throat is white, terminated by a black ſtripe: the fore part of the neck, breaſt, and belly, reddiſh yellow, ſtreaked with black, and each ſtreak bounded with white on the ſides: from the throat to the belly is a *zigzag* band of black: the hind part of the neck pale rufous, with a longitudinal yellowiſh ſtreak on each feather, bounded with black on the ſides: back, rump, and leſſer wing coverts, rufous cheſnut; on each feather a yellowiſh ſtreak, croſſed by lines of the ſame, which are bounded on each ſide with black: quills brown. DESCRIPTION.

The *female* is the ſame above; more dull beneath: the throat white, bounded with black: fore part of the neck reddiſh yellow; each feather ſtreaked with white, and marked with two round black ſpots on the ſides: the belly is the ſame, but croſſed with bands of black inſtead of ſpots. FEMALE.

Inhabits the coaſt of *Coromandel*. PLACE.

La Caille de la Nouvelle Guinée, *Son. Voy. Ind.* 170. pl. 105. 35. NEW GUINEA ♀

HALF the ſize of the *Common Quail*. General colour brown, brighteſt on the head and belly: wing coverts edged with dirty yellow: quills black: irides and legs greyiſh. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New Guinea*. PLACE.

36. MANILLA Q.

La petite Caille de L'Iſle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 54. pl. 24.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of an *Houſe Sparrow:* length only four inches. Bill duſky: top and hind part of the head black: back and wings the ſame, marked with oblong grey lines on the wings: throat white: ſides tinged with rufous: breaſt greyiſh, tranſverſely ſpotted with black: belly yellow, banded with black: legs duſky.

PLACE. Inhabits the iſland of *Manilla*.

** WITH THREE TOES.

37. GIBRALTAR Q.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſix inches and a half. Bill black: crown cheſnut brown, fringed with white: back the ſame, barred with black: wing coverts ruſty brown; in the middle of each a black ſpot ſurrounded with white, which alſo ends the feathers: chin and throat barred black and duſky white: breaſt white, with a creſcent of black on each feather, except down the middle, which is of a pale ruſt-colour; and there is likewiſe a mixture of this laſt along with the black: belly, ſides, and vent, paler, inclining to yellow: quills and tail duſky; the laſt ſhort, and ſtriated with black and rufous brown, fringed with white: legs pale: toes only three in number, all placed forwards.

PLACE. In the collection of Sir *Aſhton Lever*, who had it from *Gibraltar*.

GENERAL

38.
ANDALUSIAN Q.

PLATE IN FRONTISPIECE.

DESCRIPTION.

GENERAL colour an elegant rufous; the feathers irregularly marked and barred with black: ſides of the neck ſpotted with the laſt: the under parts, from the chin to the vent, pale rufous white, with a yellow tinge on the fore part of the neck and breaſt: the quills duſky: the bill and legs are fleſh-coloured; the laſt has only three toes, all placed forwards.

PLACE.

This inhabits *Andaluſia* *.

39.
BLACK-NECKED Q.

La Caille de Madagaſcar, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 252. 16. pl. 24. f. 2.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 479.—*Pl. enl.* 171.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of our *Quail:* length ſix inches and a half. Bill cinereous: the upper parts of the head, and ſides of it and the neck, white and black, with a mixture of rufous: the upper parts of the neck and body are variegated with aſh-coloured, rufous, and black; the laſt in ſtreaks, and in ſome parts broader, forming ſpots: wing coverts irregularly mixed, rufous and aſh-colour; beſides which are ſome irregular ſpots of yellowiſh white, moſt of them accompanied with a ſtreak of black: ſcapulars partly the ſame, except there is a whitiſh ſtreak on ſome of the feathers: chin and fore part of the neck black, ending in a point on the breaſt: the breaſt itſelf, ſides of the body, belly, thighs, and vent, cinereous: ſides of the breaſt rufous: under tail coverts ſtriped with black: quills brown; the three or four outer ones edged

* Mr. *Pennant.* —— Moſt likely the ſame bird with the *Three-toed Quail* of *Shaw*, which he ſays is a bird of paſſage, and is caught by running it down; for having been ſprung once or twice, it becomes ſo fatigued as to be overtaken and knocked down with a ſtick. — *Trav.* p. 300.

with

with white: tail like the upper parts of the body: legs cinereous: the hind toe wanting.

PLACE. Inhabits *Madagaſcar*.

40. LUZONIAN Q.

Caille de L'Iſle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 54. pl. 23.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is one third leſs than the *European Quail*. Bill greyiſh: the head, hind part of the neck, and throat, black and white mixed, moſt irregular on the firſt: fore part of the neck and breaſt cheſnut red: belly pale yellow: the back is blackiſh grey: the greater quills grey; the leſſer ones yellow at the ends, and in the middle of the yellow a ſpot of black on each, which is round, and half ſurrounded with cheſnut red: tail ſhort: legs pale grey: the toes only three in number, and all placed forwards.

PLACE. Inhabits the iſland of *Manilla*.

GENUS

Gold-breasted Trumpeter.

GENUS LV. TRUMPETER.

1. Gold-breaſted Trumpeter.

BILL moderate; the upper mandible a little convex. Noſtrils oblong, ſunk, and pervious.

Tongue cartilaginous, flat, fringed at the end.

Legs naked a little above the knees.

Toes three before, one behind; the laſt ſmall, with a round protuberance beneath it, which is at a little diſtance from the ground.

Pſophia crepitans, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 263. 1.
Grus Pſophia, *Pallas Spic.* 4. pl. 1.
Le Faiſan des Antilles, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 269.
L'Agami, *Buf. oiſ.* iv. p. 487. pl. 23.—*Pl. enl.* 169.
Le Caracara *, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 292. ?—*Hiſt. des Ant.* vol. ii. ch. 5. § 8. ?
L'Oiſeau trompette, *Deſcr. Surin.* ii. p. 162.
Lev. Muſ.

1. GOLD-BREASTED TR. PL. LXVIII.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a large *Fowl*; but has a long neck, and ſtands very high on the legs: length twenty inches. General colour of the plumage black: the feathers of the head very ſhort and downy: bill dull yellowiſh green, with the end duſky (in ſome

* A different bird, by the name of *Caracara*, is mentioned in vol. i. p. 63. of this work.

birds black): noſtrils oblong, pervious: irides luteous brown: round the eyes ſomewhat bare, and reddiſh: the general colour of the plumage black: the feathers of the head and neck very ſhort and downy; thoſe on the fore part of the neck and upper part of the breaſt of a very gloſſy gilded green, with a reflection of blue in ſome lights: the feathers between the ſhoulders ferruginous, changing into a pale aſh-colour as they paſs downwards, and are looſe and ſilky; thoſe of the ſcapulars very long, and hang over the tail, which is very ſhort, and conſiſts of twelve feathers, of a black colour: the legs are long and greeniſh; claws black.

In ſome birds the colour varies a little, as the wings have a mixture of white.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſingular bird inhabits various parts of *South America*, *Braſil*, *Guiana*, *Surinam*, &c.; but met with in greateſt numbers in the *Amazons Country*. It lays eggs a little bigger than thoſe of a Hen, of a blue green colour. Is ſaid to be a familiar bird, and will frequently follow after the perſon who takes care of it. It is remarkable for the noiſe it emits, which authors differ much about, in reſpect to the place from whence it proceeds; ſome ſuppoſing it to be from the *anus* *, or, according to others, the belly. At firſt the ſound ſeems to proceed from the mouth, two or three times repeated, not unlike the word *ſcherck*. This is anſwered by a noiſe from within, not unlike the *cooing* of a *Dove* many times repeated. The belly ſeems much agitated during this noiſe. Sometimes the bird makes this noiſe without any ſound from the mouth preceding it. It readily feeds on *bread*, *fleſh*, and ſmall *fiſh*: runs faſt, with long ſtrides, aſſiſted with ex-

* Roſtro muſſitanti reſpondet per anum.—*Lin.*

panded

panded wings; and ſleeps on one foot, with the head drawn in between the ſhoulders, like the *Stork*.

I much ſuſpect that the bird of *Du Tetre*, above-quoted, is the ſame; which he ſays is as large as a *Capon*, with a bill like a *Raven*: the neck and legs longer than thoſe of a *Cock*: the feathers of the neck and breaſt blue and gloſſy, equal to thoſe of a *Peacock*: the back grey brown: wings and tail black; the laſt very ſhort.

This is ſaid to inhabit the *Carribee Iſlands*, where it is called *Pheaſant*. It is often tamed, and kept among poultry: is quarrelſome, and for the moſt part victorious; often killing not only *fowls*, but *Turkies* alſo; and is known to follow the inhabitants, eſpecially the *negroes*, pecking their legs, and not unfrequently fetching blood. PLACE.

The fleſh is reckoned as good as that of a *Pheaſant*.

GENUS LVI. BUSTARD.

N° 1. Great B.
2. Little B.
3. Arabian B.
4. White-eared B.
5. Indian B.
6. Ruffed B.
7. Rhaad B.
8. White-chinned B.
9. Thick-knee'd B.

BILL a little convex.
Noſtrils open, oblong.
Tongue ſloping on each ſide near the end, and pointed.
Legs long, and naked above the knees.
Toes only three; no back toe.
Natives only of the *old continent*: none in *America*.

1. GREAT B.

Otis tarda, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 264. 1. — *Faun. Suec.* N° 196. — *Scop. ann.* i. N° 159. — *Kram. el.* p. 354. N° 1. — *Friſch.* pl. 106. — *Georgi Reiſe*, p. 172.
L'Outarde, *Briſ. orn.* v. p. 19.—*Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 1. pl. 1.—*Pl. enl.* 245.
Buſtard, *Raii Syn.* p. 58. A. 1.—*Will. orn.* p. 178. pl. 32.—*Edw.* 79. 80.—*Albin.* iii. pl. 38. 39.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 98. pl. 44.—*Arct. Zool.* *Br. Muſ.* *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. THIS is the largeſt of the land-fowl in our iſlands, the *male* weighing twenty-five pounds, and frequently more: the length near four feet; the breadth nine. The head and neck are aſh-

aſh-coloured: the back tranſverſely barred with black and bright ruſt-colour: quills black: belly white: tail barred with red and black, and conſiſts of twenty feathers: the legs duſky.

FEMALE. The *female* is about half the ſize of the *male:* the crown of a deep orange, croſſed with tranſverſe black lines; the reſt of the head brown: the lower part of the neck before aſh-coloured; in other reſpects like the *male*; but the colour of the back and wings is more dull.

The *male* differs alſo from the *female*, in having a tuft of feathers, about five inches long, on each ſide of the lower mandible; beſides which, it is furniſhed with a *pouch* capable of containing near ſeven quarts of water, ſituated on the fore part of the neck, the entrance being immediately under the tongue. This is of uſe while the *female* is ſitting, which is generally at a diſtance from water; or for the *young*, till they can move from the neſt. A further uſe of it has alſo been obſerved at *Morocco*, where they fly the *Hawk* at the *Buſtard*; for on the attack of the *Hawk*, it has been known that the *Buſtard* has made uſe of this reſervoir of water to ſpirt out againſt the aſſailant, who, not uncommonly, is by this means baffled in the purſuit *.

PLACE AND MANNERS. The *Buſtard* is, I believe, confined to the old continent. We do not hear of it farther to the *ſouth* than *Greece* or *Syria*; and to the *north*, *Sweden* and *Ruſſia*. In ſome of the intermediate places in great plenty, in others exceedingly ſcarce, eſpecially in parts well inhabited; this bird, from timidity, avoiding all commerce with mankind; and more ſo, ſince the moſt deſpicable dog will drive whole herds of them away. In *England* they are now

* *Barring. Miſc.* p. 553.

and

and then met with, in troops of fifty or more: frequent the open countries of the *ſouth* and *eaſt* parts, from *Dorſetſhire* as far as the *Wolds* in *Yorkſhire*; and on *Saliſbury* plain, in *Wiltſhire*, are often ſeen. Suppoſed to be extinct in *Scotland* *. Are ſlow in taking wing, yet run ſo faſt that nothing but *Greyhounds* can overtake them. It is ſaid that theſe ſwift courſers have run them down before they could riſe from the ground. In *England* are in greateſt numbers in autumn; but in *France* are likewiſe ſeen in ſpring. Are common alſo in ſome parts of *Germany* †; hence they ſhould ſeem to migrate from one part to another. It is common in all the ſouth plains of *Ruſſia* and *deſarts* of *Tartary*; and is ſolitary, except at the times of migration, when it unites into ſmall flocks ‡.

This bird makes no neſt, but lays the eggs on the ground, ſcratching an hole therein, in ſome dry corn-field: they are two in number, as big as thoſe of a *Gooſe*; of a pale olive brown, marked with ſpots of a deeper colour. The *female* abandons the neſt if the eggs be touched in her abſence. The food is granivorous and herbaceous, but the bird alſo feeds much on *worms* which come out of the ground before ſun-ſet in ſummer ‖.

* *Br. Zool.—Flor. Scot.*

† *Buſtards* are ſo common in *Hungary*, that ſometimes they are ſeen four or five hundred in a flight.—*Keyſler's Trav.* vol. iv. p. 176.—*Kramer.*

‡ *Dec. Ruſſ.* ‖ *Br. Zool.*

Otis

2. LITTLE B.

Otis tetrax, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 264. — *Faun. Suec.* N° 196. — *Muller*, p. 27. N° 220.

La petite Outarde, ou Canne-petiere, *Briſ. orn.* v. p. 24. pl. 2. f. 1. 2. — *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 40. — *Pl. enl.* 25. (the *male.*) 10. (the *female.*) — *Raii Syn.* p. 59. 2.—*Will. orn.* p. 179. pl. 32.

French Field Duck, *Albin.* iii. pl. 41.

Little Buſtard, *Edw.* pl. 251.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 99. — *Phil. Tranſ.* vol. xlviii. p. 502. pl. 16.—*Arct. Zool.*

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Pheaſant:* length ſeventeen inches. Bill grey brown: crown of the head black, daſhed with rufous: ſides of the head, chin, and throat, rufous white, marked with ſmall blackiſh daſhes: the whole neck black, encircled with two irregular bands of white, the one near the top, the other near the bottom: the back and wings are rufous mottled brown, croſſed with fine irregular black lines, mixed with ſome perpendicular daſhes of the laſt: the under parts of the body and outer edges of the wings white: the tail conſiſts of eighteen feathers; the four middle ones are tawny, barred with blackiſh; the others white, marked with tranſverſe irregular narrow blackiſh bands: legs grey.

FEMALE.

The *female* differs in wanting the black neck; inſtead of which, it is much of the ſame colour with the reſt of the upper parts, being ſomewhat like thoſe of the *male*, but the lines not ſo delicate, and fuller of longitudinal irregular ſpots: the breaſt rufous white, ſtriated with blackiſh: the reſt of the under parts white; but the tail coverts croſſed with blackiſh lines in both ſexes *.

* "He (ſays *Willughby*, from *Belon*) that deſires an exact deſcription of this "bird, let him imagine a *Quail* of the bigneſs of a *Pheaſant*, but very much "ſpotted; for juſt ſuch is this *Field Duck*."

The

The bird deſcribed in the *Br. Zool.* ſeems to differ a little, as the breaſt and outer tail feathers are plain white.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This bird is found in many parts of *Europe*, but has been only met with three or four times in *England*, and all the ſpecimens *females*; though this may be well accounted for, as there are moſt of that ſex, it being *polygamous* *. The *males* are ſaid to fight with each other vigorouſly, and each to keep maſter of a certain diſtrict. It is frequent in *France*; and is alſo ſeen in other parts, though more rare. *Linnæus* mentions it in his *Swediſh* Catalogue †; but ſays it is not common.

FEMALE. The *female* lays her eggs in *June*, from three to five in number, of a gloſſy green colour: the young follow her as ſoon as hatched, like chickens, and ſquat on the leaſt noiſe. They are able to fly by the middle of *Auguſt*.

This is a ſhy ſpecies, like the former, and crafty: if diſturbed, will fly for two or three hundred paces, not far from the ground, and then run faſter than a man can follow on foot ‡. Said to feed on all ſorts of *grain*, *ants*, *beetles*, and *green corn*. It is frequently taken in *France* in nets, like the *Partridge*, as well as by *hawking*. The fleſh is blackiſh in colour, yet is much eſteemed, being of a very high flavour. The eggs are alſo accounted a delicacy.

* One *male* ſufficient for many *females*.—*Salerne*.

† This is denied in *Hiſt. des oiſ.*—*Buffon* ſhould have read the laſt edition of the *Faun. Suec.* as well as the firſt.

‡ From this cunning, a proverb has ariſen in *France*, that ſuch a man "plays "the *Land Duck*."

Otis Arabs, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 264. 2.
L'Outarde d'Arabie, *Briſ. orn.* v. p. 30. N° 3. 3. ARABIAN B.
Le Lohong, ou l'Outarde huppé d'Arabie, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 52.
Arabian Buſtard, *Edw.* pl. 12.

SIZE of the *Great Buſtard*, but the bill, neck, and legs, are longer. The bill pale horn-colour: irides dull brown: the back part of the head creſted and black; the forehead whitiſh; on each ſide of the head a black mark, paſſing into the creſt behind; the reſt of the head, the neck, and upper parts of the body, are rufous, mixed with black, giving the appearance of the markings of a *Woodcock:* the throat and fore part of the neck aſh-colour, croſſed with brown lines: breaſt and under parts white: quills black; the ſecondaries black and white, in ſpots; thoſe neareſt the body rufous, croſſed with blackiſh: the two middle tail feathers of this laſt colour; the others white, a little mottled, and croſſed with a band of black: legs pale brown. DESCRIPTION.

Found in *Arabia Felix*. *Edwards* ſaw one of theſe alive in *London*, which came from *Mocha*, where it is known by the name of *Lohong*. PLACE.

This is, without doubt, the *Flying Oſtrich* of *Le Maire* and *Adanſon* *, and not the next, as *Buffon* † ſuppoſes. The long neck, the creſt, and ſize, all proclaim that it can by no means be the following, which *Linnæus* has deſcribed with his uſual perſpicuity and conciſeneſs, and which is ſcarce one third of the ſize.

* *Voy. de la Maire*, p. 106.—*Adanſ. Seneg.* Eng. ed. p. 294.
† *Hiſt. des oiſ.* ii. p. 54.

4. WHITE-EARED B. Pl. LXIX.

Otis Atra, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 964. 4.
Knor-Cock, Knor-Hen, *Kolb. Cape*, vol. ii. p. 139. pl. 7. f. 2.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a large *fowl:* length twenty-two inches. The bill yellow, and a trifle bent at the end, where it is black: the crown of the head is blackiſh brown, irregularly barred with white lines; on each ſide of it a white line; on the ears a large ſpot of white: the reſt of the head, with the forehead, neck, and under parts of the body, black: round the lower part of the neck behind a band of white, which paſſes forwards to the breaſt like a collar, but does not quite meet before: the upper parts of the body, great part of the wings, and tail, are deep blackiſh brown, croſſed with irregular ſtreaks of different ſhapes, and of a rufous colour: the outer edge of the wing and quills are black: above theſe a large bed of white, occupying almoſt the whole length of the wing: the ſecondaries are longer than the quills, and hang over and hide them, in a ſtate of reſt: the tail conſiſts of fourteen feathers, is five inches in length, and a little rounded; all the feathers marked not unlike thoſe of the back, but more inclined to aſh-colour, paleſt at the end; beſides which, all but the two middle ones are croſſed with two bars of black. The lower part of the feathers, round the middle of the thighs, are white: the legs are yellow: claws black.

FEMALE. The *female* has the head and neck like the back, but the lines more delicate, and the breaſt and belly black, like the *male*; but the white ſpot on the ears, and ring at the lower part of the neck, are wanting.

The white patch on the ears is ſo conſpicuous, as to deſervedly

White-eared Bustard.

vedly ſtamp a characteriſtic name on the bird, and cannot be taken for a *creſt*, as *Buffon* * ſeems to think: indeed *Linnæus* calls the colour of the crown, and upper parts, cinereous, omitting the mention of any mottlings, yet leaves traces fully ſufficient to aſcertain that he means the bird here deſcribed, and no other.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Theſe are met with at the *Cape of Good Hope*; and a pair of them are now in the poſſeſſion of *Sir Joſeph Banks*. I have alſo ſeen the *male* in the collection of *Charles Boddam*, Eſq. Mr. *Maſſon* met with them in plenty in his botanical travels inland, about ſeventeen days journey from the *Cape* †. In theſe parts they are known by the name of *Korhaan*. *Kolben* calls them *Knor-cock*, and the *female Knor-hen*; and ſays, that they ſerve as *centries* to the other birds, for as ſoon as they diſcover a man, they make a loud noiſe, like the word *crach*, which they repeat very clamorouſly, to the frequent diſappointment of the ſportſman. Theſe birds frequent heaths, and places remote from habitations: "they build their neſts in buſhes, but never lay above "two eggs in a ſeaſon. The fleſh is of an agreeable taſte, but "not ſo fine as that of moſt tame birds. They are moſtly ſhot "only becauſe they warn the other birds, by the noiſe they "make, to get out of the way."

Briſſon thinks this bird to be the *Guinea Fowl*; but there is

* Cette huppe eſt ſans doute ce que *M. Linnæus* appelle les *Oreilles*.—*Hiſt. des oiſ.* vol. ii. p. 55.

† In *Verkeerde Valley* "the fields abounded with *Korhaans*, a kind of *Buſ*"*tard*."—*Phil. Tranſ.* vol. lxvi. p. 317.

nothing in *Kolben*'s deſcription * to confirm his ſuppoſition, except it be his figure of it, which ſeems ſpotted with white.

5. INDIAN B.

Le Grand Pluvier de Bengale, *Brif. orn.* v. p. 82. 13.
Le Churge, ou l'Outarde Moyenne des Indes, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 56.
Indian Buſtard, *Edw.* pl. 250.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH twenty-three inches: height, when ſtanding, twenty. The bill two inches three quarters long, ſomewhat bent towards the end; of a whitiſh colour: the eyes very large: irides hazel: eyelids cinereous: ſides of the head round the eyes brown: the reſt of the head, the neck, and under parts, black, the feathers hanging looſe: back, rump, and tail, bright brown, the middle of each feather black: a bar of brown, ſpotted with black, paſſes all round the breaſt: tail brown, barred and ſpotted with black: the wing coverts white, a few of the outer ones only margined with black; the quills white on the outſide, and cinereous at the tip; the ſecondaries white, ſpotted with black, and croſſed with black bands; ſome of them neareſt the body grey, marked with ſmall black ſpots: legs whitiſh: claws brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *Bengal* †, where it is called *Churge*. This ſeems ſomewhat allied to the laſt, and is perhaps a variety of the ſame

* It runs thus: "This bird is of the ſize of a *Common Hen*. The bill is ſhort "and black: the feathers on the crown of the head are black; the reſt are a "motley of red, white, and aſh-colour: the legs are yellow: the wings are very "ſmall for a bird of ſuch a ſize. This bird therefore cannot fly far at once."

† It may perhaps prove to be the bird called by *Adanſon, Large Eyes*. He ſays it is as large as a *Hen*: the head bears no proportion to the eyes: three toes, like a *Buſtard*; and, like that bird, the feathers grey mixed with white: the fleſh tender, and may be eaten.—*Adanſ. Senegal*, p. 77.

bird.

bird. *Edwards* copied it from a drawing, and I do not hear of the bird itſelf being in the poſſeſſion of any one.

Le Houbara, ou petite Outarde huppée d'Afrique, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 59.—*Shaw's Trav.* p. 252. pl. oppoſ. f. 1. 6. RUFFED B.

SIZE of a *Capon*, but longer. Bill near an inch and a half long, and flat, like a *Starling*'s: the body is of a light dun or yellowiſh colour, marked all over with little brown ſpots: neck feathers whitiſh, ſtreaked with black, and very long, capable of being erected, as in the *Cock* and *Ruff**: large wing feathers black, each of them marked with a white ſpot near the middle: the bird has only three toes. So far *Shaw*'s deſcription; who ſays, that it frequents the deſarts of *Arabia*, and feeds on ſhrubs and inſects. It is often purſued by the *Hawk*, when it makes a variety of flights and ſtratagems in order to eſcape. DESCRIPTION.

Le Rhaad, *Buf. oiſ.* ii. p. 61.—*Shaw's Trav.* p. 255. pl. oppoſite, f. 2. 7. RHAAD B.

OF this, he ſays, there are two ſorts; the firſt is the ſize of the *Houbaara*, or laſt ſpecies. The bill and legs ſtrong: the head black; at the hind part a tuft of a dark blue colour: the upper part of the body, and wings, yellow, ſpotted with brown; the belly white: the tail pale brown, croſſed with tranſverſe ſtripes of black. DESCRIPTION.

The ſmaller one is only of the ſize of a *Common Fowl*, and has not the creſt behind the head: the back and legs are ſtronger than thoſe of the *Partridge*: the markings much the ſame as in the other. Both have three toes only.

* In the plate the head ſeems furniſhed with a creſt.

It

PLACE. It is very probable that theſe may be of different ſexes only, if not mere varieties of each other. Both are found in *Arabia*, and go by the name of *Rhaad* *, or *Saf-ſaf*. Are granivorous and gregarious.

8. WHITE-CHINNED B.

Otis Indica, *J. F. Miller*, pl. 33.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Thick-knee'd Buſtard* †. Crown of the head black: the upper parts of the body brown, waved with black: tail duſky: round the eyes mottled with black: on each ſide of the head a black ſtreak: chin white: the reſt of the under parts duſky yellowiſh cream-colour: ſides nearly white: legs pale duſky brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *India*.

9. +THICK-KNEE'D B.

Charadrius œdicnemus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 255.—*Haſſelq. Voy.* p. 258. 32.
Le grand Pluvier, appellé vulgairement Courly de Terre, *Briſ. orn.* v. p. 76. 12. pl. 7. f. 1.—*Buf. oiſ.* viii. p. 105. pl. 7.—*Pl. enl.* 919.
Stone Curlew, *Raii Syn.* p. 105. A. 6. 108. A. 4.—*Will. orn.* 306. 293. pl. 58. 77.—*Albin.* i. pl. 69.
Thick-knee'd Buſtard, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 100.—*Arct. Zool.* *Br. Muſ.* *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH from ſixteen to eighteen inches. Bill almoſt two inches long; yellowiſh at the baſe, and blackiſh towards the end: eyes large: irides and eyelids pale yellow: the head is

* *Rhaad* ſignifies thunder; and *Shaw* ſeems to think, that as theſe birds make a great noiſe at their firſt riſing from the ground for flight, the name may have ariſen from that circumſtance.

† Suppoſed ſo from the head, which is figured of the full ſize in the ſame plate.

large

large and round; the feathers of it, the neck, and upper parts of the body, are of a pale tawny brown, with a dash of blackish down the shaft: the under parts much the same, but very pale, except the chin, belly, thighs, and vent, the feathers of which are of a pale yellowish white: above and beneath the eyes is a pale band*, and another on the wing coverts parallel to the edge: the quills are black: the tail rounded, composed of twelve feathers †; the six middle ones banded with brown: the three outer ones on each side white, barred with dusky; all but the two middle ones marked more or less at the end with black: legs yellow: knees very thick, as if swelled: the outer toe united to the middle as far as the first joint: the claws are black.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This bird is common to three parts of the globe, being found in *Europe*, *Africa*, and *Asia*; but I believe not farther north than *England*, of which *Norfolk* ‡, *Hampshire*, and *Lincolnshire* seem the places most frequented by it. It is also in tolerable plenty in some parts of *Kent*, frequenting the rising slopes and hills on each side of the whole vale between *Dartford* and *Farningham*, and beyond, especially the parts which are stony and dry ‖. It makes no nest, but lays two or three cinereous white eggs, two inches and a quarter long, blotched and as it were scratched with blackish olive brown, and in some specimens mixed with

* I cannot find the bare space, which *Brisson*, *Pennant*, and others say is under the eyes; as in my specimen, and in others which I have seen, these parts are well covered with feathers.

† *Hasselquist* says thirteen.

‡ Hence called *Norfolk Plover*.

‖ *Salerne* observes, that *poor land*, in some parts, is called *Curlew-land*.

obſcure duſky marks: theſe it places on the bare ground, or at leaſt in a ſmall excavation of the earth, or ſheltered by a ſtone or two, and ſits thirty days. It ſeems to hatch late in the ſeaſon, as the young have been brought to me, unable to fly, the middle* of *October*; and indeed authors have obſerved this. The young will follow like chickens as ſoon as hatched, and for a long time are of a grey colour, and downy like a young *Owl*.

The cry is ſingular; an hoarſe kind of whiſtle three or four times repeated, to be heard more than a mile off; in my opinion much reſembling the creaking of a *well handle*, or that of a *grindſtone* wanting greaſe. This noiſe it makes in the evening and night only. *Buffon* compares it to *tûrrlui, tûrrlui*; and ſays the bird is common in ſeveral of the provinces of *France*; and, if the ſame with the *Kervan* of *Haſſelquiſt*, is found in *Arabia*. The *Turks* and *Egyptians*, he ſays, keep it alive in cages for the ſake of the noiſe, which to them is agreeable. He likewiſe adds, that it is uſeful in deſtroying *mice*, too common in *Paleſtine*: with us it may perhaps do the ſame, if noticed, but in theſe parts is ſuppoſed to live on *worms*, *caterpillars*, *toads*, and ſuch like.

I have ſeen a ſpecimen of this bird, brought from the *Cape of Good Hope* †, perfectly the ſame, but larger, being twenty inches in length; it is likewiſe mentioned as a native of *Owhyhee* ‡.

* The end.—*Albin.*——Said to breed twice a year in the *iſland of Malta*.

† Now at *Sir Joſeph Banks*'s.

‡ *Ellis's Narrat.* ii. p. 143.

DIREC-

DIRECTIONS

FOR THE

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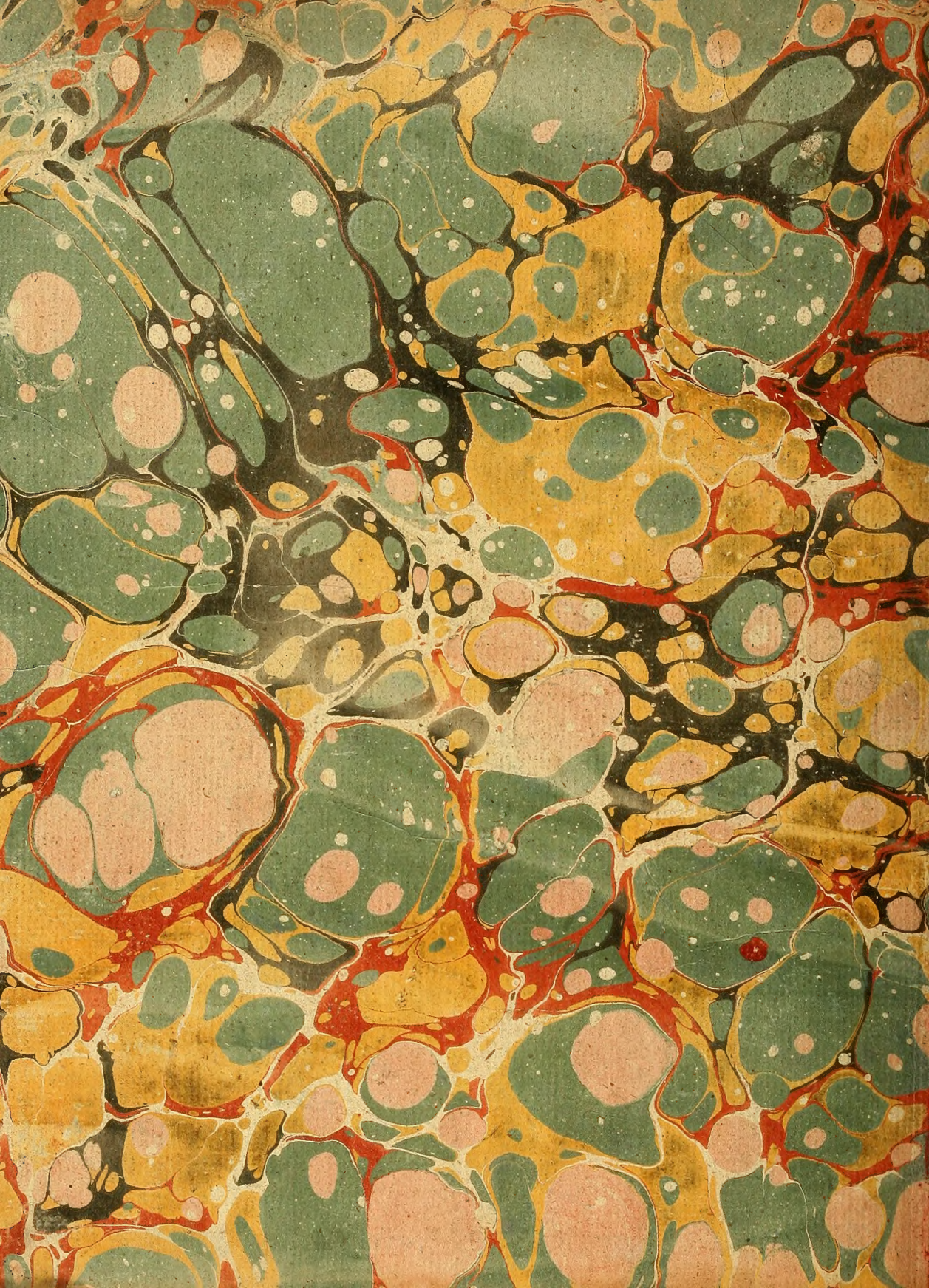
ERRATA.

Page 84, erase the whole of *White-eared Thrush*, N° 116, p. 84, it being again described in p. 527, as a *Manakin*; to which genus it truly belongs
— 129 *line* 3 *for* cendre *read* cendré
— 140 — 2 — hordeaca — hordeacea
— 385 — ult. — inches — lines
— 404 *after* 3 Pettychaps *add* 3* Lesser Pettychaps
— 405 *line* 15 *for* White-chat *read* Whin-chat
— ib. *after* N° 67 *add* N° 67*, Blackburnian W.
— 428 *line* 25 *for* * *read* †
— 485 — 19 — à — è
— 532 — 2 — Le oiseau — L'oiseau
— 563 *in the margin, read* Frontispiece to Part I.
— 613 *line* 16 *for* gutturasa *read* gutturosa
— 704 — 6 — frise — frisé
P. 20 l. 19 — 30, 6 — 183, 4 — 462, 5 — 545, 5 — 564, 8 — 656, 2 — 724, 14 — 735, 14 and 15 — 759, 2 — 764, 20. *for* le *read* la



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